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TO THE

MYSORE GAZETTE.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE 1926.

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calculation ; but since they are usually disposed of by sale at the annual jamabandi, and the village officers are not called upon to collect them, it follows that no Potgi is due to them on these amounts.

4. As regards "contributions" (item No. 3 above), by their nature, they are not permanent like land revenue and cesses. Hence the annual Potgi cannot be increased on their account. It has been urged some times (D. R. A. discussions, for example) that village officers help in their collection and should therefore be paid for their services. I am not concerned to deny this and am prepared personally to admit that the Government may sanction in special cases, a commission for their collection in addition to the annual Potgi whenever the amount involved is large or spread over a number of years or for any other valid reasons. But what I urge is that it should not be mixed up with the annual potgi paid for collection of the *permanent* revenue.

5. Further, Rule XV is not happily worded and its meaning is wrapped in obscurity. It speaks of "the assessment of the occupied Government land" being "taken for the calculation" of the Potgi ; whereas, the basis is not merely the assessment proper, but the assessment plus various other items, such as, cesses, jodi and quit-rent. To this, a tenth of the assessment of the assessed waste land of the village is also added under certain circumstances. The rule, as it stands, is not only thus defective, but proceeds elaborately to provide that "the assessment on occupied land plus 10 per cent of the assessment on the assessed waste, should not exceed the gross assessment of the land of the village" as though such a result can be arithmetically possible. To make the sense of this rule clear and to make it accord with the long-standing Departmental practice, I propose that it may be recast as follows:—

"(*a*) The gross revenue demand of the village in the year in which the settlement of remuneration of the village officers is made, will be taken as the basis for the calculation of the remuneration of officiators.

(*b*) To this, ten per cent of the assessment on the assessed waste Government land will be added in cases where the said demand falls short of the gross assessment of *all* the Government land of the village, occupied and waste, but not so as to exceed the same."

6. Finally, I beg to bring to the notice of Government that the present procedure as to the periodical revision of the Potgi is unnecessarily cumbrous and leads to mere delay without corresponding benefit. The basis for calculation of Potgi is fixed by rules framed by Government ; so is the scale and the method of appropriation of the emoluments from service Inam lands, etc. The rest is a mere matter of calculation. In these circumstances, the Survey Superintendent may well be left to prepare and issue the statements direct to the District or Taluk, without asking for the "sanction" of Government or the Revenue Commissioner in each case. It is not even the case that the calculations are checked in either of these Offices ; the "sanction" is a purely formal affair. I therefore suggest that it may be done away with altogether.

ANNEXURE No. II.

Note No. T. 14—25-26, dated, Camp Mysore, 1st October 1925, by the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

I have no objection to the Survey Superintendent's proposal to make the rules clearer.

In addition to the items mentioned by him as, V (a) in para 2 of his letter, necessary to include 'Hulbanni and Amrayi' based on the average of three preceding the revision, and also "temporary assessment and water-rate" in[illegible] under Revenue Miscellaneous. Even though Hulbanni and Amrayi are s[illegible] auction, the collection is ordinarily made by the Patel and Shanbhog.

As regards para 4 of the Superintendent's letter *re* contribution, I agree with him that this item cannot be made the basis for the annual potgi, but at the same time it is necessary to grant to the Shanbhogs and Patels a certain remuneration for collecting these amounts as a temporary addition to the potgi or a separate commission.

I have no objection to the revision of Rule XV as proposed.

I do not agree to the suggestion made in para 6 of the Superintendent's letter.

Report of the Income Tax Department for the year 1924-25.

READ—

Letter No. C. 77, dated 1st October 1925, from the Commissioner of Income Tax in Mysore, submitting the report on the Administration of the Income Tax Department during the year 1924-25.

ORDER NO. FL. 3719-29—I. T. 15-25-3, DATED 31ST DECEMBER 1925.

Mr. Thyagaraja Iyer, M.A., continued to be in charge of the Department during the year under report.

2. *Working of the Regulation.*—Several measures were sanctioned during the year to remove the hardships complained of by the public.

Income Tax Officers were required to hear the assessees and examine their accounts as far as possible at the headquarter of the taluks to which the parties belong.

The Reciprocal arrangement with the Government of India regarding relief from double income-tax in the case of assessees carrying on business both in British India and Mysore was revised.

Arrangements were made with the Government of India to avoid double taxation of pensions.

Reciprocal arrangements for obtaining information for facilitating disposal of applications for refund of income-tax were made with the Government of India.

3. *Results of Working.*—There was an increase in the number of individual assessees during the year from 4,819 to 5,124. The number of companies was 70 as against 69 in the preceding year, that of firms (3) remaining unchanged. The number assessed to Super Tax was 32 showing an increase of 12 over the figure of the preceding year, 20.

4. Including the arrears at the beginning of the year (Rs. 3,51,787), the total recoverable demand on account of income-tax amounted to Rs. 14,65,233 as against 14,74,436 in the previous year. There has been a small decrease under gross demand and this is attributed to depression in trade specially in timber, iron and piece goods and also to the reduced profits derived by the companies. Under Super Tax the net demand during the year was Rs. 6,28,721 as against 5,86,725 in the previous year.

The collections during the year were on the whole satisfactory being Rs. 12,02,954 under income tax and 5,71,673 under Super Tax as compared to Rs. 9,99,948 and 5,48,294 respectively in 1923-24. The percentage of collection to demand under Income Tax and Super Tax were 81·8 and 91 as against 68 and 93·5 respectively in the year previous. The arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 2,64,309 under income-tax and Rs. 57,047 under Super Tax. Continued attention for the recovery of these outstanding arrears is called for.

The Income Tax and Super Tax recovered from the Gold Mining Companies amounted to Rs. 4,45,151 and 4,35,888 respectively.

5. It is gratifying to note that the returns of income were received from so many as 10,556 against 13,123 notices issued calling for the same. This indicates that the assessees have shown an increasing desire to meet the requirements of the Department. It would be interesting to know the number of cases in which the returns filed by the assessees were accepted as correct and assessment made and the Commissioner is requested to furnish this information in future reports. Of the returns received, 5,067 cases have been found assessable, about 50 per cent of the persons that sent in the returns have been taxed. It is hoped with the recent enhancement of the limits of income of persons from whom returns have [illegible]alled for this percentage will be higher. Government note with satisfaction that the [illegible] of cases pending assessment at the close of the year was 58 as against 350 in the [illegible] year.

[illegible] *Appeals and Reviews.*—The disposal of appeals and review applications was fair; [illegible] has been delay in certain offices in passing final orders after cases were closed such [illegible]uld not occur. It is observed that the percentages of unsuccessful appeals and

review applications during the year were 74 and 87 as against 58 and 77 respectively in the preceding year.

7. *References to the Chief Court.*—Ten cases were referred to the Chief Court under Section 66 of the Income Tax Regulation during the year as against 4 in the previous year. Of the 4 cases disposed of by the Chief Court, the decisions in 2 cases were favourable to the assessees.

8. *Inspections.*—The programme of inspection of offices was practically carried out during the year. All the offices in their jurisdiction except one were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Commissioner of Income Tax inspected the offices of all the Deputy Commissioners and while 18 Sub-Division Income Tax offices. The inspection of Offices by the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax was adequate.

9. There is still considerable room for improvement in the Administration of Income Tax, which can be effected by officers dealing with Income Tax cases taking a larger personal share in assessing the tax.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

ELECTRICAL SECRETARIAT

Concession Rate.

READ—

G. O. No. E. D. S. 2954-60, dated the 3rd April 1925, directing that a concession rate of 3 annas per B. O. T. U. per month be charged for actual consumption without a minimum in the case of Temples, Mosques and Churches in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 9225, dated the 6th August 1925, from the Chief Electrical Engineer recommending that the concession rate of 3 annas referred to above may be extended to other charitable institutions, such as Orphanages, Musafirkhanas and Chattrams, as also to similar institutions in the Kolar Gold Fields area and furnishing a statistical statement *re* the number of charitable institutions other than those mentioned in the Government Order of 3rd April 1925, and the power consumed by them every month.

3. Note dated the 18th August 1925, by the Secretary to Government, Electrical Department, on the subject.

4. Resolution of the Standing Committee for Public Works, Electrical and Railway Departments passed at its meeting held on the 5th September 1925.

ORDER No. E. D. S. 2186-202, DATED 16TH—22ND DECEMBER 1925.

Government are pleased to direct that the concession rate of 3 annas per B.O.T.U. per month without a minimum, sanctioned in G. O. No. E. D. S. 2954-60, dated the 3rd April 1925, in the case of Temples, Mosques and Churches in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, read above, be extended to Orphanages, Chattrams and other charitable institutions in the Cities of Mysore and Bangalore, as also to those in the Kolar Gold Fields area and other towns lit by electricity.

2. For the purposes of this Government Order, the fact as to whether an institution is a charitable one or not shall be certified to by the Presidents of the City Municipalities in the case of Mysore and Bangalore Cities, the President, Sanitary Board in respect of the Kolar Gold Fields area, and the respective Deputy Commissioners in the case of other towns. Whenever a building though designed as a charitable institution is actually used as residential quarters or for making in any other way, it will not be entitled to the concession rate now sanctioned.

K. R. SESHACHA
Secretary to Gove
Electrical De

RAILWAY SECRETARIAT

Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway.

READ—

Messrs. B. Kesavaiya and C. Syed Peer Sab, Chikmagalur, and Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Indian Planting Constituency, representing at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly of 1925, that the construction of a railway from Kadur to Chikmagalur may be taken up immediately.

ORDER No. R. S. 1093-97—RY. F. 55 G. 25-26, DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1925.

The question regarding the construction of a railway to Chikmagalur is receiving the consideration of Government and is under correspondence with the District Board. Final orders will issue at an early date.

C. DOVE-WILSON,
Secretary for Railways,
Government of Mysore.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

No. LI 4854—San. 33-25-3, dated 6th January 1926.

The following report of the Committee of 1925, on Malnad Improvement is hereby published for information.

By Order,
T. SINGARAVELU MUDALIAR,
For Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF 1925 ON MALNAD IMPROVEMENT.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Constitution personnel, etc., of Committee

1. This Committee was constituted in Government Order No. LI 1891-902—Sany. 50-24-13, dated the 8th September 1925, to consider the Report of an Economic Survey of the malnad, carried out by Mr. S. Kesava Iyengar, M.A., Professor, Nizam's College, Hyderabad, who had been appointed for the purpose in February last. The personnel of the Committee was modified in two Government Orders dated the 19th and 27th October 1925. As finally constituted the personnel of the Committee was as below:—

CHAIRMAN.

Mr. K. Chandy, Second Member of Council.

MEMBERS.

(1) Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Revenue Commissioner.
(2) Mr. K. Matthan, Inspector-General of Education.
(3) Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Chief Secretary to Government.
(4) Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore.
(5) Mr. A. K. Syed Taj Peeran, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
(6) Mr. R. Nanasam Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
(7) Mr. G. B. Heblikar, Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
(8) Mr. N. S. Nanjundaiya, President, District Board, Hassan District.
(9) Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Vice-President, District Board, Kadur District.
(10) Mr. C. Subba Rao, Vice-President, District Board, Shimoga District.
(11) Col. W. L. Crawford, Coffee Planter.
(12) Mr. Sylvester Pais, Coffee Planter.
(13) Mr. Bagamane Deva Gowda, Coffee Planter.
(14) Mr. A. Mahomed Hussein, Coffee Planter.

SECRETARY.

Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar, Under Secretary to Government.

Dr. Usman, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. R. Ranga Rao, Secretary, Legislative Council and Representative Assembly and Mr. K. H. Ramaiya, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, attended the meetings of the Committee on some days, on invitation and helped them in the discussion.

The Committee met on the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th of November 1925 for deliberation and on 4th and 5th December 1925 for adopting the report.

Economic Survey Officer and his work.

2. In a comprehensive order issued in October 1924 Government reviewed the operations undertaken for the improvement of the malnad under the Malnad Improvement Scheme inaugurated in 1914, and laid down the general lines of the future policy of Government in this important matter. While expressing their views on various measures and suggestions in connection with the improvement of the malnad, they observed that the question of land mortgage credit required further investigation and promised that a survey would be undertaken with this object. It was in accordance with this order that the appointment of a Special Officer was made in February 1925, and the main object of the survey was the investigation of the need for a Land Mortgage Bank to relieve the indebtedness of the agricultural population in the malnad. The Special Officer carried out a survey of five villages in the Tirthahalli, Koppa and Manjarabad Taluks of the malnad, in detail and has submitted a report based on his investigations in these five villages and enquiries made in four other villages close to the frontier and in other places which he visited.

Previous history of Malnad Improvement work.

3. The malnad has long been the object of special concern to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja. It has been observed that the population of this tract of the country has shown a steady decrease census after census. This decrease first attracted

attention when the report of the census of 1901 was published. In the session of the Representative Assembly for 1907, a proposal was made that a Committee should be appointed to enquire into the causes of this decline of population. In 1908 the Sanitary Commissioner was requested to collect statistics for investigating the causes and in 1910 a small establishment was sanctioned for the purpose under the Health Officer of Shimoga District. When the Census of 1911 showed a further decline in the population the urgency of a thorough examination of the problem was immediately recognised. In a speech made in Bangalore in the month of January 1913, His Highness the Maharaja referred to the loss of population in the malnad which he said was a matter of great concern to Government. In March of the same year, the Dewan Mr. (now Sir) M. Visvesvaraya made a tour of the malnad with a view to study the problem on the spot and consult the leaders of the people. In a speech at Saklespur he stated that in places like Ikkeri, Nagar, Hebbe and Mudgere one found unmistakable traces of an active and skilful people having inhabited the country at no distant date. Within a few centuries ago, he observed, this part of the country should have been very thickly populated, perhaps more than the maidan. The only indications now left of an active past were the ruins of old fortresses and irrigation works and stone carvings in deserted temples amidst a weak and declining population. In a note stating the results of his inspection which he prepared shortly after, he said:—

"The great bulk of the labouring and agricultural population, at least in the northern and central malnad, is steeped in ignorance and superstition and is unenterprising. A large number in Shimoga and Kadur Districts are bound to the sowcars from generation to generation and are hopelessly indebted. They live in houses which are too close to the paddy flats and too close to the cattle sheds in which manure is allowed to collect and fester. They have not learnt to clothe themselves properly against the sudden variations of weather characteristic of this region and so fall an easy prey to pneumonia. Their food is of the poorest and often unwholesome and the water they drink is poisoned by decayed vegetable matter. They have practically no education worth the name and therefore no training or preparation whatever to resist the deadly effects of the climate."

"One grave feature of the present situation is the excessive mortality noticed among women in childbirth and among infants. On account of the malarial poison in the system perhaps, women in childbirth require careful treatment. The state of pregnancy is justly regarded with great apprehension in this region. I understand that, over a large area, women are subjected to barbarous treatment at this particularly critical period of their life. The mortality among infants before they are three years old may also be traced to malarial poison."

In regard to the special measures necessary for improving the situation, he made the following observations:—

"Special measures seem necessary to equip the population with the powers of resistance necessary to withstand the climate and strengthen their sinews for the battle against adverse circumstances. This can be done by spreading education among the children of the labouring and agricultural classes. Instruction should be given in the public schools on the distinctive characteristics of the malnad climate and the mode of life and the habits best calculated to promote healthy existence in the tract. Sanitary principles should be taught to grown-up people by means of leaflets and peripatetic lecturers equipped with lantern slides. The establishment of travelling dispensaries and free distribution of quinine have also been suggested. It may be necessary to open out new roads, construct steam tramways to provide rapid communication both with the maidan and the West Coast and to start industries to utilise forest products."

4. As among the principal remedies calculated to foster the growth of population and restore the prosperity of the area, Sir Visvesvaraya suggested the improvement of water-supply to villages, the draining off of swampy places and the clearance of rank vegetation near villages and dwelling houses, change of village sites where necessary, shifting of State Forests further away from inhabited villages and the revival of kumri cultivation, increase of educational facilities and the appointment of itinerant lecturers, increase of hospitals, the opening of travelling dispensaries, free supply of quinine and improvement in vaccination facilities, the training of midwives and the opening of a Maternity Hospital in Shimoga, improvement of communications and attraction of settlers from outside.

5. As a result of this inspection, Government appointed a Special Officer (Mr. K. Matthan, now Inspector-General of Education) to make an extensive tour in the malnad districts and submit a scheme indicating the action to be taken for improving the malnad. The Special Officer submitted a valuable memorandum in August of that year indicating the existing conditions and proposing a scheme of operations for the amelioration of the malnad. Among the measures proposed by the Special Officer were the extension of

primary education, improvement of sanitation in villages, improved facilities for medical aid, dissemination of knowledge by popular lectures, by leaflets and pamphlets, and by instruction in schools, the attraction of settlers by offering inducements, the opening out of communications, encouragement of motor service between certain places, the adoption of measures to investigate how the economic condition of the people could be improved and the collection of accurate statistics of births, deaths, emigration and immigration to render a scientific investigation of the problems involved possible. On a consideration of the proposals made in the memorandum and other suggestions received from leading non-official gentlemen, Government sanctioned in February 1914 a scheme for the improvement of the malnad providing a special grant for utilisation in the three malnad districts and constituting a Committee for each district for controlling the operations. A lakh of rupees per year was sanctioned for the scheme for the years 1914-15 and 1915-16 and a lakh and a half for 1916-17. In the beginning one Special Officer was appointed for the executive charge of all the operations but later the charge was split up into two, the Shimoga District being placed under one officer and Hassan and Kadur Districts under the other. Orders were passed from time to time on various matters coming under the scheme such as the removal of lantana; special privileges to malnad raiyats; extending these concessions to non-agricultural people in the malnad; the free grant of timber to the raiyats of certain villages for the construction of new dwellings in sanitary areas; prescribing sanitary rules in cases where villages had to be shifted from insanitary areas; the grant of gomal lands for house-building purposes; extending village sanitary rules to all the villages dealt with under the Malnad Improvement Scheme; and construction of model houses in the three districts. A disease survey on a large scale was ordered in 1915 and as this was not considered sufficiently useful a scientific malarial survey of the Nagar Taluk was ordered in 1917, and was carried out by Mr. P. Parthasarathi, L.M.S., B.S.Sc., the District Sanitary Officer of the Shimoga District. Itinerant and semi-itinerant dispensaries were opened in several places. Proposals were approved for the establishment of maternities in four places, and for the training of compounders, midwives and vaccinators for employment in the malnad. Honoraria were sanctioned to school masters for lecturing in the malnad to spread knowledge in sanitation and hygiene. Sanction was given to the employment of teachers who were willing to do preaching work with special reference to the abatement of intemperance. In order to get an idea of the economic condition of the people a debt survey of two typical malnad hoblis was carried out by two Inspectors of the Department of Co-operation in 1917. Five malnad Taluks were included in an enquiry into the extent of relief of rural indebtedness effected through the agency of Co-operative Societies which was ordered in 1917 by the Chairman of the present Committee when he was Registrar of Co-operative Societies. A Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Committee of which he was chairman submitted proposals in 1919 for establishing a Land Mortgage Bank, and introducing legislation for relieving agricultural indebtedness. Special concessions were shown to settlers by offering the grant of assessed waste land not exceeding eight acres per family, without upset price and free of assessment for the first three years, and of building materials and advances not exceeding Rs. 100 per family for the purchase of the necessary agricultural stock and implements.

The Scheme of 1914.

Orders under the Scheme.

6. A rough idea of the work done under the Malnad Improvement scheme up to the end of 1917 may be obtained from an abstract included in an order reviewing progress which was issued in 1918. During that period rank vegetation was cleared over an area of 2,805 acres in 598 villages; 8,856 yards of drains were constructed in 220 villages at a cost of Rs. 9,860; sixty villages were shifted from insanitary sites; in sixty-six villages extensions were formed at a distance from paddy fields; 265 new wells were taken up of which 164 were completed; thirty-two old wells were improved; ten new dispensaries were opened; twelve vaccinators and eighteen midwives were trained and employed; 1,243,575 packets of quinine were distributed; 989 primary and aided schools and eighteen industrial schools were opened; 75 co-operative societies were formed; and 94 miles of new roads were opened. Three hundred and nineteen families of settlers were established in the malnad and given lands to the extent of 753 acres and advances up to Rs. 7,765. A disease survey was made of 24 villages. Twenty-seven leaflets were issued on the subject of sanitation and hygiene and 63,800 copies of them distributed among the people. The question of labour supply to the malnad was under consideration. The expenditure under the scheme from 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 2,64,000. In the same order Government directed the continuance of the scheme for a further period of five years and divided the measures under the scheme under two heads, namely, preventive and curative measures and development measures. The total grant provided during these five years was Rs. 6,51,000 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,91,244.

Work done up to 1917.

The G. O. of 1918.

7. The total grant under the scheme had to be reduced from the year 1921-22 on account of financial conditions and work has been carried on since then on a smaller scale. The Government Order of October 1924 summarises the net result of the scheme as below:—

"The total amount allotted in the budgets from 1913-14 up-to-date for carrying on this work was Rs. 12,77,600 of which, nearly Rs. 9,14,748 have been spent under the various heads, including the establishment charges which come up nearly to one-half

The G. O. of 1924.

of this amount, *viz.*, Rs. 4,07,537. Under Medical Relief, the following Dispensaries were newly established, *viz.*:—eight Stationary Dispensaries, seven semi-itinerant Dispensaries, five Female Dispensaries, four New Maternities, and six Ayurvedic or Unani Dispensaries. About 470 wells were newly excavated in this tract at a cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs."

Scope of this report.

8. It must be clear from the above summary of the work already done that the problem of the malnad is not new either to the Government or to the people. The subject has engaged the attention of many persons, both official and non-official, and proposals on many matters connected with the amelioration of these tracts have been considered by Government and action taken on many of them. As a natural consequence there is not much new ground to be covered in a study of the subject; except the question of a Land Mortgage Bank which has long been under consideration but as to which no definite decision has yet been arrived at. The Committee propose therefore to discuss in detail the question of land mortgage credit in the malnad, and will, in addition, review the main features of the operations previously undertaken and the recommendations of the Economic Survey Officer, and suggest the measures that might now be taken in the light of the experience gained in working the scheme in the past.

II.—DEFINITION OF THE MALNAD.

Definition of Malnad.

9. For the purpose of the operations recommended in this report the Committee suggest that the following area may be treated as the malnad.

Shimoga District.—The whole of the Sagar, Nagar and Tirthahalli Taluks, the whole of the Kumsi Sub-Taluk, the Kasaba, Chendragutti and Ulivi hoblis of Sorab Taluk and select villages of Shimoga Taluk.

Kadur District.—The whole of the Mudgere and Koppa Taluks, the whole of Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk, the Lingadahalli and Lakkavalli hoblis of Tarikere Taluk, and the whole of the Chikmagalur Taluk with the exception of Mirle and its hamlets in Amble hobli and the whole of Lakya hobli.

Hassan District.—The whole of Manjarabad Taluk and of Alur Sub-Taluk and the Madiballi, Bikkodu, Arehalli and Kasaba hoblis of Belur Taluk.

The Committee observe that certain other portions of the Shimoga and Hassan Districts and portions of the Mysore District suffer from disabilities similar to those of the malnad tracts but have confined their recommendations to the purely malnad tracts.

III.—LAND MORTGAGE AND DEBT RELIEF.

Debt Survey.

10. The first question that the Committee wish to consider is that of the improvement of the economic position of the people. A survey of the economic condition of two hoblis (comprising 70 villages) in the Sagar and Nagar Taluks conducted in 1917 under the orders of Government by two Inspectors of the Co-operative Department, showed that there were total debts in the villages to the extent of Rs. 5,03,665. Relief to the extent of over three lakhs of rupees was required. The average value of property per family was Rs. 1,150; the annual income Rs. 300 and expenditure Rs. 294; and the average amount of relief required per family came to Rs. 144. Of the 2,093 families investigated 1,649 or 79 per cent were indebted. From the report of the Economic Survey Officer, it appears that out of a total number of 287 families in four villages examined by him 214 families were landless and had Rs. 66,707-6-0 of debt and 73 families owned land and had debts amounting to Rs. 1,21,961-4-0. In five villages which he surveyed he could find only one acre of garden and 10 acres of wet land debt free. The indebtedness of 175 families in four other villages was as much as Rs. 93,075. From Appendix XII of the Economic Survey Officer's report it appears that in Tirthahalli Taluk the total value of land mortgages per year in the years from 1908 to 1923-24 varied from a minimum of Rs. 82,491 in 1913-14 to a maximum of Rs. 2,63,129 in the year 1918-19. Similar figures for Manjarabad Taluk were Rs. 60,492 in 1916-17 and Rs. 1,36,540 in 1920-21.

Relief necessary.

11. These figures confirm the common impression that the malnad raiyat is immersed in debt. His creditor draws away from him every year the best part of his earnings and what is left is not sufficient for his needs. Leaving out of consideration the *sahukar* the only sources from which the raiyat in the malnad can get a loan are Government and the Co-operative Societies. The money sanctioned by Government for takavi and land improvement loans cannot meet any appreciable part of the requirements in this respect. Co-operative Societies on the other hand can give only short term loans and cannot give long term loans of the sort which only can help the agriculturist debtor. It is therefore necessary to provide additional facilities for helping the malnad raiyat with money under conditions which will enable him to pay off the loan during a long number of years out of the proceeds of his land and retain the land when this has been done.

12. The suggestion most often made for meeting this need of the malnad is that a Land Mortgage Bank be established for giving long term loans on the mortgage of land. The suggestion has been often made by the public both in and outside the Representative Assembly. In reviewing the results of the survey of indebtedness referred to in para 5 the present Chairman observed in 1917 that means have to be devised for spreading repayment of loans over a long number of years. The question was considered in the Mysore Economic Conference. It finds a place in the report of the Committee on co-operation in Mysore and also in the Economic Survey Officer's Report. A step that may advantageously be taken even prior to establishing a Land Mortgage Bank is legislation to give relief to agriculturists in debt somewhat on the lines of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Detailed proposals for the establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank and for legislation to relieve indebtedness were submitted in 1919 as already stated by a Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference. The idea in the suggestions referred to above was that there should be one Central Bank dealing with Land Mortgage Credit all over the State. The Committee consider however that if one Bank should operate over the whole State, it would find its work unwieldy. The area will be too large; the number of borrowers will be too many; inspection, supervision and other operations will become difficult. They are of opinion, therefore, that there should be more than one such Bank and that the area of operation of each Bank should for the present be a malnad district. There would then be three Banks for the three malnad districts. The Committee have considered the question of having small Banks for still smaller areas comprising only a few villages. Such Banks have been established in Madras, but in very prosperous areas. In Mysore, there are no trading villages of equal importance. If each Bank covers too small an area, it may not be able to get a sufficient number of directors who would command the confidence of the public and it may not find it possible to raise sufficient money from the public by debentures. A Bank operating over a whole district would be in a better position in this respect. Each of the three District Banks would for the present confine its operations to the malnad area. There is no objection to their extending their operations later, to such other parts of the districts as may be notified from time to time. Each Bank would collect some amount as share capital from its members and issue series of debentures on the total security of lands mortgaged by the members borrowing. Membership would be open to individuals and to Co-operative Societies.

Land Mortgage Bank. Previous suggestion.

Committee views.

13. In order that these Banks may function properly, the following conditions seem essential:—

Conditions of success.

1. There should be a Record of Rights in land which will show actual ownership in land. The details under this head are given later on.

2. Collective responsibility for repayment of loan on the part of borrowers should be encouraged in all possible cases. With this object, persons wishing to borrow small sums may form themselves into a Co-operative Society and the loan from the Bank may be issued to the Co-operative Societies which in their turn will issue loans to their members. These Co-operative Societies may be either of limited or unlimited liability. The Bank may lend larger amounts to individuals also. The management should represent both the borrowers and the debenture holders in order that the financial condition of the Banks may be secured and that lands may not be overvalued.

3. The Banks must have all the special privileges in regard to stamps, etc., which are enjoyed by Co-operative Societies.

4. The debentures issued by the Banks should be accepted by Government as security for public deposits and declared to be lawful investment for trust funds.

5. The management of the Bank should have large powers of summary procedure against debtors.

6. Government should arrange for close inspection of the working of the Banks and for adequate supervision and audit of their accounts. Government cannot undertake the valuation of the lands for the Banks in the case of each loan, but it is desirable that they should ensure by means of check in a good number of cases that there is no overvaluation and that the Banks are issuing loans only on adequate security.

7. Government should guarantee interest to debenture holders.

8. Government should subscribe part of the debenture capital. The Co-operative Committee recommend that the Government share of the capital might be 50 per cent of the total. The proportion adopted in Madras is the same. The Committee consider that this is a fair limit and would recommend its adoption.

9. The placing of some Government funds for a fairly long period at the disposal of the District Banks is also necessary. The Committee are aware that this may be difficult, but some amount may be placed at the disposal of each Bank for suitable periods on the express understanding that it is not issued for long term credit. Such amounts should be returned to the public treasury by the Banks as soon as the period expires.

Committee's recommendation.

14. The Committee therefore recommend the establishment of three Banks for the three malnad districts under the conditions specified above. They have considered in this connection the bye-laws for Banks of this sort proposed by various bodies and are of opinion that the bye-laws proposed in the report of the Committee on Co-operation in Mysore which are similar to the bye-laws suggested by the Sub-Committee of 1919 might be adopted with slight modifications. To facilitate action being taken on these recommendations, they have considered the changes that may be necessary in the said bye-laws and would recommend their adoption as appended to this report. (*Vide* Appendix I).

Separate legislation necessary for establishing these Banks.

15. The Committee have considered the question whether these Banks can be formed under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation. This might be feasible, but for the reasons stated below, the Committee consider separate legislation necessary for establishing these Banks. In the first place, Government have to subscribe in the beginning, part of the debenture capital up to one half. It seems desirable to validate such a transaction by legislation. Legislation is also necessary to validate the guarantee of interest to debenture holders, the treatment of the debentures of the Banks as negotiable instruments, the fixing of the maximum capital, and the summary powers of foreclosure for debts proposed to be vested in the Registrar. The appointment of the Registrar to be a court for summoning members or office bearers of the Banks, and the constitution of the reserve fund in a manner which differs in some respects from the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Regulation, also make separate legislation desirable. It may be added that it is provided under these bye-laws that the Deputy Commissioners of Districts should have powers of inspection over these Banks. They might thus occasionally have to submit reports about the working of these Banks. It is, therefore, desirable to have as Registrar for the purposes of these Banks, some officer of a rank higher than that of Deputy Commissioners. The Committee understand that it is possible to provide for most of the special features of these Banks by framing rules under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation and issuing orders under Section 47 of that Regulation; or altogether by an order under the last named section which empowers Government to exempt particular societies from any provisions of the Co-operative Societies Regulation. In either case, certain sections of the Transfer of Property Act and of the Civil Procedure Code will, it would seem, have to be amended so as to provide for the powers of foreclosure referred to. On a full consideration of these alternatives, however, the Committee are of opinion that it is desirable to have separate legislation for these Banks.

Draft bye-laws.

16. A few words may be said of certain other provisions in the bye-laws as now proposed. The management of the Banks is proposed to be vested in a Board of Directors and a Board of Supervision, both containing some representatives of the shareholders and debenture holders and of Government. The Board of Directors will really be the executive body. The Board of Supervision will be the internal supervising and auditing body. The shareholders will have four elected representatives on the former and three in the latter. On both of them there will be two representatives of the debenture holders.

Management.

There is need for the representation of debenture holders on these bodies, because the debenture holders are the men whose money is lent by the Banks and their interests should be safeguarded. The Committee considered the question whether these representatives could be persons elected by the debenture holders and came to the conclusion that to arrange for their election would involve considerable difficulty and that it would be sufficient if they are selected by Government on behalf of debenture holders. There would be one representative of Government on the Board of Directors and two on the Board of Supervision. It is proposed that the Board of Directors be constituted for a period of two years and the Board of Supervision for three years. The quorum for a meeting of either of these Boards may be fixed at five. This will ensure that there will be at least one representative either of Government or of the debenture holders at each such meeting. All the members of both these Boards will in the beginning have to be nominated by Government. The Boards so constituted may continue till a fifth of the share capital has been collected and the general body of shareholders may be permitted to elect their representatives thereafter. To ensure the early subscription of shares, Inspectors of the Co-operative Department may be employed for propoganda and leaflets explaining the scheme distributed among the people. Share amounts may be permitted to be paid into taluk treasuries. The Committee would propose that the appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Supervision and the Manager of the Bank should be approved by Government. The Manager of the Bank may at first be appointed by Government and may be a non-official or lent officer of Government not lower in rank than that of Amildar or Senior Co-operative Inspector.

Earlier Stages.

Loans, interest, etc.

17. It is provided in the bye-laws that loans should be given for the redemption of mortgages and the improvement of land. These loans will be for long terms. The Banks will not ordinarily issue any short term loans on the security of land. It is likely, however, that a person whose land is mortgaged to the Bank for a long term loan will need small amounts for working expenses in the cultivation season. Provision is made, therefore, for the issue of short loans for this purpose. The interest on loans is fixed at two rates, a maximum of

per cent in the case of long term loans and 12 per cent in the case of short term loans. To avoid too many small accounts in the account books of the District Bank and avoid any possible competition with the existing Co-operative Societies, it is proposed that the Banks should not issue long term loans for less than Rs. 500 to any individual. The Committee are aware that there is a very large number of small landholders in the malnad who would require smaller loans. Such small agriculturists will have to form themselves into Co-operative Societies and borrow money from the Central Bank and distribute the amounts among their members. The Committee do not apprehend that there will be any difficulty in finding a sufficient number of small borrowers in each locality for forming these Co-operative Societies. The maximum limits of Rs. 5,000 for individuals and Rs. 20,000 for Co-operative Societies fixed in the bye-laws are also necessary to make the money on hand available to as many borrowers as possible. For the safety of the loans, it is stipulated that the loan in any case shall not exceed one-half the value of the land mortgaged.

Trustee.

18. It is proposed that there should be a trustee to look after the interests of the debenture holders. In this matter, the Committee have followed the provisions of the Madras Land Mortgage bye-laws. Under the Madras bye-laws, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the trustee. The Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks or any other officer may be appointed trustee for these Banks in the State.

Working expenses.

19. It has been stated above that Government should subscribe one-half of the debentures. The Committee consider it necessary that the Government should make some grant also towards the working expenses of the District Banks. It might take the form of a concession in the rate of interest on the debentures subscribed by Government or of a money grant year by year. In Madras, the interest on the debentures subscribed by Government is 6½ per cent, while on debentures subscribed by the public it is 7 per cent. The Committee consider that a similar ½ per cent concession on the debentures subscribed by Government would not be sufficient to meet the needs in the case of these Banks and would recommend instead the sanction of a money grant. The working grant for each Bank at the time of starting the Banks including the pay of the officer appointed as Manager may be fixed at about Rs. 5,000 per annum for a period of three years and limited thereafter to not more than half the working expenses for a suitable period. The Government's debentures might then bear the same rate of interest as the debentures issued to the public. This will incidentally facilitate the sale of the debentures taken by Government in open market at some later time when such sale might be made without prejudice to the interest of the Banks.

Record of Rights.

20. The Committee have observed above that for the successful working of these Banks it is necessary that a system of Record of Rights in land should be instituted. Such a Record of Rights will safeguard the interest of the Banks by giving them correct information as to actual ownership in land. The Committee are aware of the difficulties which stand in the way of introducing a new system for the Record of Rights in the State. Wide spread illiteracy among the people might render the introduction of the new system liable to abuse in the earlier stages. There is also no regular departmental agency readily available for being employed on this work immediately. The Committee consider, however, that the Record may be introduced at least for the malnad in order to ensure the safe working of these Banks. It should be possible for the Survey and Revenue Departments together to make such a Record for the malnad in the course of few years. The law that is in force in Bombay is suitable and may be adopted with necessary modificatons. In view of the general illiteracy of the rural population the penal provisions of any legislation for introducing the Record of Rights should be very cautiously enforced. The Committee would also add that while the Record of Rights is necessary for the successful working of Land Mortgage Credit, the institution of the Banks now recommended need not be deferred until the Record of Rights is completed. The absence of the Record of Rights will render necessary a more detailed investigation of actual ownership by the Banks before the grant of loans and this the Banks will have to undertake in granting loans.

Introduction recommended.

Relief of Agriculturist Debtors.

21. It has been stated above that relief on the lines of what is afforded by the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act is also required in the malnad. From the figures of indebtedness given earlier, it must be clear that the three District Land Mortgage Banks now proposed will not meet all the requirements of the indebted agriculturists in the malnad. These Banks can touch only a small fraction of the total number of such debtors. Also the existing debts on the lands of some debtors would be so heavy that the Banks could not step in for their help. The Committee have considered in this connection the proposal for introducing an Act for the relief of indebted agriculturists which was made some years ago by the Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference referred to above. That proposal was not carried through as the draft Bill suggested was considered to be lacking in provisions regarding the procedure for the trial of suits, the tribunals to be selected for the adjudication of debts, the finality or otherwise of the decrees passed, rights of appeal and other matters. It was then suggested that a Usurious Loans Regulation might be passed. Such a Regulation has

since been placed on the Statute Book. It does not, however, provide completely for the needs of the agriculturist debtor. The main provision that is lacking in it is the right of the debtor to sue for an account. If a debtor's immovable property is mortgaged, he can sue under the law of mortgages; and if it is not the case, he cannot sue. If this were the only provision lacking, it might have been possible to amend the Usurious Loans Regulation so as to include the provision and meet the needs of the present case. There are, however, various other provisions in the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act which it is desirable to retain for our purpose. As these provisions are of a special nature and intended for agricultural debts only, their inclusion in the Usurious Loans Regulation would introduce too many complications into that Regulation. The Committee are therefore of opinion that there should be a separate law for these cases on the lines of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Provision should be made in the Regulation for the following purposes:—

Introduction of a regulation recommended.

1. The debtor should have power to sue for account.
2. The Court should have power to re-open the transaction as under the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act or the Usurious Loans Regulation and reduce rates of interest and direct payment of decree amount by instalments.
3. The agriculturist should retain his land or have it cultivated for his benefit.

The Regulation should apply to loans contracted before it is passed, but in respect of which suits have not been instituted and also to suits instituted not earlier than some definite period, *e.g.*, three years before the Regulation is passed.

22. The Committee are aware that the proposed legislation may unsettle credit for some time both before and after its introduction. Parties may rush into courts to settle their claims and in all probability there will be a large crop of suits in the first few years. Many of the debtors will of course not be able to satisfy decrees that might be passed in such suits and will be put to considerable trouble. If, however, the Regulation is passed without unnecessary delay it will provide for the lands mortgaged in such cases not being taken out of the hands of the debtors, but being managed for them, their maintenance being the first charge on the proceeds and for the balance being given to the creditors. Government should also in the first few years after the introduction of the Regulation provide larger amounts under takavi rules for the grant of loans for working expenses to debtors whose debts have been adjudged by courts and who might not find help easily elsewhere.

IV.—MEDICAL RELIEF AND SANITATION.

Main heads work.

23. The next question that the Committee considered was the question of improving medical relief and sanitary work in the malnad. As already stated a good deal has been done in these respects since the Malnad Improvement operations began in 1914. Much more, however, has to be done before even the bare needs of the malnad can have been met. The Committee are of opinion that the steps to be taken immediately may be considered under the following heads:—

1. The opening of more hospitals and dispensaries in the malnad area;
2. Arrangements for distributing quinine to the people;
3. The posting of a larger number of medical officers and with higher qualifications to the malnad;
4. The employment of more midwives for the malnad area;
5. More efficient arrangements for vaccination;
6. The shifting of villages;
7. The supply of good drinking water;
8. Propaganda in health and sanitation matters;
9. Research in malnad diseases; and
10. Sending Survey and Relief Parties for surveying the condition of villages and giving all possible help on the spot.

Kinds of dispensaries and their number.

24. Taking these matters in order, the Committee would recommend that a definite programme should be adopted with the object of eventually providing medical aid in this part of the country at such distances that no one requiring it will have to go more than five miles. The Committee are informed that in some malnad areas medical aid to this extent has been already provided. What is required is to see where this has not been done and supply the need. It is not necessary that the institutions so provided must be all hospitals or even dispensaries employing European methods of treatment. Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries may be opened in some places, provided competent men are available for being posted to them. The rural dispensaries may deal with the more simple cases. At suitable centres, besides taluk head quarter stations, there may be dispensaries which will deal with more difficult cases. The medical men in charge of the rural and

taluk dispensaries should have instructions to send cases requiring long in-door treatment to district hospitals. To make the dispensaries more useful than at present, it is necessary to arrange for a full supply of all drugs required for all these hospitals and to post to their charge experienced medical officers. For the charge of taluk dispensaries, the Committee would recommend the appointment of officers of the rank of Assistant Surgeons. The frequent transfer of Medical Officers from the malnad, is stated to have been the cause of much inconvenience to the public in the past. The Committee would suggest that Medical Officers posted to the malnad should not be transferred until a fairly long period has elapsed. To make it worth the while of these officers to stay in the malnad they would recommend the grant of good local allowances to them. These officers should also as far as possible be natives of the malnad.

Distribution of quinine.

25. At the same time that more hospitals and dispensaries are provided, arrangements should also be made for distributing quinine in these villages on a larger scale. Small sized packets of quinine may be placed at the disposal of touring officers of Government of all departments, with instructions to distribute them to all who might require them, in the places which they visit.

Pay, etc., of Midwives.

26. The remarks made regarding medical officers apply also to midwives posted to the malnad. There is need for a larger number of midwives in the malnad. The pay of midwives in the malnad may be fixed higher, or some larger allowances than at present may be given to them. As the malnad people are slow to call in their help, it is necessary to provide some incentive to the midwives to go out and attend cases of their own accord. At present, an additional fee of eight annas is paid to them for each case over four attended each month. The fee per case may be raised to one rupee and it may be paid for all cases attended.

27. The frequent transfer of midwives also has been the cause of much inconvenience in the past. The existing rule that no midwife should be transferred from a place without consulting the Local Board which provides her pay has to be strictly enforced.

Vaccination.

28. In regard to vaccination, the facilities now provided are fairly extensive. According to the figures furnished by the Senior Surgeon, the average ratio of mortality from small-pox per 1,000 of population for the five years ending 1924 was 97 for Hassan District, 67 for Shimoga District, and 1·17 for Kadur District as against the State average of 92. As against the State average of 19·34 per mille protected by vaccination the three districts showed 14·51 in Hassan, 19·61 in Shimoga and 16·30 in Kadur. There is a vaccinator for every 3,000 of population in Hassan, 2,500 in Shimoga and 2,300 in Kadur District as against the State average of 4,000. These figures show that there is fairly sufficient staff for vaccination work in the malnad. Considering the sparseness of the population, however, there is still need for a slight addition to the staff, but there is greater need for more efficient work and supervision. The vaccinators are now under Sanitary Inspectors and send returns that are not subjected to sufficient scrutiny in any office. It is necessary to have more vaccinators, better educated and better paid, and working under the closer supervision of some responsible officer. The Committee are proposing below the appointment of more Sanitary Inspectors for the malnad. They would suggest that close scrutiny of vaccination work in their respective areas should be made part of the work of these Inspectors. They may be required themselves to vaccinate as many cases as possible during their visits to villages. The following further instructions may be issued for regulating their work under this head:—

1. The Sanitary Inspectors should maintain a register showing the number of unprotected children in each village and bring it up-to-date from time to time.

2. They should themselves set the programme for vaccinators and perform all other duties enjoined on them for the successful working of the Kurnool System of Vaccination in their areas.

3. They should verify not less than 50 per cent of the cases returned every month as having been performed by the vaccinator.

4. They should work in subordination to the Chief Sanitary Inspector so far as the Vaccination Department is concerned and should submit a monthly diary to him of villages inspected and cases verified.

Shifting of villages.

29. A very important question is that of shifting of villages. Since much illness in the malnad is due to the villages being situated in valleys a mere shifting of them to higher levels would itself greatly reduce disease. Special efforts should be made therefore for removing villages from insanitary localities to sites higher up and keeping them free of rank vegetation. It may be possible to add to the rules under the Mysore Village Sanitation Regulation a rule for condemning sites that have been found to be decidedly unhealthy and making residence on such sites an offence under the Regulation. Some such measure is necessary because mere persuasion has been found to be of not much avail in the past and the welfare of the malnad demands compulsory removal of thoroughly insanitary villages to safer localities. Arrangements should of course be made before condemning any such old site to have a convenient

and healthy new site marked and made into house sites and provided with a drinking water well. Some help may also be given in such cases for the building of houses. Advances may be given on personal security under the takavi rules and also help in the form of house-building materials as stated in paragraph 40 below. A further cause of disease in the malnad is the bad quality of the water drunk in most villages. Wells have been sunk in many places in the last ten years. Not many of them, however, have a fair supply of water and not many wells in which there is such a supply are used by the people. Existing wells should be got deepened and special efforts should be made to have more wells sunk in suitable places. In this connection, the Committee would suggest that the amounts granted by Government, year after year for the sinking of drinking water wells should not be allowed to lapse but may be funded and made available in succeeding years. To popularise the use of the wells, we must depend on health propaganda.

Drinking water wells.

Propaganda

30. In order that the people might understand the meaning and purpose of the work undertaken by Government and co-operate with them it is necessary to educate them in health and sanitation. This may be done in the case of adults by the issue of printed leaflets, and by means of magic lantern lectures and in the case of the children by the inclusion of special lessons in hygiene in schools. It is learnt that the recently instituted State branch of the Indian Red Cross Society is supplying slides and leaflets on health subjects to the district authorities for propaganda work. Its services may be availed of and its activities supported by giving some aid for the purchase of additional sets of slides for distribution in the districts. The Sanitary Inspectors employed in the malnad area, may also act as itinerant lecturers for the hoblis in their charge and be supplied short lectures or syllabuses of lectures on matters relating to health and sanitation. Another point which the Committee would emphasise is that there should be medical research of the diseases of the malnad. There is at present, no special organization for studying the diseases peculiar to the malnad. These diseases have to be investigated by an expert before they can be effectively treated and the results of such research will greatly help the general practitioner in combating them.

Disease survey.

31. The last point on which the Committee would make some suggestions under this head is the need for a disease survey with which may be combined grant of help and execution of simple sanitary measures. The Committee have discussed this matter with the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner and understand that there are certain proposals for conducting a survey in the malnad. They would make the following suggestions in respect of the establishment required for the survey and the manner of carrying it out. There may be three survey parties one for each district. Each party might consist of an Assistant Surgeon, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Shekdar and a peon. The officers should not be men newly recruited for the survey. Persons experienced in their work in the Medical and Revenue Departments should be appointed for the survey, their places in the departments being taken up by new men. Lists should be made of the villages in the malnad area which show a decline of population and the worst areas should be dealt with first. The equipment required by the parties will be supplied by the Senior Surgeon. These parties should go about, make house to house enquiries of disease and take material for the study of cases. The Committee have considered the possibility of attaching to these parties gangs of workmen with whose help work that is found necessary may be done as the parties proceed. They think, however, that the parties are likely to finish their investigations more quickly than the works can be executed. The execution of the works required should therefore be taken up separately. The parties may carry out as they proceed whatever work can be done on the spot with the local help available. They might leave with the village officers or authorities written instructions of what should be done and send copies of the instructions so issued to the Taluk Office, the President of the District Board, and the District Medical Officer. The local officers should have information as to the movement of these parties. The parties should therefore send advance programmes of their movements.

Survey parties

Simple Economic Survey.

32. The Committee consider that these parties may also be used for collecting information on the general economic condition of the villages of the malnad in accordance with a questionnaire. A form of questionnaire (prepared by Mr. R. Ranga Rao) is appended to this report. (*Vide* Appendix II). Inspectors of the Departments of Co-operation and Agriculture and Sanitary Inspectors and select Shekdars approved by Deputy Commissioners may also be employed for collecting the information. Care should be taken to see that there is no duplication of work in the way of several persons making enquiries in the same village. The information collected should be forwarded by the persons conducting the enquiry, to the Deputy Commissioners and by them to the Revenue Commissioner to be submitted to Government. The information received by Government may be analysed in the Secretariat and embodied in the annual review of malnad improvement work proposed later on. Fresh information should be collected from year to year and analysed and reviewed in the same way. Small honoraria may be paid to persons whose work is considered particularly satisfactory. The Mysore University would naturally be interested in economic investigations of the

character contemplated and may probably co-operate in the work by sending out during the vacations (or at other suitable time) post-graduate students in the Economics Department to carry on economic surveys of villages in the malnad area.

Mr. R. Subba Rao's proposals of 1916.

38. The Committee would, in this connection, invite the attention of Government to the following proposals regarding out-door and indoor work made by Mr. R. Subba Rao in his note included in the collection of the year 1914 (pages 16 to 33) relating to the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

"(1) *Out-door Work.*

(1) Taking the splenic index of the children under 12 years of a locality.

(2) Collecting specimens of blood from some of the children.

(3) Inspection of the general sanitation of villages.

(4) Collecting in separate jars, larvæ from each pool or collection of water, tank, well, stream, etc., labelling them and entering in a map of the locality specially prepared for the purpose, the site, size, shape and situation of each pool.

(5) Entering in the above map the site, shape, situation and size of each potential breeding ground for mosquitoes, *i.e.*, areas which may for the time being be dry but which might during and after rains contain water.

(6) Collecting as many mosquitoes as possible from within dwellings.

(7) Collection of any particular Algæ over the surface of water of pools, where larvæ are absent or scarce.

(8) Collection of fish or other water-animals from pools where larvæ are absent or scarce.

(9) Collection of water used by the residents for drinking purposes.

(10) Collection of material for detection of parasites in evacuations.

(11) Collecting rough information with regard to the general health of the whole community (Malari Tubercle, Syphilis, etc.)

(2) *Indoor Work.*

(1) Collecting data with regard to the existence of any phase of the Malaria parasite other than those known as the human and mosquito cycles.

(2) Study of the life history of the suctorial insects and other similar afflictions that exist in the district, together with any diseases that might be suspected to be transmitted by them.

(3) Recording splenic index in the map above alluded to, by shading according to the intensity of occurrence.

(4) Examination of collected blood to ensure that splenic enlargement is due to Malaria and not to anything else, *e.g.*, kala azar and to estimate the relative frequency of malignant and benign infections.

(5) Examination of mosquitoes to find out the proportion of Malaria carrying ones to the whole and to ascertain which are the commonest carriers in the locality during any particular season. (Includes the classification of local mosquitoes and the dissection and examination of the stomach and salivary glands of mosquitoes captured from within dwellings.)

(6) Growing the larvæ in jars and after their transformation to the adult stage, noting what pools offer breeding ground for Malaria carriers.

(7) Experimentally ascertaining if a thick growth of any algae (peculiar to the locality) will kill or inhibit the growth of larvae under water.

(8) Experimentally ascertaining what variety of fish natural to the locality, is inimical to the larvae of mosquitoes.

(9) Recording in the map, pools wherein Malaria carrying mosquitoes breed.

(10) Microscopic examination of sediments found in drinking water for the detection of ova of intestinal parasites and, if any, their frequency and relative role in rendering the water unfit.

(11) Detailed examination of intestinal contents for known and new parasites."

They would also extract the suggestions in regard to Nagar made after a survey conducted by Mr. Parthasarathi, then Sanitary Officer, Shimoga District.

Previous suggestions in regard to Nagar.

"(1) The employment of a mosquito brigade for a town or group of villages placed under a Sanitary Inspector—

(*a*) for filling up or draining pools or other shallow collections of water,

(*b*) for treating the pools that cannot be drained with crude petroleum,

(*c*) for the prevention of excavations within 100 yards of each village,

(*d*) for stocking large ponds which cannot be drained or filled up, with suitable larvae-eating fish,

(e) for filling up disused wells,
(f) for clearing ponds pools, etc., of all kinds of vegetation,
(g) for keeping the banks of irrigation channels clear of weeds,
(h) for making house to house visits and seeing that no collections of water are allowed in broken pans, pots, bottles, cocoanut shells, etc.,
(k) for planting of water absorbing plants, *e.g.*, Eucalyptus, Casuarina, Baje, etc.,

(2) Distribution of quinine to those that may need it.

(3) The sinking of new wells, it being compulsory that each of such wells is fitted up with a Myer's pump and either covered over or provided with wire gauze shutters.

(4) Prohibition of irrigation in localities where other anti-malarial measures have not proved effective.

(5) Proper regulation of house construction, by strict enforcement of existing rules with the object of ensuring that houses are not located in close proximity to actual or potential breeding places of mosquitoes."

The above are most valuable suggestions for eradicating malaria.

V—EDUCATION.

Importance of the question.

34. The next subject considered by the Committee is that of the special measures necessary under Education. It may be stated at the outset that the main problems of education are the same in the malnad as in the maidan. Education as now imparted in our school does not quite fit the boys to take their place in the social economy of the country. It is too literary. It has to be made more practical and the facilities for obtaining it improved. Though education is being dealt with in this report after Land, Mortgage Credit, Medical Relief and Sanitation the Committee wish to observe that for the improvement of the malnad education is of primary importance.

Some suggestions.

35. The special features of the malnad that render education difficult are the sparseness of the population, the distance and smallness of the villages and peculiarities of climate. Certain ways of meeting these difficulties have been tried before. Vacations have been given in the rains to meet the difficulties of boys coming up to schools and in the cultivation season to permit of their being used by their parents for work in the fields. It may be desirable to arrange the hours of study and curricula in such a manner as to permit children to do work on fields as partly a substitute for non-literary subjects such as clay-modelling, nature study, etc. There is great need in the malnad for a larger number of primary schools and also middle schools. There is not at present, much need for more High Schools. The education imparted in middle schools should, in a large measure, be vocational and for imparting such education schools of the residential type are the most suitable. The Committee therefore recommend the establishment of such schools in as many places as possible. If a vocational bias is given to middle school education in these residential schools, we would be removing the defects both of a too literary and of a too industrial education and fitting the boys so educated to fill their place in the social economy better. In any village or town, in which any particular occupation such as weaving, wood-carving, basket making, etc., is carried on by a large number of people, facilities may be provided in the village itself for suitable training in these occupations. In addition to these special classes, there should be Industrial Schools of the residential type for training in industries such as blacksmithy, carpentry and other industries suited to the malnad people, so that these schools may not only be able to provide training for the people of the locality but also to pupils from the interior. It is necessary in order that we may properly staff schools in the malnad to give special encouragement to teachers in the shape of special allowances and house accommodation. The committee understand that maidan teachers do not stay in the malnad and hence it is necessary to employ only teachers who are used to conditions in the malnad. The Committee therefore recommend that for malnad teachers the scale of pay should be better than in the maidan and would suggest that if, even with such increase, local men with the required qualifications are not available, men from neighbouring British Districts who are used to malnad conditions may be appointed for a few years. Whenever a village or group of villages in the malnad guarantees not less than 20 pupils and a building to be used for a school house and one for the school master, the Education Department should supply an elementary school teacher for the school. Special arrangement may be made in the malnad for the medical inspection of school children wherever there are dispensaries. If possible, clothing should be given free to school children of very poor families. The educational needs of the malnad are likely to be met satisfactorily by adopting these measures.

Teachers

Brighter school life.

36. School life should be made brighter for the boys. The Committee have recommended the use of the magic lantern for the education of adults in health and sanitary matters. They would recommend that it may also be used for showing films of the larger world to

school children. In this the Committee are merely suggesting the revival of the scheme of visual instruction which the department of education began some years ago but gave up later for various reasons. It is not necessary to have a separate magic lantern for each school. A certain number of operators may be appointed and given the necessary equipment and required to tour in the malnad according to a programme.

Sports may be encouraged in the schools and tournaments arranged from time to time in central places. If popular interest is enlisted in organizing sports, it will not only make school life brighter for the children but brighten the lives of the grown up people also. It may be possible to organize sports and tournaments for adults in the same connection. This would provide health as well as amusement.

VI.—TRANSPORT.

37. In regard to transport the Committee consider that early steps should be taken to complete the Railway line between Shimoga and Arasalu on which some work has been already done. A line through the heart of the malnad connecting Hassan with Byadgi in the Bombay Presidency *via* Saklespur, Mudgere, Koppa, Tirthahalli and Arasalu, Sagar and Shiralkoppa will open up the malnad and be of great benefit. There should also be a connection to the West Coast. The Committee understand that the Kadur-Chikmagalur line is likely to be taken up shortly. As any further extension of railways will necessarily take some time, the Committee have considered the question of the encouragement of motor transport. The proposal has been made that there should be a Joint Stock Company with a monopoly of motor transport in the malnad. The Committee consider that in most malnad areas there is at present enough private enterprise to meet requirements in this respect. There is no strong reason therefore to justify the grant of a monopoly in favour of a Company. Some of the members of the Committee are in favour of the proposal as they consider that it will prevent competition between private bus owners. There undoubtedly is some unhealthy competition among bus owners in some cases at present and in consequence fares are too low during periods when several agencies are working and unduly high when some of them break down and only the others are working. The remedy for this is not the grant of a monopoly which might deprive the people of the improvements in conveniences and amenities in service which competition fosters but the restriction of the number of competing services between particular places so as to meet actual needs. The Committee in short are in favour of what might be called controlled competition. It was in this connection brought to the notice of the Committee that the rules under the Motor Vehicles Regulation do not allow of a new bus being used in place of an old one which has been registered but has broken down and is temporarily unserviceable. They consider that the rule works as a hardship and would recommend an alteration of the rule so that when a registered bus is unserviceable another registered bus may be used in its place without again paying the minimum mileage charge of Rs. 50.

Railway line

Motor Transport

38. As regards roads in the malnad the Committee observe that larger allotments for the maintenance of the roads and adequate supervision are necessary. They understand that there is a party of the Engineering Department making lists of communications which should be opened up in the interior. The great difficulty of the most interior parts of the malnad is the want of an outlet for their produce either to the West Coast or to the maidan. As these parts are too far from the maidan what they need are outlets to the West Coast. The Committee would recommend that special attention should be given to proposals for roads down the ghats which will facilitate the transport of malnad products to the West Coast. It is also necessary that all roads leading to the West Coast should be kept in good condition. As a means of keeping down the cost of roads in the interior they would recommend that causeways may take the place of bridges in a larger number of cases.

Roads

VII.—FORESTS.

39. The Committee now wish to make certain suggestions regarding forest concessions in the malnad. It has often been a matter of complaint that the people of the malnad are put to much inconvenience by the too close proximity of State Forests to villages, that the cattle and crops of the villages are in constant danger from wild beasts and that the facilities that the people had for getting the requirements of their homes, fields and cattle have been considerably curtailed. The requests made in this connection are that free grazing should be allowed for all cattle in District and State Forests, that forest boundaries should be removed to a good distance from inhabited villages, that there should be no game preserves very close to villages, and the number of game preserves should be reduced, and that gun licenses may be freely issued so that the malnad raiyats may protect themselves and their crops from wild beasts.

Forest grievances.

Procedure for relief suggested.

40. As regards free grazing in State Forests the Committee consider that it may not be desirable to throw open all State Forests for free grazing throughout the year. The concessions now shown in this respect are sufficient. There is, however, much truth in the complaint that State Forests are often too close to villages and that sufficient area is not left free round about villages for meeting their needs for grazing and other requirements. Suggestions are usually made that State Forests should all be removed to a certain specified distance from inhabited villages. The Committee are of opinion that it is not possible to make any general rule of this sort. Needs vary with localities and each case should be considered on its merits. The Committee would therefore suggest the following procedure for improving conditions in this respect. Wherever the forest is too close to inhabited villages, Deputy Commissioners of Districts may investigate requirements and propose the grant of concessions or the pushing back of the forest boundary according to need. Where the Deputy Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests agree steps may be taken as a matter of course for allowing free grazing or for releasing the forest area in the manner recommended and approval of Government may be obtained thereafter. Where, however, the Deputy Commissioner and the Conservator of Forests do not agree the matter may be referred to Government for orders. The areas released from State Forests for the use of villages in this manner may be treated as District Forests. In regard to game preserves the Committee agree that their number might be reduced if possible and that they should on no account be placed too near villages. Lakkavalli was cited as an example of a place where a game preserve was too near the village. The Revenue Department may take up this question and suggest relief in particular cases where it is necessary and such recommendations may be favourably considered by Government. The rules regarding the shooting of game in State Forests may be relaxed, in the malnad and people allowed to pursue wild beasts found damaging their crops further into the jungles than the rules allow at present. The Committee also are of opinion that licenses for holding guns should be issued to raiyats in the malnad more freely than at present. In regard to facilities for house-building the Committee would make the following recommendation. In cases in which villages are being shifted, raiyats may be given free licenses to take the required quantity of reserved wood from District Forests and unreserved wood from State Forests. In ordinary cases of house building, Deputy Commissioners may settle in consultation with the Conservator of Forests in what forests and what villages the concession may be shown.

Facilities for house building.

VIII.—CULTIVATION, CROPS AND TANKS.

Settlers.

41. Certain inducements were sanctioned in 1916 in furtherance of a scheme to encourage persons from outside to come and settle in the malnad. The Committee understand that very few people were settled under the scheme and that this was due to the nature of the conditions that attached to the grant of advances to such settlers. The Committee are informed that there are no large blocks of unoccupied assessed land in the malnad available for being given for cultivation to settlers. The Revenue Department may, however, see what compact blocks of cultivable land are available and have been lying uncultivated for the past ten years. Lists of such areas may be notified in the Gazette and offered to settlers who might be willing to come and cultivate them. The Committee would recommend the grant of these lands to settlers free of assessment for ten years. If the settlers need any help for cultivation their financial circumstances may be considered and suitable help also given.

Tanks.

42. As regards tanks the Committee understand that the problem is not very serious in the Hassan and Kadur malnad. In the Shimoga malnad however, attention to the repair and maintenance of tanks is called for. The Committee would suggest that in the malnad districts at any rate, the Irrigation Cess levied in each district should be spent on the tanks in the district. It is recommended further on in this report that there should be an engineering establishment under the Revenue Department for the charge of the work which will have to be done under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. As the engineering establishment is to be employed in any case the Committee suggest that it may be entrusted with the work of the repair and maintenance of tanks. The suggestion virtually amounts to the revival of the Maramat establishment of the Revenue Department so far as the malnad districts are concerned. The Economic Survey Officer suggests in his report that special arrangements are necessary for permitting landowners to dig trenches on the slopes above their paddy fields or areca gardens to prevent the washing away of their lands. Such trenches are now dug in many places without giving rise to any complaint. The Committee do not consider that the raiyats should be asked to take permission before digging such trenches. The policy should be to encourage the landholder to do such work for the protection of his lands. The present practice of landowners digging these trenches on Government land where necessary may therefore continue, suitable action being taken when there is complaint of such trenches having caused inconvenience to other people or where valuable Government land is enclosed. Persons who dig trenches for the protection of their lands should provide access to the area

Trenches.

enclosed by means of planks or other safe passage across the trenches. In cases where the land enclosed is valuable or exceeds one acre, assessment may be levied on the area enclosed.

43. The suggestion is often made that Soppinbetta land in the malnad may be allotted according to the occupied survey numbers so that a certain proportion of the Soppinbettas would be clubbed with each survey number. The Committee consider that allotment on this basis would be difficult and lead to many complications. On a full consideration of all the circumstances they are of opinion that the utmost that can be done is to let it be known that, if all the persons who have interests in any particular Soppinbetta come to an arrangement as among themselves and demarcate their interests, Government will be prepared to confirm such arrangement. Soppinbettas.

44. The Committee considered the desirability of removing certain restrictions in regard to cultivation now in force in the malnad. One of them is the restriction against cardamom being grown on the eastern slope of the ghats. The Committee after a full consideration of the subject are of opinion that the restriction may be removed. Some of the members urged that all restrictions as to growing cardamom on coffee land might be completely removed. The rules now in force in this respect are those published in the G. O. No. R. 3623-32—L. R. 36-22-2, dated 30th December 1922. The Committee consider that these rules are quite fair and need no change. It was suggested that assessment on arecanut gardens is too high and should be reduced. The Committee hold that it is unnecessary as the assessment was fixed at the time of settlement and the rates are considerably less than those which existed previously. It was stated that cardamom growers do not get a good price for their cardamom as the trade is in the hands of merchants in Haveri in the Bombay Presidency, and that something should be done to improve their position. The suggestion made in the Economic Survey Officer's Report is that a cardamom bleaching factory should be established at Hassan. The Committee consider that the Director of Industries and Commerce might investigate the condition of the cardamom market and see if better prices can be got for cardamom than what the Haveri merchants are now giving. Cultivation of Cardamom.

45. It has been frequently suggested that the rule prohibiting cultivation on the margin of streams up to 25 yards should be abolished. The Committee are of opinion that it may be done providing at the same time that the restriction should continue to apply to spring heads. Kuniki lands may not be given out of State Forests but may be given where available out of District Forests. Small areas of *Kan* lands up to two acres in each case contiguous to cultivated land may be given out for cultivation. To educate the malnad population in improved methods of agriculture, it is desirable to have an Agricultural School of the type of the one at Chikanahalli in some central place in the malnad. To encourage fruit cultivation and the cultivation of other commercial crops in the malnad the Committee would suggest the establishment of a seed depot and nursery at one place in the Shimoga District and at another place for the Hassan and Kadur Districts and the issue of seeds and plants to raiyats at cost price from them. The question of the consolidation of holdings raised by the Economic Survey Officer in his report requires further investigation and the Committee would recommend that it should be examined by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference. Certain other suggestions.

IX—OTHER MATTERS.

46. A few suggestions may now be made on some other matters which could not be mentioned under the broad heads already dealt with. The Committee are not in favour of any special organisation for improving the supply of labour to the malnad. They are of opinion that if the employers of labour would improve the rate of wages it will be possible for them to get more faithful service from their labourers. In making this statement they are not unaware of the fact that labourers sometimes leave their employers when some advance they have received is still due to be worked out and go and take service under new masters. If labour conditions are improved these cases will necessarily be fewer. The Committee consider that the proposals of the Economic Survey Officer regarding a Co-operative Trade Syndicate are not feasible at present. Labour. Trade Syndicate.

47. The Committee are not prepared to recommend any specific measures for the reduction of intemperance in the malnad, as the reduction of intemperance is a problem that affects the entire State and calls for fuller consideration. It has however, been brought to their notice that the present rules regarding the grant of licenses to tap *bagani* trees cause hardship, and the Committee recommend that the tree-tax on bagani be abolished, and the revenue realised directly from the sale of shop rights. Temperance.

48. As a matter of special importance the Committee would recommend last of all that some special steps may be taken for the amelioration of the depressed classes in the malnad. These people even more than the rest of the population of the malnad need help from Government. In addition to the concessions generally recommended in respect of the malnad in Depressed classes.

which they would share, special efforts should be made to give them land and small sums of money for buying cattle and ploughs, part of the sums being treated as loan and part as free grant. To encourage education the residential school for these classes at Chikmagalur may be expanded and an additional school like the Institute at Mysore should be established in a suitable place.

Other suggestions of the Economic Survey officer.

49. The Committee have in the course of this report dealt with the more important suggestions contained in the Economic Survey Officer's report. A statement of the suggestions not dealt with here is appended (*Vide* appendix III) indicating against each item the views of the Committee as to the further action possible.

50. The Committee have not considered the question of developing industries in the malnad as the matter is understood to be under the consideration of the Board of Industries.

X.—ESTABLISHMENT AND COST.

Departmental expenditure not calculated.

51. The Committee have not calculated the extra expenditure in the Medical, Education and Public Works Departments and in the District Boards on account of the measures here recommended as that will depend on the extent to which additional facilities would be provided. Extra grants will have to be sanctioned to those Departments for the measures taken in the respective Departments. The following additional staff is necessary for carrying out the special operations now recommended:—

Other additional staff and cost.

(1) One Assistant Engineer in each District. Two Sub-Overseers in Shimoga District, two in Kadur District, one in Hassan District. Menial Establishment.

The cost of the above Engineering staff will work out as below:—

			Rs.	
3 Assistant Engineers for three malnad Districts		3 x (300 + 100 T. A.) 3 x 400 = 1,200 1,200 x 12	14,400	(1)
5 Sub-Overseers—				
Shimoga	2	5 x (100 + 50 T. A.)		
Chikmagalur	2	5 x 150 = 750		
Hassan	1	750 x 12	9,000	(2)
20 Peons—				
3 for each Sub-Division	9	20 x (12 + T. A.)		
2 for each Asst. Engr.	6	240 + T. A.		
1 for each Sub-Overseer	5	240 x 12	2,880 + T. A.	(3)
			26,200 + T. A. of peons or 27,000	

(2) Additional Sanitary Inspectors for the malnad taluks. It is suggested that there should be one Sanitary Inspector roughly for every two hoblis. On this scale there would have to be twelve more Sanitary Inspectors there being two extra for Mudgere and Tirthahalli taluks and one extra for each of the Manjarabad, Belur, Chikmagalur, Tarikere, Koppa, Nagar, Sorab and Sagar Taluks. In other Taluks the existing staff will do.

The extra cost on this account will be Rs. 15,000.

A question of administrative convenience.

52. The Committee have also considered the question of the administrative changes that may be necessary for the smooth working of measures for the improvement of the malnad. The District Boards of Shimoga and Hassan districts are probably at a disadvantage in dealing with the requirements of the malnad as the representatives of the malnad on the Boards are in a minority. The interests of the malnad may not therefore always receive adequate attention. The Committee understand that under the new District Boards Regulation it will be possible to constitute more than one Board for the same district. It may in this case be desirable to have separate Boards for the malnad and maidan areas in these districts. A suggestion made in this connection for facilitating the administration of malnad improvement work is that the districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur should be slightly readjusted so as to include the malnad area of Hassan District in Kadur District. It is proposed that the Krishnarajpet Yedatore and Nagamangala Taluks of Mysore District may be added to Hassan District and the Manjarabad Taluk and Belur Taluk of Hassan District added to Kadur District. The Committee do not consider this change quite feasible. The disorganization of public business that will temporarily result from any such re-adjustment is an argument against it. The people of Manjarabad also may not be quite willing to change from Hassan District to

Kadur District. There is something to say, however, in favour of the change and the Committee would suggest that the question be investigated. If the people of Manjarabad Taluk have no objection to the transfer of their Taluk from Hassan District to Kadur District the proposal may be considered.

XI.—AGENCY.

53. After a full consideration of the question of the agency for carrying out the operations under the Malnad Improvement Scheme the majority of the Committee consider that in the beginning the Revenue Department may have charge of them. The work in each district may be carried on under the general supervision of a small committee consisting of the Deputy Commissioner, the President of the District Board or when the Deputy Commissioner is President, the Vice-President of the District Board, the District Medical Officer, the District Forest Officer, the Executive Engineer, Officers in charge of the malnad Sub-Divisions and non-officials to represent the malnad taluks. These representatives may or may not be members of the District Boards and may be nominated by Government. There may be four such non-official members in the Committee in the Shimoga District, three in Kadur and two in Hassan. The Committee should be advisory and have no responsibilities for the execution of work. They should meet not less than twice a year, and review the progress of operations, consider difficulties and adopt the programme for the coming months. A statement of the progress made and a copy of the programme adopted should be sent to Government and to the District Boards. The District Boards may make any suggestions they consider necessary in regard to the programme and these should be considered by the Advisory Committees at subsequent meetings or by circulation. These committees may at the end of each year adopt reports of the work carried out under the scheme during the year and submit them to Government. The non-official members of these committees may be given travelling allowances for journeys to attend their meetings at the same rates as is given to non-official members of the District Boards. Every year there may also be a conference, presided over by a Member of Council to review the progress in all the three districts under the scheme. The Heads of Departments concerned in the work under the scheme, the Deputy Commissioners, the Presidents, or when the Deputy Commissioner is President the Vice-Presidents of the District Boards of the three malnad districts, and the non-official members of the three local committees may be required to be present at the conference. Of the Heads of Departments those whose presence may be essential are the Revenue Commissioner, the Inspector-General of Education, the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, the Conservator of Forests and the Chief Engineer. Other Heads of Departments may be invited if their presence is considered necessary. The Conference might consider the reports of the operations received from the District Committees and submit a brief report of its proceedings, with any suggestions for the coming year, to Government. To facilitate taking stock of work done, the Committee would suggest that the reports of the Committees and of the Conference may be published by Government with a review of the operations conducted during the year of report.

Revenue Department to be in charge of operations.

District Committee.

Annual Conference.

Review by Government suggested.

XII.—SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION.

54. The following is a summary of the principal recommendations made in this report:—

Recommendations.

1. Land Mortgage Banks may be formed for the three malnad districts—Draft bye-laws are enclosed. (Para 14.)

2. A Record of Rights in land may be introduced at least in the malnad. (Para 20.)

3. A Regulation for the relief of agricultural indebtedness somewhat on the lines of the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act should be passed. (Para 21.)

4. More dispensaries should be provided in the malnad. The idea should be to provide a dispensary not farther than five miles from any place. (Para 24.)

5. Medical Officers with higher qualification and more experienced than at present should be posted to taluk and rural dispensaries in the malnad. (Para 24.)

6. Rules under the Village Sanitation Regulation should be added to for condemning unhealthy village sites. (Para 24.)

7. Wells with good drinking water should be provided in more villages from year to year. (Para 24.)

8. Quinine should be distributed to the people to a larger extent than now. (Para 25.)

9. More midwives should be employed for the malnad and inducements offered to make them take more interest in their work. (Para 26.)

10. Vaccination work should be made more efficient. (Para 28.)

11. Villages should be shifted from unhealthy sites and loans given to persons wishing to build houses and help in materials from State and District Forests also given. (Para 29.)

12. Arrangements should be made for propaganda in health and sanitation matters. (Para 30.)

13. The services of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society may be utilised in this connection. (Para 30.)

14. Arrangements should be made for research in malnad diseases. (Para 30.)

15. Survey and relief parties should be sent out for surveying the condition of villages and giving all possible help on the spot. (Para 31.)

16. Information in regard to the economic condition of villages may be collected in accordance with a questionnaire by these parties and by Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors of the Co-operative and Agricultural Departments and select Shekdars and if possible through post-graduate students of the Mysore University. (Para 32.)

17. The number of primary and middle schools should be increased, the middle schools being in as many cases as possible of the residential type. (Para 35.)

18. The curricula of studies in the schools should be made more vocational. (Para 35.)

19. More industrial schools should be opened. (Para 35.)

20. School life should be brightened with sports, games, magic lantern shows, etc. (Para 36.)

21. The railway line between Kadur and Chikmagalur may be constructed early. (Para 37.)

22. Motor transport may be encouraged by regulating competition. (Para 37.)

23. The rules under the Motor Vehicle Regulation may be relaxed in certain respects for the malnad. (Para 37.)

24. Maintenance allotments for malnad roads may be increased. (Para 38.)

25. Lists should be made of roads required in the interior particularly the ghat roads which will give an outlet to the West Coast for the products of the interior of the malnad. (Para 38.)

26. Deputy Commissioners may investigate cases in which further grazing facilities have to be provided to villages or State Forests too close to villages have to be released. In cases where the Revenue and Forest Departments agree the facilities recommended by the Deputy Commissioner may be given as a matter of course. Cases of disagreement may be required to be submitted for orders to Government. (Para 40.)

27. Game preserves should not be too close to villages. (Para 40.)

28. Gun licenses may be more freely issued to malnad raiyats. (Para 40.)

29. The rules regarding the pursuit of wild beasts found damaging crops may be made more favourable to the raiyats. (Para 40.)

30. Facilities may be given to settlers by the grant of land free of assessment and of suitable monetary help. (Para 41.)

31. Special attention should be paid to tanks in the Shimoga malnad. (Para 42.)

32. The Irrigation Cess levied in the malnad districts should be used in the particular districts. (Para 42.)

33. The practice of trenches being dug to protect paddy flats and arecanut gardens may be allowed to continue under certain conditions. (Para 42.)

34. People may be helped where they are willing to regulate the use of *soppinbettas*. (Para 43.)

35. The restriction against growing cardamom on the eastern slope of the ghats may be removed. (Para 44.)

36. The Department of Industries may be asked to investigate how our cardamom-growers can be helped to get better prices. (Para 44.)

37. The 25 yard rule may be abolished providing, however, for the protection of spring heads. (Para 45.)

38. Small areas of *kan* lands of two acres in each case may be given for cultivation. (Para 45.)

39. An agricultural school of the type of the Chiknahalli School may be established at some central place in the malnad. (Para 45.)

40. A seed depot and a nursery may be opened at one place in the Shimoga District and in one place for Hassan and Kadur Districts for selling seeds and plants at cost price. (Para 45.)

41. The tree-tax system may be abolished in the Bagani area. (Para 47.)

42. Special facilities should be provided for giving lands to the depressed classes in the malnad. (Para 48.)

43. The Boarding School for these classes at Chikmagalur should be expanded and another like the Central Institute at Mysore established in some other place in the Malnad. (Para 48.)

44. Additional establishment consisting of 12 Sanitary Inspectors for the malnad areas and of an Assistant Engineer, with suitable establishment working under him for each district may be employed for carrying out the work under the scheme. (Para 51.)

45. The question of re-adjusting the malnad districts so as to bring the Hassan and Kadur malnad under the same agency may be investigated. (Para 52.)

46. A Committee may be formed for each district for advising in regard to the operations under the scheme. (Para 53.)

47. A Conference may be held each year for reviewing work under the scheme and making suggestions to Government. (Para 53.)

Acknowledgments.

The Committee desire to express their obligation to Dr. Md. Usman, and Messrs. R. Ranga Rao and K. H. Ramaiya for the valuable assistance rendered to the committee in their deliberations by these gentlemen. They also desire to record their appreciation of the ability and zeal with which Mr. M. Venkatesa Iyengar, the Secretary, assisted them in their work throughout.

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M. VENKATESA IYENGAR, (*Secretary*).

APPENDIX I.

DRAFT BYE-LAWS FOR DISTRICT LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

THE.....DISTRICT LAND MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION.

Bye-Laws.

1. This Association shall be called the ..... District Land Mortgage Bank.

2. The Office of the Bank shall be situated at (district headquarters).

3. The object of the Bank is to grant loans to members.

4. Loans may be given by the Bank only for the following purposes:—

(i) Redemption of mortgage.
(ii) Improvement of land or of methods of cultivation.

5. The liability of a member of this Bank shall be limited to the value of the shares held by him in the Association.

6. There shall be.....shares of the Bank of the value of Rs. 25 each.

7. Membership of the Bank is open to every subject of His Highness the Maharaja who has attained the age of majority, and is legally capable of entering into a contract, to several such persons jointly and to every registered co-operative institution formed for long term credit. Notwithstanding anything contained above, nominees or legal representatives of deceased members may be admitted as members although such nominees or legal representatives are minors.

8. Every member of the Bank must take at least one share and no member can own more than 100 shares in the Bank.

9. Shares are not withdrawable or transferable except with the sanction of the Bank provided that no member will be permitted to withdraw his shares within 10 years of the date on which such shares are taken by him and provided also that not more than 10 per cent of the aggregate share capital of the Bank at the beginning of a year is allowed to be withdrawn in any year.

10. The funds of the Bank shall include share capital, loans, deposits, *grants* and *other miscellaneous items*, but at no time shall the liabilities of the Association exceed ten times the subscribed share capital plus reserve fund.

11. The Board of Directors may receive deposits at their discretion either from members or others and it shall be open to them to settle the terms on which deposits shall be taken provided that the interest on such deposits shall not, in any case, exceed 6½ per cent per annum and provided also that no deposit shall be received for a period of less than two years.

12. The Bank shall not grant loans of an amount below Rs. 500 nor above Rs. 5,000 ordinarily provided that where a loan is granted to a co-operative society for the use of its members the amount of the loan may amount to 20,000 rupees.

13. Loans granted by the Bank shall bear interest at rates fixed from time to time but not exceeding—

(1) a maximum of 9 per cent per annum in the case of long term loans, and
(2) a maximum of 12 per cent on short term loans.

14. Long term loans granted by the Bank shall be repayable in equal yearly instalments not exceeding 25 and shall not be liable to be re-called except under conditions specified in Bye-Laws 21 and 22. Nothing in this bye-law shall be considered to preclude the borrower from repaying his loan wholly or in part at any earlier time.

15. The loan and the interest shall be discharged by a system of equated payments.

16. Loans shall be granted by the Bank only on the mortgage of immovable property in the.....district except in the case of short term loans which may on suitable security be granted for working expenses to members who have taken long term loans. Long term loans should be issued ordinarily out of share and debenture amounts and not out of deposits.

17. Loans granted by the Bank shall not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the property which is mortgaged to the Bank on account of those loans, provided that in case the loan is to be applied for the improvement of land the amount of loan may go up to 60 per cent.

18. The land mortgaged to the Bank as security under bye-law 17—shall have no prior encumbrances, save the mortgage or mortgages to be redeemed by the loan given by the Bank. Further, it shall not be made subject to any subsequent encumbrances either by way of further mortgages, sale, gift or otherwise to any one except the Bank and except with the previous sanction of the Board of Directors, and any encumbrance made in contravention of this bye-law shall be invalid.

19. The mortgage shall be without possession, subject to the condition that if the mortgagor fails to pay principal and interest according to his contract, the Bank shall be entitled to take possession of the land for such term not exceeding twenty years as the Board of Directors may consider equitable. During possession, the Bank will manage the property and after deducting expenses use the proceeds towards redemption of the debt.

20. The valuation of the properties offered as security for loans shall be made by the Bank in accordance with subsidiary rules to be framed in that behalf.

21. Loans are liable to be recalled.—

(1) if after the grant of a loan the information obtained regarding the property, the charges thereon or the rights of disposal thereof is found to be incorrect,

(2) if a loan is utilised for a purpose different from that for which it was granted,

(3) if the property on which it is secured has in the opinion of the Bank deteriorated in value and the borrower fails to furnish additional security to the satisfaction of the Bank,

(4) if on the death of the borrower or in the case of joint debtors on the death of any one of them his legal representative does not consent to continue as a Member,

(5) if for any other reason, the debtor or in the case of joint debtors any one of them ceases to be a Member,

(6) if the debtor makes default in the payment of any instalment on the due date.

22. If in any case not expressly provided for above, the Board of Directors consider that a debt is in danger, they shall recall the loan with the approval of the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks.

23. When a loan recalled by the Board of Directors is not repaid within three months from the date of recall, the Directors shall apply for a foreclosure of the mortgage to the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks who after notice to the defaulting debtor and necessary enquiry will have power to order such foreclosure. The Registrar may order distraint of movables in the case of short loans. These orders shall have the same effect and shall be executed in the same manner as if passed by a competent Civil Court.

24. Subject to bye-law 10 the Bank may raise loans from time to time by issue of debenture bonds bearing interest not exceeding 7 per cent per annum and liable to be redeemed at such period not exceeding 25 years as may be prescribed by the Bank.

25. Debenture bonds shall not be issued except with the previous sanction of the Government and they shall be in such form and contain such covenants and provisions as the Bank, may, with the previous sanction of Government, prescribe in this behalf.

26. The Bank shall draw for redemption by lot as many debenture bonds as its financial condition permits, or if the Bank deems it preferable, it may repurchase its bonds instead of drawing them by lot.

27. The Bank shall be at liberty to effect a reduction in the rate of interest payable on any series of debenture bonds provided that option is given to the holders of such bonds to accept payment in cash at par value.

28. The Government shall appoint a trustee whose duty shall be to see that the Bank fulfils its obligations to the debenture-holders. For this purpose, the Bank shall transfer to the trustee its rights in the mortgages on the security of which debentures are issued. The trustee shall have power to require the Bank to credit to an account opened in his name, in such Bank as may be approved for the purpose by the Government, all recoveries made from members of the Bank under any of the mortgages whether on redemption or upon sale under any power of sale applicable thereto. He shall also have the following powers:—

(i) to invest or to require the Bank to invest the money at the credit of his account in his own name in any investment or deposit authorised by clauses (*c*) (*b*) and (*d*) of section 32 of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation or in any other Securities approved by the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks and to vary such investments at his discretion;

(ii) to require the Bank to redeem any or all of the debentures;

(iii) to determine the method of redeeming any debentures before the expiry of the term for which they were issued; and

(iv) to proceed against the bank or the mortgagors whose mortgage deeds have been transferred to him or against both, in case of default of payment of moneys due to the debenture-holders.

The trustee can, at any time, be replaced by another trustee. A trustee so appointed shall, as the successor in interest of the trustee whom he replaces, inherit all his powers and rights.

29. The total value of debentures, actually in circulation at any time must not exceed the total value of the mortgage bonds and other assets assigned by the Bank to the trustee and held by him.

30. The administration of the Bank shall be vested in the following :—

(1) Board of Directors.
(2) Board of Supervision; and
(3) The General body of the members of the Bank.

31. The ultimate authority in all matters relating to the administration of the Bank shall be the general body of the members who shall meet from time to time and at least once a year to conduct the work of the Bank. The following among other matters shall be dealt with by the general body :—

(i) The election and removal of their representatives on the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervision.
(ii) The annual report due to the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks.
(iii) The Registrar's annual audit order.
(iv) The amendment or repeal of any existing bye-laws or the enactment of a new bye-law.
(v) The expulsion of a member.
(vi) The consideration of any complaint which any individual member may prefer against the Board of Directors or the Board of Supervision.
(vii) The returns that may be prescribed by the Government.

32. A meeting of the general body of the members may be convened whenever necessary for the conduct of the business by the Board of Directors and shall be so convened by the Board of Directors at the request of 15 or more members or at the instance of the Registrar.

33. The Members of the Board of Directors and of the Board of Supervision will consist of Members of the Bank and representatives of Debenture Holders provided that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore shall have the right to nominate two persons to the Board of Supervision and one to the Board of Directors, whether members of the Bank or representatives of Debenture Holders or others.

34. The Board of Directors shall consist of seven members four of whom shall be elected by the Members, two will be representatives of Debenture Holders selected by Government and one will be nominated by the Government of Mysore, all the Members holding office for a period of two years.

35. The Board of Supervision shall consist of seven members three of whom shall be elected by the members, two will be representatives of Debenture Holders selected by Government and two will be nominated by the Government of Mysore, all the Members holding office for a period of three years.

36. The Board of Directors shall administer and conduct the affairs of the Bank, prepare and issue agreements, declarations, etc., represent the Bank by one of its members selected for that purpose at all legal proceedings. It shall also appoint, control, and dismiss officials like book-keepers, cashiers, clerks, local agents, etc.

37. The Board of Supervision shall have general control and supervision over the affairs of the Bank. In particular it will—

(1) cause the accounts of the Bank to be audited at least twice a year by two of its members.
(2) present to the General Meeting a statement of accounts;
(3) prepare all necessary subsidiary rules for the carrying out of these bye-laws;
(4) settle the principles of land valuation;
(5) authorise the issue by the Board of Management of mortgage bonds subject to the provisions of bye-law 25 and
(6) decide appeals against the decisions of the Board of Directors.

38. Without prejudice to the powers which may be vested in him by the Law for the time being in force the Registrar of Land Mortgage Banks will have power—

(1) to require the summoning of a General Meeting
(2) to be present at the proceedings of the General meeting as well as at the meetings of the Board of Management and the Board of Supervision; and

(3) to inspect the books and cash balance of the Bank at any time.

(4) to summon any member or office bearer of a Bank for the purpose of an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank. For this purpose he will act as a Court.

39. The previous sanction of the Government will be necessary for—

(1) the issue of debentures;

(2) the conversion of one class of debentures into another class bearing a different rate of interest or

(3) the investment of collections made out of loans given to Members in fresh loans to Members.

40. The Deputy Commissioner of the District will have in respect of the affairs of the Bank the powers vested in the *Registrar* in Clauses 2 and 3 of bye-law 38.

41. The accounts of the Bank shall be audited at least once a year by a duly certified auditor or by an officer deputed by the Mysore Government.

42. All other matters concerning the organisation and the working of the Bank as well as the remuneration, if any, which the Board of Management, the Board of Supervision, the local agents and the auditors are to receive shall be fixed by Regulations to be framed by the Bank.

The Regulations shall require the approval of the Government of Mysore.

43. A Reserve Fund shall be formed by the Bank. To this shall be carried—

(1) a sum not less than 10 per cent of the net profits of every year;

(2) the interest on the capital of this fund;

(3) amounts not claimed; and

(4) produce of drawn and expired mortgage bonds.

(5) Any other fund which may be credited to the reserve fund by the general body of members.

APPENDIX II.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SIMPLE ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

1. General.—

1. Name of Village, Taluk, District.
2. General Geographical position (in relation to roads, railways, forests, rivers, hills, markets, etc.
3. Area of village site.
4. Localisation of castes.
5. Types of dwelling houses—thatched, tiled, terraced, etc.
6. Gardens, manure pits and the like, adjoining houses.
7. Water facilities.
8. Distance of cultivated lands.
9. Housing conditions—overcrowded, insanitary, badly situated or kept, etc.
10. Nature of holdings—small or large, compact or scattered.
11. Any special facilities for travellers, *e. g.*, hotels, musafirkhanas, etc.

2. Population.—

1. Total population.
2. Castes, how many families and individuals.
3. Number of children in families, how many dead and living, any special illness accounting for large infant mortality.
4. Number of houses.
5. Census of ages (with intervals of 5 or 10 years).
6. Births and deaths during the past 12 months—anything striking about the cause of death.
7. Total number of men, women and children.
8. Any noticeable movement of people from or to the village.

3. Land.—

1. Area of wet lands.
2. ,, of dry lands.
3. ,, of garden lands.
4. ,, Gomal.
5. Other Facilities for cattle, goats, etc.
6. Jungles and Forests.
7. Tanks, wells and other sources of water supply.

4. Occupation of land.—

1. Area cultivated by owner.
2. Area cultivated by tenants.
3. Number of cultivating owners.
4. Number of Tenants.
5. Number of non-cultivating owners and their occupation.
6. Number of tenants owning no land.
7. Average area of land cultivated by owners.
8. Average area of land cultivated by tenants.
9. Rents in money and kind.
10. Land revenue on different kinds of lands.
11. Occupation with which agriculture is combined.

5. Agricultural conditions.—

1. Area under the principal crops.
2. Area yielding one crop, area yielding more than one.
3. Usual crops cultivated on wet, dry and garden lands.
4. Types of plough, and agricultural implements used.
5. Water lifts, oil engines, manures and other aids to good agriculture.
6. Extent of help derived from Takavi loans, Co-operative Societies, etc.

6. Cattle, etc.—

(a) Bullocks.
(b) Cows.
(c) Buffaloes.
(d) Young stock of above.
(e) Horses.
(f) Donkeys, etc.
(g) Sheep.
(h) Goats.
(i) Pigs.

7. Manuring.—

(a) Is cattle dung used as manure?
(b) Is cattle urine utilized?
(c) Is green manure used?
(d) Is Chemical manure used?

8. Insect pests or other diseases and remedial measures in use.
9. Cattle diseases and treatment.
10. Average cost of cultivation of various kinds of land.
11. Improvements recently effected or under contemplation.

6. Village Industries.—

(1) Description.
(2) Number engaged in each.
(3) Implements used.
(4) Average powers of work, earnings, expenditure, etc.
(5) Condition of production.
(6) " of sale.
(7) Marketing facilities.
(8) Prospects (improving steady, deteriorating).

7. General Economic Condition.—

(1) Wages—Money, kind.
(2) Prices of food stuffs.
(3) General prosperity of the village as evidenced by large shops, banks, cinemas, and the like.
(4) General condition of families, whether living under or above means—Savings how utilised, debts how contracted—[Give details by families if possible or typical cases.]—
(5) Condition of debts, facility, rate of interest, chronic indebtedness, other incidents attaching to loans.
(6) Is there a Co-operative Society—Give details of its working.
(7) Are there any other institutions or activities of a public character, *e.g.*, Agricultural Unions, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Recreation Clubs, Sanghas and the like.
(8) Communal income and expenditure.
(9) Religious activities, temples, gatherings.

8. Sanitary condition.—

(1) Malaria.
(2) Cholera.
(3) Plague.
(4) Consumption.
(5) Small-pox.
(6) Other diseases Endemic and Epidemic.
(7) Infant mortality.
(8) Snake bites, deaths from attacks of wild animals.
(9) Habits conducing to good health or leading to bad health.
(10) Medical assistance.
(11) Marriage customs, age, etc.
(12) Prevalence of purdah.

9. Education.—

(1) Number of schools.
(2) Accommodation.
(3) Kind of Schools.
(4) Number of boys and girls in attendance; proportion to number of school-going age.
(5) Average duration of school life.
(6) Percentage of adults able to read the Vernacular
" " talk English.
" " write English.
(7) Number of highly educated persons in any language.
(8) Conditions of adult education and facilities.
(9 Number of boys and girls who have continued higher education.
(10) How school expenses are met.
(11) Whether educated persons have found any careers.
(12) Any hostel accommodation.

10. Village administration.—

(1) Is there a Village Panchayet? How does it work?
(2) Sanitary conditions.
(3) Police conditions.
(4) Crime, litigation, means of arbitration.
(5) Prevalent to a noticeable degree of conditions like drunkenness, prostitution, etc.
(6) Brief summary of suggestions for improvement.

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APPENDIX III.

A STATEMENT OF OTHER SUGGESTIONS MADE IN THE REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC SURVEY OFFICER WITH THE VIEWS OF THE COMMITTEE IN BRIEF THEREON.

	Suggestions.	*Opinion of the Committee.*
1.	A Foreign Forest Economist may be appointed for a year to study potentialities of Forests in the State and connect our forest products with European Markets.	The appointment of an officer, not necessarily a Foreign Forest Economist, for a continuous study of forest potentialities is desirable. There is at present no officer to give special attention to this question.
2.	A rule should be made that at least 50 per cent of the actual total yield of a land should be guaranteed to the tenant cultivator irrespective of contracts, debts or interest charges.	Does not seem possible.
3.	Every 50 villages should have an Agricultural Farm.	Do
4.	Dry cultivation should be encouraged by offering reasonable bounties.	Do
5.	The system of pledging crops to money-lenders should be stopped.	Do.
6.	Economic holdings should be exempted from liability to attachment for debts.	Do
7.	The Agricultural Department should have laboratories in the malnad and evolve cheap locally made standardised manures.	May be referred to the Agricultural Department.
8.	Enclosure of holdings and establishment of cattle pounds for every village or group of villages.	Does not seem necessary or possible.
9.	The establishment of three more experimental stations to study plant diseases.	Not necessary.
10.	There should be a Dairy Farm in the malnad.	May be investigated.
11.	A Veterinary Assistant Superintendent should be stationed in a central malnad village to supervise a system of veterinary dispensaries for the malnad.	May be investigated.
12.	Railway Cess should be done away with and Road Cess should be levied.	Does not seem necessary.
13.	School masters may be trained to give medical relief.	Not desirable.
14.	Private Medical Practitioners should be prohibited from practising unless they get a license from Government.	Does not seem possible.
15.	Schoolmasters should be allowed subsidiary occupation.	Not desirable.
16.	*Thera* system should be abolished.	This is a social question in which Government action may not be possible.
17.	A small area of the malnad should be selected for special attention during every period of three years. This area should be called the development area.	Does not seem desirable. The money available may be used for the whole of the malnad. This will prevent misunderstanding between various parts of the Malnad.
18.	Classification of cultivated land should be changed and land on which cardamom is grown shown separately and assessment on it increased.	Not necessary.
19.	Permanent Settlement need not be sanctioned.	Lands are not given out on permanent tenure at present.
20.	A Producers' Society for the depressed classes may be established.	Not possible at present.
21.	There should be a Standing Committee of well-paid and efficient experts for a study of the malnad problem.	The recommendations in the Committee's report regarding the District Committees and an annual conference meet this need.

Note.—As the suggestion that a special area to be called the Development Area should be taken up periodically for special attention is not considered acceptable, suggestions made in regard to such an area are not particularly mentioned above. Many suggestions which may be considered as incidental to main suggestions which have been specifically mentioned are also not referred to either in the report or in this appendix.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF BOOKS AND PAPERS CONSULTED.

The Economic Survey Officers' Reports.

Collection of papers regarding Malnad Improvement, 1914, including among others, Sir M. Visvesvaraya's note on his inspection of the Malnad, Mr. Matthan's Memorandum and a note by Mr. R. Subba Rao.

Speeches of Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

Report of a Debt Survey of the Malnad made by two Inspectors of the Co-operative Department in 1917.

Mr. Chandy's note published in the Mysore Economic Journal for October 1917, regarding the relief of rural indebtedness through Co-operative Societies.

Report of the Mysore Co-operative Committee, 1923.

A note containing the recommendations on land mortgage and debt relief made by a Sub-Committee of the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference in 1919, presided over by the present Chairman.

A note on Land Mortgage Banks by Mr. G. B. Heblikar.

A note on Land Mortgage Credit by Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.

A note on the question of legislation for establishing Land Mortgage Banks by Mr. T. Singaravelu Mudaliar.

A note on the Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act by Mr. G. B. Heblikar.

A note embodying recommendations by Col. W. L. Crawford.

A note embodying recommendations by Mr. Bagainane Deva Gowda.

The Madras Government Order (with enclosures) establishing Land Mortgage Banks in six places in the Madras Presidency.

The Dekhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The Bombay Record of Rights Act.

A note on Malnad Improvement by Mr. Mir Hamza Husein.

A note on the result of a Malarial Survey of Nagar Taluk carried out by Mr. Parthasarathi.

A note by the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, regarding vaccination in the Malnad.

A note by the same officer on Disease Survey.

The Malnad Improvement Manual, 1917.

Punjab Questionnaire on Rural Economic Enquiries.

The Questionnaire for rural enquiries prepared by Mr. R. Ranga Rao.

Census Reports of Mysore of the past three decades.

Certain Regulations in force in the State like the Co-operative Societies Regulation and the Usurious Loans Regulation and the following G. O's. (besides those included in the collections of 1914 and 1917) relating to the Malnad.

1. No. 5733-6—San. 87-15-9, dated 6th March 1917.
2. No. 6561-3—San. 72-17-2, dated 22nd May 1918.
3. No. G. 20308-13—San. 80-16-15, dated 10th March 1919.
4. No. G. 26401-6—San. 108-18-3, dated 24th May 1919.
5. No. G. 13757-67—San. 8-19-5, dated 12th December 1919.
6. No. G. 24560-6—San. 103-20-1, dated 18th June 1921.
7. No. L. 2894-904—San. 28-24-1, dated 1st October 1924.
8. No. L. 3448-56—Med. 114-22-6, dated 6th November 1924.
9. No. L. 5711-21—San. 45-24-2, dated 4th February 1925.

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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Railway Administration Report.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Mysore Railway Department for the year 1924-25 received with letter No. R. S. 912, dated the 12th November 1925, from the Agent and Secretary to Government for Railways.

ORDER No. G. 4933-7—G. M. 76-25-3, DATED 6TH JANUARY 1926.

1. *General.*—Mr. C. Dove-Wilson was the Agent and Secretary to Government throughout the year except for about a month in April and May when he was on leave and Khan Sahib A. A. Khan, Traffic Manager, was in charge of the Agent and Secretary's work in addition to his own. On the resumption of the construction of the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway, Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar, Superintendent, Way and Works, was placed in direct administrative charge of the Engineering Section of the Railways and designated Engineer-in-Chief.

2. *Lines under Construction.*—The construction of the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway was resumed during the year. The total estimated cost of the line is Rs. 12 lakhs. Towards this, the Mysore District Board has raised a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs (the repayment of which has been guaranteed by Government) and the balance has been provided from the accumulated collections of the Railway Cess amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs. Work on the line was started in March 1925 and a sum of Rs. 1,20,351 was spent by the end of the year. Together with the previous expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh, the total expenditure up to the end of the year on this line was Rs. 2,20,351.

3. *Open Lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company.*—The length of open lines worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company remains the same as before, *viz.*, 271·48 miles. The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 47·12 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 27·67 lakhs. The gross earnings were about Rs. 2 lakhs more than in the previous year, but this has not resulted in any improvement in the net income from the Railways as the increase in the working expenses was a little over Rs. 2 lakhs which is stated to be due to an increase in the combined working expenses over the whole M. & S. M. Railways. The net gain to the State was Rs. 9,76,508 or Rs. 58,254 less than in the previous year, the return working out to 5·48 per cent on the capital outlay in the year as against 5·44 per cent in 1923-24.

4. *Lines worked by the State.*—(1) The total mileage under this head was 402 miles and the capital cost Rs. 2,99,95,055. The net addition to the capital outlay during the year was Rs. 5,89,417. The outlay on Engineering works was Rs. 5,74,477, the bulk of the expenditure being due to the improved standard of permanent way used on renewals on the Bangalore-Mysore Section. The outlay on rolling stock was Rs. 1,73,782. Two American Engines and 12 timber trucks were purchased for the use of the tramways to meet the increased requirements of the timber traffic. Some of the Metre Gauge stock for the Mysore-Arsikere Railway and two heavy brake-vans for the Narrow Gauge were locally constructed.

(2) The gross earnings of the State-worked lines during the year under report amounted to Rs. 34,46,949 against Rs. 31,39,371 in the previous year showing an increase of Rs. 3,07,578 both under coaching as well as goods. The number of passengers carried exceeded the number during the previous year by 2,53,892 and the tonnage of goods carried was 7,062 more than in the previous year. The improvement is due to improved economic conditions brought about by a very favourable south-west monsoon and to heavier passenger traffic during Dasara and the festivals at Sravanbelgola and Melkote. Though the first and second class fares were reduced from 30 pies and 15 pies per mile to 24 pies and 12 pies per mile, respectively, the number of passengers in these classes has not shown any increase. The introduction of the Intermediate class has also affected the second class passenger traffic.

The working expenses decreased from Rs. 32,79,873 in 1923-24 to Rs. 28,98,089 in 1924-25. There was a considerable saving of expenditure in all departments. The net receipts amounted to Rs. 5,19,000 as against Rs. 82,000 in the previous year, giving a return of 1·75 per cent on the capital outlay as against ·29 per cent in the previous year.

(3) *Depreciation Reserve.*—The formation of a depreciation reserve was started during the year with an initial contribution of Rs. 6,87,000 from revenue. A sum of Rs. 5,69,185 was provided out of this fund towards the renewal of the permanent way on the Bangalore-Mysore Section and certain special heavy repairs and replacements of rolling-stock. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,17,815.

5. *Stores.*—There were stores in the Department of the value of Rs. 10,96,665 at the beginning of the year. Local and foreign purchases made during the year amounted to Rs. 12,72,472 and Rs. 5,46,895, respectively. Of this, orders of the value of Rs. 1,93,348 were placed by the Chief Storekeeper and the rest by the Stores Purchase Committee. The issues to capital and revenue during the year were Rs. 7,68,321 and Rs. 11,43,368, respectively.

6. *Accidents, etc.*—Three persons were run over by trains and killed during the year and three persons were injured. The number of engine failures during the year was 40 as against 92 in the previous year. There were 109 cattle accidents as against 112 in the previous year.

7. *Floods, Fires and Damages.*—On account of the floods of August 1924, the Shimoga Railway Station was badly flooded and damage was done to the tramways. The permanent way on the Kapini bridge was carried down stream by the river overflowing the parapets. The total cost of the flood damages amounted to Rs. 15,000.

The goods-shed at Mysore was burnt down on the 14th February 1925, and goods to the approximate value of Rs. 40,000 were destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown.

8. *Improvements and Facilities.*—The question of undertaking the construction of the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway has been taken up for consideration and certain preliminary negotiations have been carried on by the Chikmagalur District Board for executing this work. The financial possibilities of an extension of the Birur-Shimoga Branch from Shimoga to Kumsi were also investigated.

All but 13 miles of the permanent way between Bangalore and Mysore have now been renewed.

The north end of the Mysore Station yard has been remodelled.

A flag station between Hole-Narsipur and Mavinkere was opened.

The Intermediate Class accommodation on the Mysore-Arsikere Sections was introduced.

A consolidated General Rules Book applicable to all sections of Mysore Railways was issued with the approval of the Government of India in the place of two sets which had been in force previously.

A scheme was sanctioned during the year for training some young men as Engine Drivers and three candidates selected from the Mechanical Engineering School, are undergoing training.

9. The administration of the Mysore Railways showed improvement during the year, but there is further scope for the reduction of working expenses and improvement in the service. The working of the railways has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and the thanks of the Government are due to the Agent, Mr. Dove-Wilson and his staff, for their efficient management.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Custody and Sale of Seamless Measures.

READ—

Government Order, No. 6776-7—I. & C. 94-23-21, dated 7th April 1925, fixing the price for the sale of Seamless Measures to the public and calling for proposals from the Director of Industries and Commerce, in regard to the arrangements to be made for the custody and sale of measures at the several places, the accounts to be maintained by the Selling Agency, the returns to be furnished by them, etc.

2. Letter No. G. 1063—C. S., dated 15th May 1925, from the Director, Industries and Commerce, submitting proposals for the distribution of weights and measures for sale to the public.

3. Letter No. G. 227—C. S., dated 31st August 1925, from the Director, Industries and Commerce, submitting a note regarding the arrangements to be made for the sale of weights and measures in the State.

4. Letter No. G. 340, dated 19th October 1925, from the Director, Industries and Commerce, requesting that the Comptroller may be authorised to pass all the detailed contingent bills that may be presented by him in connection with petty items of expenditure, such as, packing, etc., against weight and measures advance account.

ORDER No. I. C. 4101-4111—I. & C. 94-23-39, DATED 17TH DECEMBER 1925.

Government are pleased to sanction the following arrangements in connection with the distribution and sale of the Seamless Measures manufactured by the Mysore Premier Metal Factory:—

(1) The certified standard sets of measures of all sizes of capacity will be made available in all Taluk Treasuries for sale to the public. Each Treasury will be kept supplied by the Director of Industries and Commerce, with a certain number of these sets according to requirements. The Treasury Officers concerned will be responsible for keeping a sufficient stock in the Treasuries by sending indents to the Director from time to time. The Taluk Treasuries should maintain a stock account similar to that prescribed for stamps showing the receipts, issues and balance in stock, of the measures at the close of each day.

(2) Commissioned vendors may also be appointed by the Deputy Commissioners for selling the certified standard measures. Such vendors will be given a commission of one anna in the rupee. The measures should be issued to them only on payment of the value of the measures after deducting the commission. The commission allowed should be separately charged off under a service head with a view to make the advance account complete and always easily reconcilable with the relative stock account. Direct sales to the public from the Treasuries will not be subject to any deduction on account of commission.

(3) In the event of the commissioned vendors returning the measures issued to them on the ground of their inability to find a sale for them, the measures may be taken back by the Treasuries from which they were issued, and the price paid therefor refunded, provided the measures are returned in good condition. The full value of the measures returned unsold should be redebited to the advance account and the corresponding commission charge reduced.

(4) The commissioned vendors should be required to sell measures at prices to be fixed by the Director of Industries and Commerce with the approval of Government. A list of scheduled rates at which the measures are sold singly or in set, will be posted in a prominent place in each Taluk Treasury for the information of the public.

(5) Stock should be taken of the measures issued to every Treasury, once in each half-year by a responsible officer and the result recorded in the stock book.

(6) Expenditure incurred towards packing, transport, etc., of the measures will be kept separate from the advance account and charged directly to a service head, under which necessary provision will be made in the Budget of future years, the expenses during the current year being met by reappropriation of the grants in the Budget of the Industries and Commerce Department for the current year. The Director is requested to report the amount required in this connection during the current year. When the sales are made the actual cost of the measures to Government should alone be credited to the advance account and the balance, if any, should be separately classified as an item of revenue, to set off the incidental charges directly borne by Government in this connection. These adjustments will be made by the Treasuries in accordance with the instructions to be issued by the Comptroller in consultation with the Director.

(7) The Taluk Treasuries will be directed to submit a monthly statement to the District Treasuries showing the result of the operations for each month. The District Treasuries should exercise control over the work of the Taluk Treasuries and verify the credits claimed in the collection column of the Taluk Statements; and they should, after verification, send to the Director of Industries and Commerce, a consolidated statement giving particulars of transactions in each Taluk.

(8) The Director will prepare a consolidated statement furnishing particulars by Districts including therein, also the stock remaining in his custody for the information of Government, a copy of the statement being also sent to the Comptroller. The Director will also submit a monthly statement to Government as well as to the Comptroller, showing the state of the advance account in respect of the measures at the end of each month. On receipt of these statements, the Comptroller will verify them in respect of the following two points:—

(*a*) Correctness of the amount shown in the collection column with the credits appearing in his accounts under the head of advances and the revenue head to which addition for reimbursement of incidental charges on account of packing, transport, commission to vendors, etc., is taken, and

(*b*) agreement of the balance of advances outstanding with the actual price of the stock of measures remaining unsold.

2. The Director is requested to have the measures delivered by the Mysore Premier Metal Factory duly tested and to send to [illegible]uk Treasuries for sale, such number of them as may be required by them and have [illegible] balance kept under proper custody in the stores attached to one of the Industrial concerns under his department. A stock book showing the receipts and issues from the stores will be maintained in the Director's Office for reference and check.

3. The Comptroller is requested to prescribe the forms of the necessary registers and the returns for the use and guidance of the District and the Taluk Treasuries.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Report of the Co-operative Department for 1924-25.

READ—

Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in the State during the year 1924-25 received with letter No. 2237—C. S., dated 16th November 1925, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

ORDER No. I. C. 4417-76—C. S. 50-25-4, DATED 5TH JANUARY 1926.

Mr. K. H. Ramayya was in charge of the Co-operative Department throughout the year. To help the Registrar in the disposal of suits and office work and enable him to devote more time for inspections, Government sanctioned during the year, the appointment of one Sub-Assistant Registrar to do duty as Personal Assistant. Another Sub-Assistant Registrar was appointed to attend to the development of non-Credit Co-operation. The strength of the Inspectorate was at the same time reduced from 33 to 30. In addition to the twenty-three Honorary Supervisors working during the year, Government appointed five non-official Gentlemen as Honorary Organisers of Co-operative Societies.

2. During the year under report Government passed orders on the report of the Mysore Co-operative Committee, the more important of their recommendations being the formation of an Apex Bank for financing the primary Societies, the establishment of the Co-operative Institute for propaganda work and the development of Agricultural and Industrial Co-operation.

3. *Progress of Co-operation.*—The number of Co-operative Societies at the beginning of the year 1924-25 was 1,487 with 92,293 members; 82 new Societies were started and 95 existing Societies were wound up bringing the total number of Societies working at the close of the year to 1,474. The decrease in the number of Societies as well as in their membership is reported to be due to the weeding out of moribund Societies and the removal of recalcitrant members.

It is gratifying to note that there has been a steady expansion in the operation of the Societies. There was a rise in the aggregate working capital during the year from Rs. 87,44,945 to Rs. 92,21,614 and the Reserve Fund increased from Rs. 11,84,902 to Rs. 12,95,652. The total transactions of Societies amounted to Rs. 2,77,40,951 yielding a net profit of Rs. 4,03,214 as against Rs. 3,79,590 in the previous year.

Loans to the extent of Rs. 55,99,380 were issued by the Societies during the year, of which Rs. 38,84,463 or 69·9 per cent was for productive purposes and Rs. 12,33,124 or 21·5 per cent for paying off prior debts. Out of a total demand of Rs. 79,16,103 that accrued during the year, a sum of Rs. 53,19,669 or 69 per cent was collected. The unsatisfactory collection is attributed to the tightness of the money market. The continued attention and help of the department are necessary for speedy collection of the dues.

4. *Co-operation in the Malnad.*—Government observe with satisfaction that there has been some expansion of the Co-operative movement in the Malnad parts during the year owing to the special efforts put forth by the Department. The number of Societies increased from 212 to 278 with corresponding rise in their membership from 12,100 to 15,073 and in their working capital from Rs. 7,00,650 to Rs. 8,48,429. Of the eighteen Stores Societies existing in the Malnad, the two Areca Sale Societies at Heggodu and Hakkre are reported to have done very good work, in spite of adverse trade conditions and the failure of the areca crop in several gardens.

5. Government appointed during the year a Special Officer for conducting an economic survey of some typical places in the Malnad, with special reference to the investigation of the social and economic problems preculiar to that region. The report drawn up by the Special Officer was considered by a Committee appointed for the purpose. The report of the Committee has been received and is under consideration.

6. *Central Financing Institutions.*—The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., and the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank continued to be the two chief central financing institutions in the State. Their working is reported to be satisfactory. The net profit of the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank was Rs. 51,846 as against Rs. 49,879 in the previous year and that of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank Rs. 15,292 showing an increase of about Rs. 3,200 over that of 1923-24, *viz.*, Rs. 13,045. The former Bank which confined its transactions to individual members sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 2,94,172 during the year and the latter loaned Rs. 1,82,744 to Societies as against Rs. 68,535 in the previous year.

Government have approved of the recommendations of the Mysore Co-operative Committee for the conversion of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Bank into an Apex Bank for financing Co-operative Societies throughout the State, the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank forming itself into an Urban Bank with transactions confined to individual members only. The Central Bank has accordingly discontinued to issue loans to Societies affiliated to it. These arrangements for reconstitution of the two Banks will be brought into full effect during the current year.

The Provincial Bank sanctioned a cash credit of Rs. 2,000 to the Petty Traders' Co-operative Society in the Bangalore City started under the auspices of the Propagandist Institute, with the object of giving small loans to the traders at a reasonable rate of interest and providing also facilities for daily repayment, so that they may not be forced to borrow at usurious rates from money lenders. This Society is reported to have become very popular. Government note with appreciation, the interest taken in the Co-operative movement by Rajakarya Prasakta Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao under whose able Presidentship both the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the Propagandist Institute are doing much useful work.

7. *Working of Agricultural and Industrial Societies.*—The number of Agricultural Societies, *i.e.*, the Societies whose membership consisted mainly of Agricultural Classes, decreased from 1,184 to 1,164 of which 1,084 were pure credit Institutions. Similarly, Stores Societies decreased in number from 82 to 63 during the year. The bulk of the Societies in the State have been credit Institutions of the ordinary type, the non-credit Societies being only 102 in number. Of these, 39 were Weavers' Societies, 7 Sericulturists' Societies, 38 were Societies for the supply of seed manure and Agricultural implements, 3 for the sale of Agricultural produce and the remaining Societies were for the benefit of persons engaged in several minor industries. The special attention of the Department is required for the development and consolidation of these Societies. Now that a Sub-Assistant Registrar has been appointed to attend to them, it is hoped that better progress will be recorded in the coming year.

In addition to the Societies existing for the supply of seeds, agricultural implements, etc., to raiyats, about 100 credit societies are reported to have undertaken in addition to their usual business the purchase and supply to their members of improved seeds, manure, ploughs, implements, sprayers, etc. With a view to encourage the distribution of such articles to raiyats, through the agency of Co-operative Societies, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8,000 for the grant of loans.

The Registrar's report of the working of the Mudgere Co-operative Society which is reported to have taken over the management of the Government Agricultural Depot at the place is awaited.

Government view with concern the Registrar's report that the Weavers' Societies have not been working satisfactorily. The Department should study the needs of this class of Societies and devise measures for developing them on sound lines. The opinion of the Board of Industries and Commerce about the development of Industrial Co-operation has also been called for.

The number of sericultural Societies increased during the year from 4 to 7. A sum of Rs. 2,800 was sanctioned for financing these Societies in the first instance and Government trust that the organisation of this class of Societies will meet the recurrent small needs of the local sericulturists and serve to develop the industry in the State.

8. *House-Building Societies.*—With a view to relieve the distress caused to persons who lost their houses during the heavy floods, House-Building Co-operative Societies were organised at Shimoga, Nanjangud, T.-Narsipur, Talkad and Ramanathpur and Government sanctioned at a concession rate of interest, loans to the extent of Rs. 1,25,000 for financing these Societies. The Societies thus started except the one at Ramanathpur, are reported to have arranged for the construction of houses. There has however been no improvement recorded in the working of the other House-Building Societies in urban areas. The Registrar is requested to investigate why these Societies are languishing and submit a report, in consultation with the Municipalities concerned, as to what measures are necessary for reviving them.

9. *Societies for Depressed Classes.*—It is reported that as against 50 Societies in existence in the previous year there were 39 Societies at the close of the year working for the exclusive benefit of the depressed classes with membership of 1,015 and capital of Rs. 7,244. For the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes and the development of their Societies, Government have recently approved of certain recommendations of the Registrar and placed a sum of Rs. 2,000 at his disposal. The Registrar's report as to how far the special measures adopted have benefited them is awaited.

10. *Suits and Decrees.*—Out of a total number of 2,526 suits for disposal before the Officers of the Co-operative Department, 2,025 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 501 at the close of the year. As a result of the reduction of the court fee on plaints by 50 per cent, sanctioned in Government Order No. 6533-5—C. S. 54-23-4, dated 22nd April 1924, the stamp revenue realised on suits filed amounted to Rs. 6,003 as against Rs. 12,217 in the previous year. Only 1,139 decrees were executed by the Revenue authorities out of 5,040 decrees referred to them by the Officers of the Co-operative Department for execution. The progress in execution of the decrees has been very slow and dilatory. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take suitable steps to have the execution proceedings in the Revenue Department pushed through without avoidable delay. Orders have issued for the entertainment of Special Sheikdars for executing decrees where the pendency is heavy and Government trust that in

future there will be considerable improvement in the execution of Co-operative decrees by the Revenue Department.

11. *Audit and Inspection.*—One thousand two hundred and seventy-eight Societies are reported to have been inspected during the year, the accounts of 865 Societies being fully audited and those of 262 being partially audited. Eighty-seven Societies made their own arrangements for getting their accounts audited by special auditors. Though there has been some improvement during the year under report in the inspection of Societies, continued attention is required to be paid by the departmental officers for audit and inspection, with a view to weed out Societies which are not functioning properly and consolidate and develop those which are in need of assistance from the Department.

12. *General.*—Government note that the administration of the Department during the year was on the whole satisfactory. There is, however, vast room for expansion in all directions. With the reconstitution of the two Central Financing Institutions as Apex and Urban Banks, the establishment of the Propagandist Institute for the training of workers and the spread of correct ideas of Co-operation and the enlistment of the support of men of light and leading as Honorary Organisers for the supervision and working of Societies, Government hope that the Co-operative movement will show continued advancement in the State.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Administration Report of the Industries and Commerce Department for the year 1924-25.

READ—

Letter No. G. 244—C., dated the 2nd September 1925, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, forwarding the Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year 1924-25.

ORDER No. I. C. 4484—I. & C. 115-25-3, DATED 5TH JANUARY 1926.

Recorded.

2. *Personnel.*—Mr. D'Souza was in charge of the Department throughout the year. On the return of Mr. S. G. Sastry, the Industrial Chemist, from his deputation to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, his services were placed at the disposal of the Bhadravati Iron Works, the Industrial Assistant Mr. R. Ananthasubrahmanyam continuing to be in charge of the Government Soap Factory, in addition to his other duties.

The Industrial Engineer was placed in direct charge of the Central Industrial Workshop in addition to his other work. The State was divided into three divisions each in charge of a Superintendent of Industries, and the services of the Superintendent in charge of the Central Industrial Workshop were utilised, on abolition of that appointment, for the charge of one of the divisions.

3. *Industries under Investigation.*—Owing to financial depression which continued during the year, only the smaller schemes included in the programme of work, were carried out by the Department. A bulletin giving detailed information in respect of all large Industrial Establishments in the State, is said to be under preparation in the Department. The Publication of the bulletin is awaited with interest. Government note that the revised Statistical Abstract is about to be published shortly. In regard to the revision of the Industrial Survey in the State, the Director is requested to submit a separate report of the action taken so far and his further proposals in the matter for the consideration and orders of Government.

4. *Ordinary Industries.*—The aggregate capital invested in providing machinery, etc., for the ordinary Industrial concerns exclusive of working capital exceeded Rs. 5 lakhs. Considering the unfavourable conditions of the money market for the past few years, these are satisfactory results and testify to the growth of industrial enterprise among the people.

5. *Large Industries.*—The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., made considerable extensions during the year. The new Minerva Mills started work with 25,000 spindles. The effects of depression in the cotton trade were specially marked in the case of new Mills, like the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills.

There was an abnormal fall in the prices of raw silk. This, together with the competition of artificial silk imported from abroad, has created new problems in the silk

industry. In this connection, it is gratifying to observe that the Bangalore Silk Filature which was started only last year, has been doing good and satisfactory work and that arrangements have been made for adding Machinery for the manufacture of organzine in this Filature.

The Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory engaged in the manufacture of gold lace has introduced into the State a new and very profitable industry having great possibilities in future.

A Tea Factory was started in the Koppa Taluk. Three other syndicates are reported to be arranging for the manufacture of tea in the Kadur District.

Owing to unfavourable exchange and other causes, stocks accumulated to a heavy extent in the Mysore Tannery. The question of placing the concern on a satisfactory basis is under consideration.

Match manufacture was another important industry started during the year. The Mysore Match Manufacturing Company, have commenced the erection of their Factory at Shimoga.

6. *Rural, Minor and Cottage Industries.*—Proposals are under consideration for further developing the weaving industry by adopting a more extensive demonstration scheme and granting suitable financial assistance to indigenous weavers, through Co-operative Institutions. It is proposed to improve the existing Weaving Schools and to concentrate more attention in the Government Weaving Factory, on the experimental aspect of the industry. Government have sanctioned in their Order No. I. C. 6192-5—I. & C. 147-23-9, dated 13th March 1925, a scheme for the development of Home Industries, to be worked on a grant-in-aid basis.

7. *Industrial concerns under Departmental Operation.*—The Government Soap Factory manufactured soaps to the total value of Rs. 1,63,963 and earned a profit of Rs. 13,944 exclusive of interest on capital. The question of transferring the concern to a private agency was engaging the attention of Government during the year. In view, however, of the unsatisfactory offers received, Government have since decided to continue the Factory under their own management.

The Central Industrial Workshop manufactured articles to the value of Rs. 85,600 resulting in a loss of Rs. 2,208. The Art Workshop manufactured articles to the value of Rs. 36,360, with a net loss of Rs. 4,646 as the result of writing down the depreciated values of accumulated stock. The Arts and Crafts Depot sold articles to the value of Rs. 27,916. The Government Weaving Factory manufactured goods to the value of Rs. 48,637 during the year. The sales Depot attached to the Factory was closed and arrangements are being made for the prompt disposal of accumulated stock in the concern.

Government observe that the losses on the working of these concerns are due to a large extent to the fact that their commercial side was mixed up with their demonstrative and experimental side. Proposals for keeping these two aspects separate in the case of all such concerns are under consideration.

The work in the several District Workshops was on the whole satisfactory. In view of insufficient business at Tumkur, the Workshop there was closed during the year and transferred to Hassan.

8. *State Aided Concerns.*—The Mysore Premier Metal Factory is still reported to be working without any profit owing to the relatively high cost of production and the restricted demand for the articles turned out in the Factory. The liquidation proceedings of the Mysore Economic Union are still pending in court; the difficulty is reported to be the want of demand for the machinery in question which was meant for a special purpose. The high price of alcohol prejudicially affected the chemical and pharmaceutical industries. The question of providing facilities for obtaining cheap alcohol for industrial purposes is under consideration.

9. *Assistance to Private Industries.*—Including one application pending at the end of the previous year, there were 51 applications for financial help for the purchase of machinery and otherwise, for disposal, during the year under report. Of these, 19 applications were sanctioned by Government. The total amount actually drawn from the Treasury was Rs. 48,268 as against Rs. 40,082 in the previous year.

The collections were not satisfactory owing to unfavourable trade conditions. As against Rs. 89,189 due to be collected, only a sum of Rs. 72,272 was collected during the year. The total amount advanced from the time the system of Takavi loans was introduced, up to the end of June 1925, was Rs. 9,16,621, out of which Rs. 5,24,393 have been recovered. Government consider that more energetic measures are necessary in the matter of the recovery of arrears. The question of suitably revising the Takavi Loan Rules to ensure prompt collection of dues is engaging the attention of Government.

In regard to the assistance rendered by the Department for the erection and working of the machinery, the Director has suggested that a small fee may be levied for periodical inspection and help by the departmental staff, to meet at least a portion of the incidental cost. Specific proposals may be submitted by the Director for the consideration and orders of Government.

10. *Industrial Education.*—The Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the Central Industrial and Art Workshops and the several Industrial Schools in the State continued to give practical training to students. Suitable vocational courses are being introduced in Middle Schools by the Education Department, in co-operation with the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Four persons were given advanced training; and technical scholarships tenable outside the State were awarded for studying Technical Chemistry, Textile Manufacture, Bleaching and Dyeing, Painting and Fine Arts. Government have since issued orders (No. I. C. 2359-62—I. & C. 317-23-6, dated 5th October 1925), systematising the award of industrial scholarships.

Government observe that there is at present no uniformity of training in the several industrial schools and no proper examination for the students who undergo training in the various institutions in the State. The Director is requested to go into the question and submit specific proposals for the consideration of Government.

11. *Trade and Commerce.*—Wages continued to be stationary and there was no noticeable immigration or emigration of labour. As compared with the previous year, there was a general increase under imports of rice, raw cotton, piece-goods, dyes, hides and skins, silver, salt and sugar; and a similar increase under exports of cotton twist and yarn, tanning barks, oil cakes and seeds, tanned hides, manganese, cast iron, silk waste and woollen goods. The Review of the External Trade of the State for the past 12 years is reported to be nearing completion.

12. *Weights and Measures.*—By the end of the official year, 7,000 sets of seamless measures were supplied by the Mysore Premier Metal Factory. 58 sets of measures and 24 sets of weights were sold to the public by the end of June 1925. The demand for the standard weights and measures is not keen in spite of their obvious superior advantages.

The question of arranging for the supply and distribution, in sufficient quantities, of standard weights and measures throughout the State, as also of amending the existing Weights and Measures Regulation No. XII of 1902, to suit altered conditions, is under consideration.

13. *Exhibitions.*—The accounts relating to the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley have practically been closed. Barring a few items pending disposal with the Department, the Exhibition has cost Government roughly Rs. 80,000.

14. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—There were 483 Post Offices in the State at the end of the year, as against 489 at the end of the year 1923-24. During the year, the British Postal Authorities conceded the principle of taking into account the Postal value of service correspondence in calculating the income of experimental as well as permanent Post Offices in the State, for judging about their remunerative character.

15. *General.*—With regard to the work turned out by the Superintendents of Industries, Government desire to observe that it is not enough if they merely help in the installations and maintenance of plants and machinery by the Department within their division and that they should make a thorough study of the industrial conditions in the area under their charge and send up proposals for the development of industries particularly Cottage and Home Industries suitable to each locality.

16. Government are pleased to observe that the report of the Director which contains a summary of work done by the Department during the past 4 years when Mr. D'Souza was in charge of it, is interesting and shows steady progress in every direction.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Amendment of Insurance Rules.

READ—

Letter No. 9306, dated the 13th November 1925, from the Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding for sanction resolution No. VIII regarding the amendment of Rule 6 of the Public Branch Rules consequent on the abolition of the system of optional insurance in the Official Branch.

ORDER No. FL. 3871-2—G. F. 44-25-19, DATED 9TH JANUARY 1926.

Sanctioned.

2. The rule as amended will stand as follows:—

"Only persons who are natives of the Mysore State or are permanent residents therein shall be eligible for insurance under these rules.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Resolution of the Insurance Committee.

READ—

Letter No. 9305, dated the 13th November 1925, from the Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding for sanction Resolution No. V passed by the Insurance Committee, regarding the delegation to the Deputy Secretary of the power of sanctioning loans under the rules in the Public Branch and to accept the registry of assignments in that Branch.

ORDER No. FL. 3893-4—G. F. 44-25-22, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1926.

Sanctioned.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Distribution of Surplus Amount.

READ—

Letter No. 9432, dated the 14th November 1925, from the Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding for sanction a copy of the Resolution of the Committee regarding the amendment of the 2nd paragraph of the Rule 24 of the Public Branch in the matter of the distribution of surpluses.

ORDER No. FL. 3897-8—G. F. 44-25-20, DATED 11TH JANUARY 1926.

Sanctioned.

2. The amended paragraph will stand as follows :—

"As the Government of His Highness the Maharaja do not desire to derive any profit from the Public Branch Insurance Scheme, surpluses declared by the Actuary will be distributed amongst the policy holders under the first three Tables, namely, I—Whole Life Assurances, II—Whole Life Assurances by Limited payments, and III—Endowment Assurances, or otherwise utilised for increasing the stability and soundness of the fund. The decision of Government in such matters will be final. The Policies under Table IV—Childrens' Endowment Scheme—are without profits."

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Commercial Education and Examinations.

READ—

Government Order No. 10843-5—Edn. 344-18-9, dated 14th May 1920, approving of revised rules and syllabuses of Commercial Schools and Examinations in Mysore.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 110 of 25-26, dated 4th November 1925, from the Inspector-General of Education, submitting for sanction revised rules and syllabuses for the Mysore Government Commercial Examinations as approved by the Board for Commercial Education and Examinations.

ORDER No. E. 3487-89—EDN. 43-25-9, DATED 30TH DECEMBER 1925.

The Inspector-General of Education states that some important changes have been made in the rules relating to Commercial Schools and Examinations since the issue of Government Order dated 14th May 1920, read above, such as the separation into two subjects of Shorthand and Typewriting, allowing private candidates to appear for the examinations in Typewriting and the collection in 8 equal instalments of the fees payable for the whole year in Commercial Schools. He states further that the rules also require revision in view of (*a*) the Government Orders discontinuing

the provision for the teaching of certain commercial subjects and the need for the introduction of higher speed test in Shorthand, (*b*) the introduction of commercial subjects as optionals under the revised S. S. L. C. scheme, and (*c*) the desirability of making the standard of examinations in Mysore not lower than that of examinations of the Madras Government in corresponding subjects. He also reports that three different Committees were appointed at different stages since 1921, to revise the rules and that the recommendations of the Committee last appointed to go into the question fully were discussed and finally approved by the Board of Commercial Examinations in the form in which the rules and syllabuses are now submitted to Government for approval.

2. The main features of the revised rules are:—

(i) Raising of the general educational qualifications for those who intend to take up Shorthand.

(ii) Grouping of the subjects into 4 separate groups with provision for the issue of Group Certificates and a Diploma.

(iii) Institution of Proficiency Examinations in Shorthand and Typewriting with provision for 3 different speeds in Shorthand.

(iv) Extension to Commercial Schools of the general procedure in regard to collection of fees in High Schools.

(v) Slight increase in the rates of application fees for private candidates and fixing of class and Examination fees for the Proficiency Examinations.

(vi) Provision for private candidates appearing for examinations in all subjects.

(vii) Raising of the minima for a second class pass and a first class pass.

3. The revised rules and syllabuses are approved and appended to this order. They will come into effect from the academic year 1926-27.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS.

(COMMERCIAL BRANCH.)

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following rules regarding Commercial Education and Examinations are issued and will come into force from the academical year 1926-27. They will apply to all recognised Commercial Schools, Government, Aided or Unaided.

The conduct of the Commercial Examinations and the grant of certificates and diplomas will be entrusted to a Board appointed by Government, of which the Inspector-General of Education shall be *ex-officio* President, and the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, shall be *ex-officio* Secretary. The members of the Board shall be appointed for a period of three years.

I. *Admission of Pupils to Commercial Schools.*—(i) Students seeking admission to any course of study, except Shorthand, in Commercial Schools, should produce certificates granted by Head Masters of recognised English High Schools that they have successfully completed the IV Form Course, and are eligible for promotion to the V Form, or they must produce evidence of having attained a standard equal to or higher than the V Form. European or Anglo-Indian students whose mother-tongue is English should produce evidence of having attained at least the VII Standard of their schools. The minimum qualification for admission to the Shorthand Classes is the successful completion of the V Form Course.

(ii) Admission of students whose cases are not covered by the above rule shall be made only with the previous approval of the Inspector-General of Education.

II. *Subject of Study and Courses.*—The subjects and courses of study will be as shown in Appendix I. The combinations of subjects for purposes of Group certificates referred to in Para VIII (ii) will be as shown in Appendix II. The syllabuses in the several subjects of study will be prescribed by the Board for Commercial Education and Examinations. The syllabuses as now prescribed are shown in Appendix III.

III. *School Fees.*—(i) The fee for admission shall be annas eight per pupil. The School fees for the whole year will be collected in eight equal instalments in the months of June, July, August, September, November, December, February and March. A fine of annas two will be levied if the instalment of fee be not paid on the last due date. The names of pupils who are in arrears of two instalments shall be struck off the roll and they will have to pay a fresh admission fee of annas eight, if they seek re-admission.

(ii) The amount of fees payable for each subject for the whole year and the amount of each instalment will be as indicated below :—

(1) JUNIOR GRADE.

Subject	Total amount of fees payable for the whole year	Amount of each instalment
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Typewriting ...	12	1 8 0
(*b*) Each of the other subjects, mentioned in Appendix I.	6	0 12 0

The instalment of fee payable by a student taking more than one subject of only the Junior Grade will be the total amount of the individual instalments payable for all the subjects elected by him subject to a maximum of Rs. 3.

(2) SENIOR GRADE.

Subject	Total amount of fees payable for the whole year	Amount of each instalment
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Typewriting	24	3 0 0
(*b*) Each of the other subjects, mentioned in Appendix I.	12	1 8 0

The instalment of fee payable by a student who takes more than one subject of only the Senior Grade or of both the Junior and Senior Grades will be the total amount of the individual instalments payable for all the subjects elected by him, subject to a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0.

(3) PROFICIENCY COURSE.

Subject	Total amount of fees payable for the whole year	Amount of each instalment
	Rs.	Rs. a. p
(a) Typewriting	32	4 0 0
(b) Shorthand	16	2 0 0

(iii) If a student leaves the school in the middle of a term, he shall have to pay the fees for the whole of the term; otherwise he will not be entitled to a leaving certificate.

IV. *Terms.*—(i) Each year will be divided into two terms. The first term shall extend from the 8th June to Mahalaya Amavasya and the second term from the date of re-opening of the school after the Dasara Holidays to the 10th March. The summer vacation, the Dasara Holidays and the Christmas Holidays will be the same as for English High Schools.

(ii) Candidates from Commercial Schools for the Public Examination will be required to have put in an attendance of not less than 60 per cent of the working days in each of the two terms or 75 per cent of the total number of working days for the whole year. A student who has completed the first term in a recognised Commercial School will not be permitted to appear in private for the Public Examinations.

(iii) The certificates of attendance for the two terms and the whole year calculated up to the 10th March shall be forwarded by Heads of Commercial Schools, so as to reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Board, Bangalore, not later than the 15th March and shall be in the following form, copies of which will be furnished by the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, on application.

ATTENDANCE CERTIFICATE.

	I Term	II Term	For the year
Number of working days ...			
Pupil's attendance ...			
Percentage ...			

V. *Public Examinations.*—(i) Examinations in Commercial subjects of the various grades will be held every year about the beginning of April at Bangalore, Mysore and other centres that may be notified by the Board from time to time. The dates and hours of Examination will be notified at least two months before the commencement of the Examinations.

(ii) Students of recognised Commercial Schools and Commercial classes attached to High Schools will be allowed to appear for the Examinations, provided they are certified by the Heads of their Institutions to have attended the classes regularly in the subjects concerned in accordance with Rule IV (ii) above. The President shall have power to exempt any student from such minimum attendance on the recommendation of the Heads of the Schools concerned. Applications for such exemption shall be made so as to reach the Secretary, not later than the 12th March.

(iii) Teachers and members on the staff of Commercial Schools are exempted from the production of attendance certificates.

(iv) Except in the cases mentioned in sub-clause (v) below, no student who has not passed the Junior Examination in any subject will be permitted to appear for the Senior Examination in that subject. Similarly, no candidate will be permitted to appear for the Proficiency Examination in Shorthand or Typewriting unless he has passed the Senior Grade of the Mysore Examination in a corresponding subject or holds certificates of equivalent standard issued by a recognised body.

(v) The following classes of candidates from recognised Commercial Schools are permitted to appear for the Senior Examination in subjects other than Shorthand and Typewriting, without passing the corresponding Junior Examination. Such students will also be exempted from the 1st year's course in Subject No. 7 (English Composition), provided they are otherwise qualified under Rule IV (ii) relating to terms (*a*) *bona fide* merchants, (*b*) those who have passed the Elementary, Intermediate or Junior Grades of recognised foreign examinations, (*c*) those who hold the Mysore S. S. L. C. (E. C. & P. S. or E. P. S.) or equivalent certificates.

S. S. L. C candidates who have secured not less than 50 per cent of the maximum in Bookkeeping and Commercial Accounts taken as a vocational subject at the S. S. L. C. Public Examination will be eligible for appearing at the Senior Accountancy and Auditing Examinations.

N. B.—Candidates mentioned in (*a*) and (*b*) will be required to possess the minimum qualification prescribed in clause I (i) above for admission to Commercial Schools.

(vi) The following candidates will be exempted from passing the Senior Examination in English Composition (Subject No. 7—Appendix I):—

1. Matriculates of Indian and Foreign Universities and others holding higher academical qualifications.
2. Mysore S. S. L. C. Holders who have passed Group A.
3. Holders of the Senior Cambridge Examination pass certificates.

VI. *Examination Fees.*—(i) The fees will be Rs. 3 for candidates appearing through recognised Commercial Schools, and Rs. 5 for private candidates, for each subject of the Junior Grade Examination, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 and Rs. 15, respectively, in the case of combination of Junior Grade subjects, and will be Rs. 6 and Rs. 8, respectively, for each subject of the Senior Grade Examination, subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 and Rs. 25, respectively, in the case of combinations of subjects of the Senior Grade or subjects of the Senior Grade with those of the Junior Grade. The fees for the Proficiency Examination will be Rs. 12 for each subject.

(ii) All applications together with Treasury Receipts should reach the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, not later than the 20th January preceding the Examination. Candidates from Schools should send their applications through the Heads of the Institutions concerned and private candidates (*vide* Rule VII) direct to the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards.

(iii) All candidates from the same School should select the same Centre of Examination.

VII. *Private Candidature.*—(i) The following classes of candidates will be allowed to appear in private, subject to Clause V (iv), provided those mentioned in Classes (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this rule possess the minimum educational qualification prescribed in clause I. (i) for admission to a Commercial School.

(*a*) Those who have passed the Mysore S. S. L. C. or other equivalent examination.

(*b*) All employees under Government, Local Boards or Municipal Councils, who have put in not less than three years' approved service.

(*c*) *Bona fide* merchants.

(*d*) Employees of Business Houses.

(ii) School candidates who have failed in any subjects at the Mysore Government Commercial Examinations will be allowed to appear subsequently as private candidates in those subjects.

VIII. *Pass Minima.*—(i) A candidate will be declared to have passed in the First Class or the Second Class according as he obtains not less than 65 per cent or 45 per cent respectively of the maximum in each paper on a subject and in the Practical Examination, if any, and will be entitled to a certificate accordingly. Candidates for the Proficiency or Senior Examinations should forward to the Secretary, Local Examinations Boards, Bangalore, with their applications, the corresponding Senior or Junior Pass certificates, if any, already granted to them.

(ii) Group certificates (*vide* Appendix II) will be issued on the surrender of the individual certificates comprising the Group.

(iii) A diploma in Commerce will be awarded to any candidate in exchange for Senior Pass Certificates in all the subjects.

(iv) The certificates issued for Shorthand will indicate the speed at which the candidate was examined. This speed will be shown in Group certificates and diplomas.

IX. *Transitional Ruels.*—(i) Those who have passed the Elementary or Intermediate Examinations under the old rules will be treated as having passed the corresponding Junior Examinations.

(ii) Holders of advanced certificates will be treated as having passed the corresponding Senior Examinations.

(iii) Those who have failed in any subject at the Mysore Elementary Grade Examinations or in any subject other than Shorthand and Typewriting at the Intermediate Grade Examinations under the old rules will be permitted to appear as private candidates for the corresponding examinations of the Senior Grade under the new rules.

(iv) Those who have failed at the Shorthand or Typewriting Examinations of the Mysore Intermediate Grade Examinations will be permitted to appear as private candidates for the Senior Examination in the corresponding subjects, under the new rules.

(v) Those who have failed at the Senior Examination under the old rules in any subject will be permitted to appear for the Senior Examination under the new rules in the corresponding subject, as private candidates.

N. B.—Candidates intending to avail themselves of the concessions under the transitional rules should apply before the 1st November, to the Secretary, Local Examinations Board for permission to appear for the Examinations.

X. The Board shall have power to prescribe or modify syllabuses from time to time, as may be found necessary, grant exemptions in cases not provided for in the preceding clauses and effect minor alterations in the above rules, without however affecting the general scheme of Commercial Examinations, the rates of School and Examination fees, the subjects of study and the length of the courses.

APPENDIX I.

(Subjects of Study and Courses.)

Serial No.	Subject	Course of study	Nature of Public Examination
1	Accountancy and Auditing ...	Two years ...	A Junior Examination at the end of the 1st year and a Senior Examination at the end of the 2nd year.
2	Banking and Economics ...	Do ..	Do
3	Methods and Machinery of Business ...	Do ...	Do
4	Commercial History and Economic Geography.	Do ...	Do
5	Shorthand	Do ...	A Junior Examination at the end of the 1st year and a Senior Examination at the end of the 2nd year, and a Proficiency Examination at the end of the 3rd year.
6	Typewriting	Do ...	Do
7	English Composition ...	Do ...	A Senior Examination at the end of two years.

APPENDIX II.

No.	Name of Group	Subject
1	Accountancy Group ...	Accountancy and Auditing (Senior). Methods and Machinery of Business (Senior). English Composition (Senior). Banking and Economics (Junior).
2	Banking Group ...	Banking and Economics (Senior). Accountancy and Auditing (Junior). Methods and Machinery of Business (Senior). English Composition (Senior).
3	Business Methods Group ...	Banking and Economics (Junior). Methods and Machinery of Business (Senior). Commercial History and Economic Geography (Senior). English Composition (Senior).
4	Stenography Group ...	Shorthand (Senior). Typewriting (Senior). English Composition (Senior). Methods and Machinery of Business (Junior).

APPENDIX III.

Junior. ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING. (Subject No. 1.)

1. Double entry, its meaning. The uses and forms of the petty Cash Book on the imprest system. Cash Book with discount and Bank columns. The bought, the sold, the returns and the bill books and the journal. (Cash receipts, and payments, cheques, received and paid, purchases and sales, bills drawn, endorsed, accepted, discounted, honoured and dishonoured, furniture, buildings, Government security, trade charges, interest, discount, bad debts, outstandings and repayments).

2. Posting the Subsidiary Books into the Ledger, balancing and closing the ledger accounts, preparing a trial balance, a Profit and Loss Account and drawing a balance sheet.

3. The preparation of Stock Books, its different forms and posting, suspense and Reserve Accounts. Preparation of the Bank reconciliation statement, Invoice, Account Current with interest columns.

4. *Depreciation.*—How arises, and the necessity for considering it in accounts. The simple methods.—(1) Fixed instalments and (2) reducing balance.

5. Consignment accounts, Inwards and Outwards. Simple Partnership accounts and Goodwill.

Text Book.—Vaidyanatha Iyer's Bookkeeping and Accounts.

Reference Books.—Cropper's Bookkeeping and Accounts—(Fieldhouse).
Subramanya Iyer's Elements of Bookkeeping.

	Maximum	I Class	II Class
One paper of 3 hours' duration	100	65	45
Do do ...	50	33	23
	150	98	68

Senior. ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING. (Subject No. 1.)

1. Single entry, its meaning, the books used in the methods of keeping them, incompleteness of the system and conversion of Single Entry to Double Entry.

2. The Joint Venture, and Partnership Accounts, Partnership Deeds and their relation to the accounts, adjustments, Fixed Capital, Current and Loan accounts, Goodwill in partnership accounts, outgoing partners, dissolution of partnerships.

3. *Company Accounts.*—Partnerships and limited liability companies. Private companies, Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Statutory Books, the different classes of share Capital. Application and allotment for shares, the Share Books, Preliminary and Formation expenses, Mortgage and Debentures, Purchase of a private Business,

Forfeited and Bonus shares, payment of interest out of capital, preparation of a Company's books for audit, the balance sheet of accounts of a Company, reduction of Capital, Absorption, amalgamation and reconstruction of Companies.

4. The departmental and self-balancing system; Branch accounts; Bankruptcy accounts.

5. General principles of cost accounts, Double accounts system, Life Insurance Companies accounts, Bank Balance Sheet, Royalties, Hire purchase and Instalments, sale or return of Goods, Income and Expenditure accounts, different methods of providing depreciation, preparation of Income-tax Returns.

6. Auditing, its meaning and object. Audit Notes, continuous and periodical audits. Qualification of an Auditor.

7. Routine checking and vouching. Valuation and verification of Assets and Liabilities.

8. Special points connected with the audit of Limited Companies, Memorandum and Articles of Association, Shares and Debentures, Preliminary expenses, profits, dividends etc., Auditor's position, rights, duties and liability under the Companies Regulation.

Text Book—(1) Batliboi's or Carter's Andvanced Accounts.
(2) De Paul's Auditing.

Reference Books—Cropper's Bookkeeping and Accounts.
Fieldhouse's do
Spicer and Peglar's do
Dicksee's do
Spicer and Peglar's Auditing.
Dicksee's do
Mysore Companies Regulation, 1917.
Mysore Income-tax Regulation and Rules.

	Maximum	Minima for passing. 1st Class	2nd Class
First paper of 3 hours' duration on Exercises ...	100	65	45
Second paper of 3 hours' duration on principles of Accounting and Auditing ...	100	65	45
	200	130	90

Subject No. 2. BANKING AND ECONOMICS. (Junior Course.)

1. The origin of Banking; the nature of Banking; the utility and functions of a Bank; Banking operations with regard to current, fixed and savings deposits; discounting bills, loans, overdrafts and cash credits, investments and remittances.

2. The description of the Metallic and Paper Currency of India and England; general characteristics of Indian Banking.

3. Banking practice, as applied to the drawing of bills, cheques, etc., their endorsement, stamping and other forms incidental thereon; forms of letters of credit, circular notes.

4. *Economics.*—The subject of economics; the development of economic life, the nature of productive effort, the requirements of productive effort, productive efficiency, the division of labour, the large business.

The conditions of exchange, the machinery of exchange, the problem of distribution, rent, salaries and wages, income and profits.

Efforts and Satisfaction.—Wants and their classification and the measurements of wants, the economic aspects of spending, saving and spending, the social side of spending.

Text Books—Syke's Banking and Currency.
First 9 Chapters of Bagshaw's Practical Banking and Penson's Economics of Everyday Life—Parts I and II.
Mysore Negotiable Instruments Regulation.

	Maximum	1st Class	2nd Class
First paper of 2 hours' duration: Item 1, 2 and 3 ...	100	65	45
Second paper of 2 hours' duration: Item No. 4 ...	100	65	45
	200	130	90

Subject No. 2. BANKING AND ECONOMICS. (Senior Course).

1. *Currency.*—Origin of money, qualities of money, functions of money, value of money, systems of legal tender, Gresham's Law, and Bimetallism.

Paper money, origin and nature, kinds of paper money, principles of issue.

The monetary systems of the important commercial countries of the world. The Gold Exchange Standard, the methods of economising metallic currency and the service of Banks in this respect. Reserves, their character and investment.

2. *History of Banking* in England and India. The Bank of England and the Bank Charter Act, tendencies of recent development. Structure of Indian Banking. Joint Stock and private Banks of India. Banking operations connected with import and export trade. Co-operative and Savings Banks. Industrial Banks.

3. *Banking Law and Practice.*—The Law of Bankers and Customers. Bankers and Borrowers, Liability of Bankers on Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Hundies, as payer, collector and holder, Banker's lien, Clearing Houses and Guarantees.

4. *Foreign Exchange.*—Definition, the point at which real exchange problem arises, foreign trade, balance of trade, Par of exchange between England and the Chief Countries of the world, Mint Par and Gold Specie points, Foreign exchange quotations and the Course of exchange, favourable and unfavourable exchanges, Bank rate and Market rate of discount their influences on the exchanges, Money market in England and India. The Gold Exchange Standard and remittances by means of Council Bills and telegraphic transfers.

5. General principles of Bank Accounts and organisation.—

Leading provisions in the Indian Companies Act relating to Bank Balance Sheets and Returns.

Text Books—Syke's Banking and Currency.
Bagshaw's Practical Banking.
Tannan and Shaw's Indian Currency and Banking.
Indian Companies Act.

Reference Books—Spalding's Foreign Exchange.
Holland and Nickson's Banking Law.
Moxon's English Practical Banking.

	Maximum	Minima for passing. I Class	II Class
First paper of 3 hours consisting of parts 1 and 2	100	65	45
Second paper of 3 hours consisting of Parts 3, 4 and 5	100	65	45
	200	130	90

Junior. METHODS AND MACHINERY OF BUSINESS. (Subject No. 3.)

1. *Office Correspondence.*—Inward and outward letters.

(*a*) Drafting of business letters such as circulars, orders, complaints, enquiries, references and introduction, and letters of credit.

(*b*) Correspondence organisation.—Recording, copying and indexing letters, filing and multiplying, addressing, making up and despatching letters.

(*c*) Telegrams and Telegraphic Code. The Telephone.

2. Counting house routine, petty cash, opening and rendering, collecting and receipting and checking and paying accounts, postal regulations regarding Inland letters, post cards, packets and parcels, registration and insurance of inland postal articles, postal inland money orders and V. P.'s, postal regulation regarding foreign letters.

3. Organization of Commerce; Sole traders, firms, companies, agents, brokers; Market reports and how to read them; Elementary knowledge of partnership and Company organization.

4. Buying and Selling goods. (*a*) Price lists, prices current, tenders and estimates Firm officers, quotations, orders, how to open business contracts, delivery orders.

(*b*) Invoices, credit and debit notes delivery book, consignment notes, statements, discount, commission, brokerage, gross weight, tare and net weight.

(*c*) Practice relating to cheques, pronotes, bill of exchange, postal orders and I.O.U's.

Text Books.—Hooper and Graham's Home Trade.
Vaidyanatha Iyer's Commercial Practice.

	Maximum	First class.	Second class.
First paper of 2 hours consisting of 1 and 3	100	65	45
Second paper of 2 hours consisting of 2 and 4	100	65	45
Total	200	130	90

Senior. METHODS AND MACHINERY OF BUSINESS. (Subject No. 3.)

1. (a) *Exportation of Goods.*—Procuring orders, indents, forwarding goods for shipment, Advice Note, Freight Note, Bills of lading, Customs formalities, certificates of origin, exportation of bonded goods, shipping goods on consignment, invoice, account sales Account current, transhipment of goods.

(b) *Importation of Goods.*—Imports against orders, open and documentary credits, Delivery order, payment of freight, customs and excise duties. Customs formalities.

(c) *Marine Insurance.*—Lloyds' Insurance Companies, Policy Form, its conditions and clauses. The general average, the particular average, statement, total loss, re-insurance, Charter party, Bottomry Bond, etc.

(d) Transferring of money through bills of exchange, foreign exchanges.

2. Commercial Law, general principles of contracts, sale of goods, partnerships, agency, patents, copyrights, and Trade marks.

3. Office organization of trading firms, wholesale business, Joint Stock Companies, their formation, working and winding up Secretarial work and practice—Returns. Preparation for Committee and General Meetings, Agenda, Minutes, Industrial Organization and labour efficiency. Advertising and salesmanship. Stock-Exchanges, their History, Organization and Practice.

4. Precis-writing, Indexing and Telegraphic Codes.

Text Books.—1. Hooper and Graham's Export and Import Trade.
2. Davar's Business Organization.
3. Indian Contract and Indian Companies Acts.
4. Commercial Law by Disney.

	Maximum	First class.	Second class.
First paper of 3 hours' duration on Parts 1 and 4 ...	100	65	45
Second paper of 3 hour's duration on Parts 2 and 3 ...	100	65	45
Total ...	200	130	90

Junior. COMMERCIAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY. (Subject No. 4).

1. Geography and its principles; effect of political and physical influences on man as an economic being; necessary conditions of various Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial developments.

2. Agricultural products, *viz.*, wheat, maize, ragi, potato, fruits, vine, flax. Also wool, silk, cotton, opium, rice, sugarcane, Indian rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco. Miscellaneous forest industries and paper. Meat industry, fisheries, dairy products, and mineral products such as coal, petroleum, iron and steel, gold, silver, lead, copper, aluminium and others.

3. A general knowledge of the chief characteristics, physical features, and resources, climate and density of population of Mysore and India, their mineral, vegetable and animal products; how raised and disposed of; their main features; the markets to which they are sent; and the uses to which they are put; foreign trade, imports and exports of India and Mysore.

4. Drawing an outline map of India or any specified portion or portions thereof, showing any specified political divisions, trade routes, railways, fields of production, ports and markets for commodities, as may be required.

Text Book.—Mill and Allen's Commercial Geography.

	Maximum	First class.	Second class.
One paper of 3 hours ...	100	65	45

Senior. COMMERCIAL HISTORY AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY. (Subject 4.)

1. A knowledge of the Commercial Geography of the British Empire, and of the other countries of the world in so far as they affect the trade of the British Empire.

2. Trade routes of the world; the world carriers and the Panama Canal. Trade centres and their development; influence of geographical factors on the Commercial policy of the nations.

3. Drawing a rough sketch map or outline of any portion of the British Empire showing any specified important political divisions, trade routes, railways, fields of production, ports and markets of commodities.

4. (a) Ancient Commerce—Greece and Rome.

(b) Medieval Commerce—Barbarian invasions, decay of Commerce, its revival. The Italian towns, the Hansa towns, trade routes and fairs, England's trade.

(c) Modern Commerce—Commercial Empires in the East and in the West, commerce from the 16th to 18th Century.

(d) Modern English and European Commerce.

(e) Modern commerce of America and of Asia including India.

(f) Leading features of Ancient Indian Shipping.

Text Books:—Chisholm's Advanced Geography.
Gibbin's History of Commerce in Europe.
General History of Commerce by Webster.

Reference Book.—Radhakumud Mukerjee's Ancient Indian Shipping.

	Maximum	First class.	Second class.
First paper of 3 hours on Paras 1, 2 and 3	100	65	45
Second paper of 3 hours on Para 4...	100	65	45
Total ...	200	130	90

Junior. SHORTHAND. (Subject No. 5).

1. To take down in the corresponding style of phonography an easy passage, narrative or speech, of 560 words and a simple worded letter or report of 240 words, both dictated at the rate of 80 words per minute. (Time 10 minutes.)

2. To transcribe the above into longhand. No candidate will be allowed to pass who makes more than 10 per cent of errors and omissions in his transcription. (Time 1½ hours from the time when the candidate commences to transcribe). Typewriting machine may be used for transcription.

3. To answer a paper on the principles of the learner's and corresponding style of phonography. (Time 1 hour.)

Text Book.—For the Pitmanite System, Shorthand Manual. (New Era edition

	Maximum	First class.	Second class.
First paper consisting of 1 and 2 ...	100	65	45
Second paper consisting of 3 ...	50	33	23
Total ...	150	98	68

Senior. SHORTHAND. (Subject No. 5).

1. To take down in the reporting style of phonography a narrative speech or judgment of 840 words and a letter of 360 words, both dictated at the rate of 120 words a minute. (Time 10 minutes.)

2. To transcribe the above into long hand. (Time 2 hours.) No candidate shall be allowed to pass who makes more than 4 per cent of errors and omissions in his transcription. Typewriting machines may be used for transcription in all papers.

3. To take down in phonography, notes of an official or business kind, dictated at the rate of 120 words per minute and to elaborate the notes into proper letters or documentary form in long hand. (Time 2 hours),

4. (a) To answer a paper on the principles of phraseography which should include the questions to test the higher knowledge on the subject, such as advanced phonography intersections and speed expedients.

(b) Transcription into shorthand in advanced reporting style of a printed passage of 500 words.

(c) To condense a speech of about 750 words into a summarised report in indirect form of about 300 words. (Time 2 hours.)

	Maximum	First class.	Second class.
First paper consisting of 1 and 2 ...	100	65	45
Second paper consisting of 3 ...	50	33	23
Third paper consisting of 4 ...	50	33	23
Total ...	200	131	91

Proficiency. SHORTHAND. (Subject No. 5.)

1. (a) To take down in the reporting style of phonography one or more speeches dictated in English at the rate of 150, 160, or 180 words per minute, for 7 minutes.

(b) To transcribe the above into longhand in 105, 112 or 126 minutes. No candidate shall be allowed to pass who makes more than 5 per cent of errors or omissions in his transcription.

2. To take down in phonography, notes of an official or business character, dictated at the rate of 150, 160 or 180 words per minute and to elaborate the dictated notes into a proper letter or documentary form in longhand, the volume of notes to be dictated being regulated by the difficulty of elaboration. (Time 3 hours.)

3. (*a*) To take down in the reporting style of phonography, notes of a speech or other matter dictated at the rate of 150, 160 or 180 words per minute. (Time 15 minutes.)

(*b*) To transcribe into longhand, a condensed report of the above speech or matter, the condensed report to consist of 700 words to 800 words. (Time, 2 hours.)

(*c*) The matter for this part may consist of the proceedings of a Court of Justice or of a Public Meeting.

Candidates may use a typewriter for transcribing their shorthand notes or for copying the condensed report.

	Max.	Minima for passing. 1st Class	2nd Class
1st Paper—Dictation and Transcription ...	100	65	45
2nd Paper—Elaboration of Notes ...	100	130	90
3rd Paper—Condensation of Report ...	100		
Total ...	300	195	135

Junior. TYPEWRITING. (Subject No. 6.)

1. *Speed Test.*—To typewrite an ordinary printed passage containing 375 words. Special attention must be paid to accuracy and neatness of execution. (Time 15 minutes.)

2 (*a*) To type correctly, from printed matter, statistical tables, invoices and similar documents, filling in blank forms. Candidate's power of spacing and display will be tested.

(*b*) To type correctly, taking not more than 2 carbon copies by means of carbon paper, from a rough and unarranged draft in manuscript of an official or commercial correspondence containing mis-spellings, bad punctuation and common abbreviation; of at least two letters not exceeding 550 words in all. (Time 1 hour and 30 minutes.) The presence of more than 7 per cent of errors or omissions in the transcription may be taken to indicate that the standard has not been reached.

	Max.	Minima for passing. 1st Class	2nd Class
1st Paper consisting of Para 1 ...	30	20	14
2nd Paper on Para 1 (*a*) ...	40	26	18
on Para 2 (*b*) ...	30	20	14
Total ...	100	66	46

Senior. TYPEWRITING. (Subject No. 6.)

1. *Speed Test.*—To typewrite a printed passage of 600 words; special attention must be paid to neatness and accuracy. (Time 15 minutes.)

2. *Manifolding, Tabular and Display Work.*—To typewrite in the proper form, from confused and abbreviated rough manuscripts (Lithographed). (This paper is intended to test the candidate's knowledge of spelling, punctuations, printers' corrections and abbreviations.) To typewrite advanced tabular and other matter such as invoices, balance sheets, statistical tables from manuscripts—to display and rule up where necessary. (Time 2 hours.)

3. *Mechanism.*—A practical examination which may include questions on the manipulations and care of the machine; possible defects and temporary derangements, their causes and rectification, alignment, tension and inking devices, marginal notes, the method of spacing and stencil duplicating. Description of the various types of machines available and the respective merits of each type. Various faces of the types. Ribbons and carbon paper, their use and care. The knowledge required from a candidate should have specific reference to the handbook issued by the manufacturers of the typewriting machine used by him.

Note.—The presence of more than 5 per cent of errors and omissions in the transcription may be taken to indicate that the standard has not been reached.

	Max.	Minima for passing 1st Class	2nd Class
1st Paper—Speed Test ...	25	16	11
2nd Paper—Manifolding, Tabular and Display Work.	50	33	23
Oral and Practical Examinations ...	25	16	11
Total ...	100	65	45

Proficiency. TYPEWRITING. (Subject No. 6.)

1. *Speed Test.*—To typewrite a printed passage of 900 words. (Time 15 Minutes.)

2. *Manifolding, Tabular and Display Work.*—To typewrite in proper form passages of varying difficulty, technical, commercial, legal and dramatic, and invoices, statistical tables, tabular statements, etc., from badly written and confused manuscripts containing mis-spellings, wrong punctuations, printers' corrections and abbreviations. The candidates may be required to set the matter to display and rule up where necessary. Not more than 3 carbon copies will be required. (Time 2½ hours.)

3. *Mechanism and Manipulation.*—Practical and Oral, Manipulation and care o, the machine. Possible defects and temporary derangements such as irregular backing carriage skipping, non-acting of the back-spacer, heavy touch, poor line-spacing, faint impressions, sluggish carriage and ribbon movement, line-locking trouble, poor manifolding, bad alignment, etc. Their causes and remedies, inking devices and devices for lessening eye and nerve strain. Removal and replacement of detachable parts. A practical knowledge of press-copying and stencil cutting.

	Max.	Minima for passing. 1st Class	2nd Class
1st Paper—Speed Test	50	33	23
2nd Paper—Tabulation, etc.	70	46	32
Oral and Practical Examinations	30	20	14
Total	150	99	69

N.B.—Typewriting—All Grades :—

"Candidates will have to provide their own typewriters, tools and carbon papers. Candidates will be examined for the Theory only on Yost, Remington, Smith Premier Underwood, L. C. Smith, Oilver or such other machine as may be approved by the President of the Board for the Commercial Education and Examinations. Only one type of machine shall be used by each candidate throughout the Examination."

ENGLISH COMPOSITION OF THE S. S. L. C. STANDARD.

The syllabuses and Text Books and reference books shall be the same as in the V and VI Forms of English High Schools under the Mysore S. S. L. C. Scheme so far as they relate to Non-Detailed Texts. A separate paper on English Composition based on the NonDetailed English Texts will be set, the examination being held with the other Commercial papers.

	Max.	Minima for passing. 1st Class	2nd Class
One paper of 3 hours' duration	100	65	45

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Inspections.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 10870-10918—E. & A. 43-14-1, dated 10th April 1915, requiring Heads of Departments and Offices and Duputy Commissioners to inspect their own offices at least once a year and that of offices subordinate to them as frequently as necessary.

2. Government Order No. 1752—E. A. 95-15-4, dated 30th March 1918, laying down certain rules to regulate inspections of offices in the Excise Department.

3. Government Order No. R. 2880-9—L. R. 211-23-6, dated 10th November 1924, directing the discontinuance of the submission of Inspection notes in the elaborate printed form prescribed in the Government Order of 10th April 1915 read above and the submission of Memoranda of the main points to which attention should be directed.

4. Government Order No. Fl. 388-96—Ex. 13-25-1, dated 22nd July 1925, directing that inspections in all its details in accordance with the Government Order of November 1924 should be undertaken by the inspecting officer himself and that Memoranda of such inspections should be submitted to Government when there are matters requiring disciplinary action.

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5. Correspondence ending with letter No. G. C. 30-25, dated 25th September 1925, from the Excise Commissioner on this subject.

"In continuation of my letter No. G. C. 30-25, dated 9th September 1925, forwarding a list of special shops licensed to sell Denatured spirits, Foreign liquors and Dangerous drugs in the State (excepting Mysore District), I note in the margin the particulars of such shops relating to the Mysore District."

Mysore.

Denatured Spirits.—
1. Palace.
2. M. G. Dastagir.
3. Universal Emporium.
4. B. Ananthiah & Co.
5. A. J. Ram & Sons.
6. The Government House.
7. H. R. T. Rajagopala Mudaliar, Hunsur.

Foreign Liquors.—
1. M. Venkataramana Setty, Mysore.
2. A. R. Venkatesa Setty & Co., Mysore.
3. Spencer & Co., Railway Refreshment Room at Mysore and Maddur.

Rectified Spirits.—
1. Universal Emporium.

N.B.—P. Chendrabhan Singh, Proprietor of the Satyanarayana Vaidyasala, has been allowed the use of Rectified Spirits for medical preparation on payment of duty of Rs. 5 per proof gallon.

ORDER No. FL. 3736-45—EX. 6-25-6, DATED 28TH DECEMBER 1925.

Government are pleased to direct that Deputy Commissioners should inspect annually the Excise work of the Sub-Division Officers and not less than 50 per cent of the Taluk and Range Offices, as well as the bonded depots. They are also required to inspect the special shops as per list attached and the groves to the extent possible during their tours.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

ANNEXURE.

LIST OF SHOPS TO BE INSPECTED.

Shops for the sale of—

(1) Arrack.
(2) Toddy.
(3) Ganja.
(4) Opium.
(5) Denatured Spirits.
(6) Rectified Spirits.
(7) Foreign Liquors.
(8) Special Liquors.
(9) Medicated Wines, Dangerous Drugs.

Report on the working of the Stamp Department for the year 1924-25.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 28—24-25, dated 29th—30th September 1925, from the Commissioner of Stamps, forwarding the report on the working of the Stamp Department for the year 1924-25.

ORDER No. FL. 3965-74—ST. 16-25-4, DATED 18TH JANUARY 1926.

The total receipts from Stamps and the expenditure during the year under report were Rs. 20,32,361-6-0 and Rs. 1,70,753-14-0, respectively as against Rs. 19,44,806-10-0 and Rs. 1,60,303-3-0, during the previous year. It is reported that the increase in revenue was contributed mostly by the larger sales of general stamps for monetary transactions as the result of favourable seasonal conditions. The income from Receipt Stamps and Stamp duty on embossed documents has also improved. The small rise in expenditure is due to larger refunds granted, and discount allowed on the sale of stamps during the year. The decline in revenue on account of fines and penalties requires further investigation.

2. There has been some improvement in the inspection of Offices and Courts but a large number of them remained uninspected in the Tumkur District. Government desire to invite the attention of all inspecting officers to the instructions conveyed in para 2 of Government Order No. Fl. 3045-54—St. 2-24-6, dated 6th December 1924.

3. The balance of institution fees awarded in Pauper suits to be recovered from the parties concerned amounted to Rs. 47,770-10-0 at the close of the year. The amount outstanding is very large. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts should be asked to take prompt and energetic steps to collect the dues in time, as otherwise the amounts will become irrecoverable. Half yearly reviews of collection of institution fees may be obtained from the Deputy Commissioners and consolidated reports submitted by the Stamp Commissioner in July and January each year.

4. *General.*—The Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps with the Government of India visited the Stamp Manufactory during the year and made several suggestions for improving the working of the department. (Orders have been issued by Government on his proposals in Government Order No. Fl. 3046-8—St. 1-25-6, dated 28th November 1925.)

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Report on the Krishnarajasagara and allied works.

READ—

Letter No. 1504, dated the 25th November 1925, from the Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works, submitting the report on the progress of the Krishnarajasagara and allied works for the year 1924-25.

ORDER NO. G. 4901-6—G. M. 77-25-5, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1926.

Mr. K. R. Seshachar was the Special Officer in charge of the works throughout the year. The headquarters of the Lower Channels Division were transferred from French Rocks to Mysore.

2. *Important Measures.*—The programme for the year under report with regard to the construction of the dam proper, as sanctioned by the Government Order No. P. W. 208-18—K. R. S. 1418-28, dated 31st December 1923, was to raise the weir at the permanent weir site to 106 feet above the river bed and the remaining part of the dam together with the river gap portion, to 122 feet, so as to allow the floods to pass entirely through the permanent waste weir valley, instead of flowing over the dam in the centre. The design and arrangement of these works were based on the assumption that the highest flood discharge to be passed in the river, would be 250,000 cusecs. But as, during the year under report, the Cauvery brought unprecedented floods of an intensity of 290,000 cusecs, a Committee was appointed with Sir Fredrick St. John Gebbie, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, as Chairman to advise Government on the design of the surplusing arrangements. The Committee made certain recommendations, in conformity with which a revised estimate for raising the dam to 130 feet with weir at 106 feet, has been prepared and a programme of work to give effect to the revised scheme, involving an immediate expenditure of 22 lakhs, is under the consideration of Government.

After careful consideration of the recommendations of the Krishnarajasagara Committee appointed in 1921, Government, in view of the final settlement arrived at with the Madras Government in their order No. P. W. 115-126—K. R. S. 723-34, dated 1st September 1924, have laid down the policy to be followed in order to secure an adequate return on the outlay involved in the construction of the reservoir by a rapid development of the irrigation and other facilities to be expected in the future. The method of apportioning the revenue separately between the Electrical Works and the Krishnarajasagara ordered in Government Order No. Fl. 1081-4 G. F. 217-16-2, dated 30th August 1919, is no longer suitable, as the two works are closely connected with each other and the development of the Electrical Works would not have been possible without the reservoir. Arrangements have therefore been made to treat the Electrical and the Krishnarajasagara Works as one Financial concern and to maintain Capital and Revenue Accounts on this basis in future. Orders have also been passed for the supply of water for a period of three years in the first instance for the hot weather irrigation in the lands under the river channel below the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir, subject to the payment of certain water rates for growing sugar-cane and manurial crops on lands, not now entitled to any water for a second crop. This measure is expected to be of great help in developing the cultivation of commercial crops such as sugar-cane and enabling the people in the areas concerned to grow manurial crops. It has also been decided to utilise temporarily a part of the storage secured by raising the reservoir to 106 feet for generation of additional 14,000 H. P. at Sivasamudram and the VII Installation of the power scheme for the purpose has been sanctioned. In this way Government expect to be able to utilize the water available satisfactorily until a demand arises for the same by the improvement of the channels and other works required.

3. *Total Grant and Outlay.*—The grant for the year for the works in the Krishnarajasagara Circle under all heads was Rs. 20,54,461. This includes a grant of Rs. 15,80,000 under capital expenditure, Rs. 2,59,500 under Irrigation—major and minor, flood damages, etc., Rs. 1,00,000 under revenue expenditure and Rs. 1,14,961 under Irrigation Cess, District Fund and Palace Fund. The unprecedented floods of July and August 1924, caused very heavy damage to the works in the Cauvery Valley, *viz.*, the Anicuts and the channels and minor damages to the works at the dam and at the Gauging Stations. The grant for the repairs of these damages was Rs. 2,36,000 and the expenditure Rs. 2,34,517. It is gratifying that in spite of damages by the floods there was no interruption in the programme of the work, that supplies for irrigation were also satisfactorily maintained by temporary arrangements and the dam is reported to have stood the very heavy floods of the year well and the very small damage caused by the floods shows the soundness of the masonry work and of the material used. The normal conditions were restored before the succeeding irrigation season. The total outlay during the year was Rs. 18,83,802.

4. *Gauging.*—Gauging observations were conducted at all the stations. Owing to the breaches in the Cauvery Dam by the extraordinary floods, there has been scouring in the bed of the river, and consequently the discharges of the river after the floods were considerably higher, gauge for gauge, than in any previous year. The question of revising the methods of gauging by making allowance for these exceptional conditions is now under correspondence with the Madras Government. At Urachi Station gauging had to be stopped from 15th July to 16th September as the high floods snapped the main cable.

To furnish the Madras Government with complete data, arrangements are being made to prepare a complete map showing the area irrigated in the year 1910 together with the dimensions and plans of all anicuts and head works of channels having their sources in the Cauvery, Lakshmana Thirtha and Hemavati, and a small temporary establishment has been sanctioned for the purpose. The work is progressing and is expected to be completed by the end of December 1925.

5. *Construction.*—The Budget grant under Krishnarajasagara Works was Rs. 15,80,000 and the outlay Rs. 14,22,260. The main work done on the dam during the year consisted of masonry for which the year's grant was Rs. 2,89,000 and the outlay Rs. 4,99,523. The total quantity of masonry done up to the end of the year was 26,718,347 c. ft. at an average rate of Rs. 31-0-9 per 100 c. ft. against 25,074,264 at Rs. 30-15-3 in the previous year. The higher rate for the current year was due to the longer leads and the higher lifts involved in filling up the weir gap portion.

6. *Acquisition of Lands.*—Acquisition of lands coming under submersion for 106 contour of the reservoir was in progress though the amount spent on awards, *viz.*, Rs. 10,221 is small. Steps have been taken to settle raiyats whose lands were submerged in different places and an expenditure of Rs. 12,497 was incurred for this purpose. The progress under this head is very slow and immediate efforts should be made to settle existing claims.

Miscellaneous.—There was a lapse of Rs. 33,960 under miscellaneous works such as the maintenance of buildings and roads, water-supply and sanitation at Krishnarajasagara and this is stated to be due to the exrta work devolving on the establishment in filling up the river gap and raising the dam to 122 ft. deep.

Waste Weir.—The level of the masonry over the waste weir sluices was raised from 110 to 115 ft. and the construction of the 16 vents of 80 level waste weir sluices, the masonry of the permanent headworks and the widening of the tunnel were completed.

The total expenditure incurred up to the end of the year exceeded the approved estimates under almost every sub-head. A revised estimate allowing for all the excesses in expenditure up-to-date has recently been sanctioned by Government.

Contribution.—The actual collection towards contribution on lands is only Rs. 34,776 against the anticipated sum of Rs. 1,00,000. No explanation has been given for this poor collection.

Establishment.—The grant for establishment during the year under works was Rs. 1,4[illegible],600, and was slightly exceeded as the expenditure was Rs. 1,46,089. The establishment charges including the pay of the Special Officer worked out to 12 per cent of the outlay during the year.

7. *Canal Works.*—Work was in progress on 5 channels. The sanctioned estimate of Rs. 59,200 on the Right Bank Low Level Canal from Krishnarajasagara was exceeded on account of the extra works found necessary during execution, and consequently a revised estimate of Rs. 65,598 was sanctioned. The work on the Left Bank Low Level Canal from Krishnarajasagara was completed. There was lapse of Rs. 3,646 chiefly under land acquisition in the grant to the Chamaraja Right Bank Channel.

There was a very small lapse under irrigation cess fund, the expenditure being Rs. 1,09,648 against a grant of Rs. 1,10,000.

On account of chronic complaints of short supplies of water from 3 channels branching from the Viraja Nadi Channel due to the raiyats neglecting the maintenance work, these channels were transferred to the Public Works Department and the raiyats' liability was converted into an acreage cess of one rupee per acre. It is stated that the supplies of water due to these arrangements are now more satisfactory.

8. The increase in the total area under the new channels under cultivation is 1,251 acres while in the year 1923-24, it was 648 acres. There is still an area of 5,326 acres available for cultivation. It is reported that the increase in future is likely to be slow as the remaining extent is in scattered bits and not in compact blocks, and considerable time is likely to elapse before the supplies of water are properly regulated and adjusted. Government are not satisfied that the difficulties are insurmountable and desire that every endeavour should be made by the Department to see that the available water is fully utilised and all the land is brought under irrigation, within the next three years.

9. A New Survey Division was constituted for preparing projects to give effect to the irrigation rights conferred on the Mysore Government under the Agreement, according to which Mysore is allowed to construct additional reservoirs and bring under irrigation 2,35,000 acres in the Cauvery Valley in addition to the existing irrigation of about 1,10,000 acres. General surveys and investigations were carried out and a preliminary report was submitted to Government. The estimated cost of the reservoirs and canal schemes, when all the works are carried out, will be about Rs. 5·5 crores, exclusive of Rs. 2·2 crores for the 106 storage of Krishnarajasagara. The question as to the manner in which this expenditure may be provided and the years over which it may be distributed is engaging the attention of Government.

10. Their Royal Highnesses The Prince and Princess of Connought visited the works on 7th March 1925. The Dewan inspected the works after the floods in August 1924.

11. Government are pleased to convey their appreciation of the capacity and resourcefulness shown by the staff as a whole, in dealing with the serious situation caused by the unprecedented floods during the year and the zeal and ability with which the different items of the programme have been carried on. The thanks of the Government are due to the Special Officer, Mr. K. R. Seshachar, not only for his efficient administration during the year but also for the comprehensive manner in which he has taken up the investigation of schemes for the future development of the project.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Report on the Administration of the Revenue Department.

READ—

The *Report on the Administration of the Revenue Department for the year 1924-25 received with the Revenue Commissioner's letter No. C. Per. A. 91—25-26, dated the 14th October 1925.

*(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER NO. R. 3277-85—L. R. 10-25-12, DATED 4TH JANUARY 1926.

Mr. K. Chandy was the Revenue Commissioner till 18th February 1925, when Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer assumed charge of the Office on the elevation of Mr. Chandy as Member of Council. There was no change in the Deputy Commissioners of 4 Districts, *viz.*, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga.

SEASONAL CONDITIONS.

2. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall during the year was more copious than in the previous year almost throughout the whole State. The Mungar rains were timely and well distributed, but the hingar rains, were not adequate in parts of Tumkur, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts and the seasonal conditions particularly in parts of Tumkur and Kolar Districts continued to cause anxiety, though to a smaller extent than in the year previous.

3. *Floods.*—The unprecedented and abnormal floods caused by the heavy rainfall during July and August 1924 in certain parts of the State and also adjoining British Territory brought about the submersion of many river side villages and extensive areas under cultivation in the Districts of Mysore, Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga. The District of Chitaldrug also suffered to some extent. About 655 villages were wholly or partly submerged and 6,070 houses were damaged. Seventy-seven tanks and a number of channels got breached or otherwise damaged. Besides the loss of house and other property valued at about Rs. 5,50,334, about 15,744 acres of lands were damaged, the total extent of damage to movable and immovable property being estimated at about Rs. 9 lakhs. The Dewan, Members of Council, the Revenue Commissioner and the Chief Engineer, toured in the flooded parts. The situation was effectively met with by the several measures of relief sanctioned in the Government resolution of 8th August 1924. A Central Flood Relief Committee at Headquarters and District Committees in the affected parts were formed to collect private subscriptions and enlist public support in carrying out relief measures. Officials and non-officials rose to the occasion and co-operated in relieving distress to the sufferers. The thanks of Government have already been conveyed for the signal services rendered in this connection by the public-spirited private gentlemen and the officers of Government.

To expedite the reconstruction of houses in important river side places like Shimoga, Nanjangud, T.-Narsipur and Talkad which were seriously affected by the floods, House-building Co-operative Societies were organised and about Rs. 1½ lakhs

were placed at their disposal for issuing loans to persons for building houses. Besides the amounts contributed by philanthropic gentlemen and Local Bodies aggregating to Rs. 88,371, a sum of Rs. 5,10,200, was sanctioned by Government for the relief of distress due to floods. The total amount spent on relief in the flood affected areas inclusive of the sum spent out of public subscriptions exceeded 4 lakhs of rupees. Remission of assessment to the extent of Rs. 47,335 was also sanctioned in respect of lands which were damaged or the crops on which were destroyed.

4. *Distress.*—Though the copious Mungar rains considerably relieved the anxiety created by the drought of the previous year in the affected Districts of Kolar and Tumkur, conditions did not sufficiently improve in certain parts of these 2 Districts. To relieve distress to the sufferers in the affected parts, Takavi, Land Improvement and Subsistence Loans were as usual granted. Tank maintenance, village improvement and road works were undertaken to afford work to labouring classes. Gratuitous relief was also given to deserving poor persons. Remissions and suspensions were sanctioned liberally to raiyats, who failed to get their harvests. A sum of Rs. 3,39,378 was allotted by Government for relief measures in the two Districts, of which, Rs. 2,70,953 were expended during the year.

5. *Cattle Mortality.*—It is gratifying to note that the figures of the Cattle Mortality for the State as a whole during the year under report decreased to 82,576 from 121,280 in the previous year. There was, however, an abnormal increase in the number of deaths by disease in one District, *viz.*, Shimoga, where 10,402 head of cattle are reported to have died from rinder pest and kindred diseases. During the year under report the sixth quinquennial Census of Agricultural stock was taken in the State. The Census disclosed a marked decrease in oxen, buffaloes and sheep. The decrease is attributed to the drought which prevailed in 1923-24 and continued in 1924-25, and to the spread of cattle diseases.

Government hope that the public will co-operate with the local officers of the Revenue and Veterinary Departments in the several measures adopted by Government for stamping out the cattle diseases, which have unfortunately broken out in parts of the State during the current year also.

6. *Expansion of Cultivation.*—There was a considerable decrease in the extent of assessed waste lands taken up for cultivation during the year which was 36,337 acres as against 52,670 and 56,453 acres in the 2 previous years.

Out of the surrendered Amrut Mahal Kavals 5,328 acres were sold during the year, realising a sum of Rs. 60,689 as against 5,167 acres in the previous year. It is reported that the more fertile lands have all been disposed of and that the available Kaval lands are not in good demand for cultivation owing to their poor quality or other causes. The progress in the disposal of the phoded kaval lands cannot be considered as satisfactory. Instructions have been issued in Government Order No. R.-1924—L. R. 30-25-6, dated the 25th October 1925, for re-surrendering to the Amrut Mahal Department all such lands as are not fit for cultivation.

The extent of surrendered date groves disposed of for cultivation in the year was 2,147 acres realising Rs. 33,594. A very large area of date reserves of over 3 lakhs of acres is still at the disposal of the Revenue Department. More vigorous steps should be taken to select suitable blocks out of this large extent of land for being phoded and made available for cultivation. With a view to stimulate production and increase the area under cultivation, Government have issued instructions to the District Officers to deal with sympathy applications for grant of unassessed lands for cultivation specially in the Malnad, even though assessed waste lands were available in the locality.

7. *Area under Occupation and Crops.*—The total area under occupation during the year was 7,980,575 acres which shows an increase of 30,699 acres over the occupied area in the previous year. There was an increase also in the net area cropped during the year, being 6,279,520 acres against 5,923,773 acres of previous year.

Except under sugar-cane there was a general rise in the area under select food crops. Owing to favourable seasonal conditions during the year, the outturn of paddy, ragi and sugar-cane was more than an average yield of 8 annas. In a few taluks a 16 anna crop under paddy, ragi, cholum, horsegram and sugar-cane is reported to have been realised.

8. *Darkhasts.*—The total number of darkhasts received during the year was 17,959 as against 12,002 in the previous year. This together with the balance of last year 6,134, give 24,093 darkhasts for disposal during the year, of which, 16,235 were disposed of. The volume of work turned under distress is no doubt greater, but the percentage of disposal is low. There are as many as 708 darkhasts pending for over two years. Special attention should be paid to the disposal of these old applications.

Government regret to note that the preparation of A and B lists has not been completed in Shimoga, Kadur and Tumkur Districts in spite of the observations made in the review on the Administration Report of the previous year. Much of the delay noticed is attributed to the want of understanding of the Government Order on the subject by Revenue Officers. The Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Chitaldrug have not furnished information about the progress in the preparation and revision of these lists in their Districts. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to obtain full details from all the District Officers and submit his promised report to Government before the end of February 1926.

9. *Military Settlement Scheme.*—The area sanctioned under the Military Settlement Scheme during the year was 399 acres. A large number of applications is pending in the Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts. There is considerable delay in the disposal of these darkhasts. Speedier action is called for.

10. *Grant of Lands to the Depressed and Landless Classes.*—During the year 616 applications from the depressed and landless classes involving an aggregate extent of 4,538 acres and 16 guntas were sanctioned as per Government Order No. R. 4850-8—L. R. 261-22-141, dated the 29th March 1924. Government observe with satisfaction that the scheme is progressing steadily as evidenced by the larger grants of lands to depressed classes year by year. The pending applications, which are large, particularly in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore, should be expeditiously disposed of.

11. *Vani Vilas Sagara.*—With an addition of 5 acres 28 guntas during the year the total area under the blocks was 12,375 acres and 3 guntas. The area under occupation at the end of the year was 10,215 acres 9 guntas with a demand of Rs. 64,537 as against 10,241 acres 6 guntas at the close of the previous year. Including Rs. 31,612 being the uncollected demand of the previous year representing the penal water rate and fine levied on excess cultivation within the block and unauthorised cultivation outside, the total demand for the year was Rs. 96,149 of which a sum of Rs. 76,085 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,064. The work of classification of lands under the Vani Vilas Sagara, as ordered in Government Order No. R. 3297-9—L. R. 13-22-17, dated 19th January 1924 was completed during the year, and on the recommendation of the Special Committee appointed for the purpose of examining the working of the Block System and suggesting measures of improvement, the water rate was enhanced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per acre for a period of 5 years with effect from 1st July 1925. The representation of the raiyats to reduce the rate has been considered by Government and orders issued in Government Order No. R. 3089-94—L. R. 13-25-10, dated 18th December 1925.

Jamabandy.—The Jamabandy was completed before the Khistbundi in 56 Taluks and Sub-Taluks. Chitaldrug was the only District in which Jamabandy of all the Taluks was completed before the commencement of the collection season. It is unsatisfactory to note that the Jamabandy of Kunigal, Sagar and Tarikere Taluks was finished only in the month of May 1925. The reasons assigned for the delay in the completion of Jamabandy in time are not acceptable to Government. In their Order No. R. 2280-88—L. R. 31-24-23, dated 9th November 1925 Government have already conveyed a warning to the Amildars who were responsible for not getting the accounts ready in time for Huzur Jamabandy. The Jamabandy Officers also cannot be absolved from blame in this respect. With the exercise of better supervison over the Amildars and adherence to a carefully drawn up programme, it should be possible for the Jamabandy Officers to complete the Jamabandy of all Taluks before the commencement of the collection season.

12. *Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue.*—The total demand including arrears under Land Revenue and Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,38,84,043 for 1924-25 as against Rs. 1,31,67,552 in the previous year, the

increase of Rs. 7,16,491 being mainly accounted for by suspended collection of the year 1923-24. The current demand for the year 1924-25 was Rs. 1,22,52,152 as compared with Rs. 1,21,77,727 in the year previous. There was an improvement of Rs. 1,65,658 in the current demand under Land Revenue which was counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 91,233 under Land Revenue Miscellaneous. The increase in the current demand was mainly in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Hassan due partly to expansion of cultivation and chiefly to the introduction of revised rates of assessment in the marginally noted Taluks, or portions thereof. Except in Bangalore and Mysore Districts, there was a decrease under Land Revenue Miscellaneous. Government consider that adequate attention is not paid to the development of the miscellaneous items of Land Revenue, and more vigilant action by Revenue Officers is called for in this connection.

Hoskote, Devanhalli, Mulbagal, Mysore, Hunsur, Nagamangala, Manjarabad, Channarayapatna and Arsikere.

Collection.—Out of the net recoverable demand of Rs. 1,37,51,107 a sum of Rs. 1,22,46,484 was collected during the year. The percentage of collection was 89·1 for the whole State being an increase of 1·4 per cent over that of the previous year. The percentage of collections out of arrears was 78·7 as against 71·7 in the previous year. The collection under current demand was also better than that of the previous year, being 90·6 per cent against 89·0 per cent. Government note with satisfaction the good work done by the Amildars of the marginally noted Taluks, where the percentage of collection was more than 95 per cent under Land Revenue including Land Revenue Miscellaneous.

1 Kankanhalli
2 Gundlupet
3 Holalkere
4 Jagalur
5 Davangere
6 Channagiri
7 Nagar
8 Devanhalli
9 Magadi
10 Channapatna
11 Hosdurga
12 Malvalli
13 Challakere
14 Anekal
15 Sorab
16 Nelamangala
17 Mulbagal
18 Dodballapur
19 Honnali
20 Srinivaspur
21 Alur
22 Chitaldrug
23 Chintamani
24 Kadur

Arrears.—The arrears at the end of the year were heavy being so much as Rs. 15,04,623 of which about Rs. 12 lakhs were due to be collected in the four Districts of Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and Hassan. The Amildars of the 22 Taluks having arrears exceeding Rs. 25,000 should be warned to put forth their best efforts for recovering the entire balance before the next collection season.

13. *Co-ecive Processes.*—There was an increase of 10,527 in the number of coercive processes of several kinds issued during the year, the number being 144,351 as against 133,824 in the previous year; and the amount realised thereby was also correspondingly larger being Rs. 14,67,399 as against Rs. 13,60,096 in the previous year. The mere issue of demand notices was sufficient in a large number of cases for realising the amount due. Though 1,05,655 notices of demand were issued under Section 158 of the Land Revenue Code, only 33,915 sale notifications were issued and in only 7,509 cases sales were actually held. Similarly there was an increase in the number of cases of distraint and sale of the movable properties under Section 160, Land Revenue Code, during the year. There were no cases of arrest and imprisonment under Section 163, Land Revenue Code.

14. *Co-operative Societies Decrees.*—Greater attention is required on the part of Revenue Officers to speed up the execution of co-operative decrees. Out of 4,160 decrees pending execution, 1,797 decrees were executed, leaving a large balance of 2,363 at the end of the year. Government hope that as a result of the scheme sanctioned in Government Order No. I. C. 5034-6, dated the 24th January 1925, for the appointment of special shekdars, there will be appreciable progress in the execution of these decrees in the current year.

15. *Takavi and Land Improvement Loans.*—Besides the Budget provision of Rs. 65,000 for the year 1924-25 for grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans, special grants to the extent of Rs. 4,00,678 were sanctioned for the localities affected by drought and by floods. Loans amounting to Rs. 4,31,246 were actually disbursed. Out of the total demand, including arrears of Rs. 1,85,575, a sum of Rs. 1,09,672 was collected, leaving a large balance of Rs. 75,903. The percentage of collections to the demand was 59·09 as against 66·78 in the previous year. The poor collection is partly attributed to the unfavourable seasonal conditions in Kolar and Tumkur Districts and Government have sanctioned the postponement of loan instalments in Government Order No. R. 776-8—R. M. 31-24-46, dated 14—17th August 1925. But in other Districts, the collection should have been more brisk.

16. *Village Improvement Scheme.*—A sum of Rs. 35,000 was provided for Village Improvement Works during 1924-25 besides Rs. 8,000 allotted to the Tumkur and Kolar Districts, specially out of the provision for Distress Relief Measures. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,945 of which Rs. 15,115 were utilised for works in the 2 Districts of Kolar and Tumkur. There was no satisfactory progress in the execution of Village Improvement Works in several Districts. With the liberal concessions sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 153-162—R. M. 2-25-1, dated 11th July 1925, by which the Government contribution is raised from one-third to one-half the estimated cost of works, it is hoped that works of Village Improvement will be taken up more largely in the future.

17. *District and Taluk Conferences.*—Except in the Hassan District, conferences of officials and non-officials were held as usual in almost all the District and Taluk Headquarters Towns in the State. The major and minor wants in the Districts and Taluks concerned were considered and lectures on Agriculture, Sericulture, Co-operation, Sanitation, etc., were delivered during such conferences. It is gratifying to note that the non-official people evinced much interest in organising the several conferences and making them a success.

18. *Avenue Trees.*—The Revenue Commissioner's report does not show that sufficient attention is paid by Revenue Officers to the conservation of avenue trees. The work of numbering of avenue trees is still in an incomplete stage. Vacant pits are not filled up, the lopping and destruction of avenue trees go unnoticed and new trees when planted are not looked after. The question of placing the administration of avenue trees on a better footing is under the consideration of Government.

19. *Tanks.*—Government are glad to note that the inspection of tanks by the Revenue Officers during the year was better than in previous years. Two hundred and seventy-seven major tanks and 286 minor tanks were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and 409 major and 915 minor tanks by the Sub-Division Officers. Out of 243 Chowthavi tanks, only 140 tanks were in action and 162 were inspected during the year.

20. *Raingauge Stations.*—Out of 230 stations in the State, 19 stations were not inspected during the year. Of those that were not inspected, as many as 10 relate to Tumkur District. This is unsatisfactory.

21. *Takrar Cases.*—The total number of takrar cases received during the year was 20,248 as against 14,694 in the previous year, of which only 8,876 cases were disposed of as against 9,039 in the previous year. The heavy pendency is not creditable to the officers concerned. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to carefully scrutinize the progress in the disposal of takrar cases by obtaining periodical returns from the Deputy Commissioners. All the pending cases should be got disposed of early.

22. *Village Officers.*—There was some increase in the number of cases of punishments of village officers during the year and this is said to be due to slackness of collection work and unauthorised absence, neglect of duties, etc. Government are glad to note the progress made in the matter of the removal of illiterate Patels as well as replacement of Gumastha Shanbhogs and Patels by Hakdars themselves. In order to improve the efficiency of these village officers, certain qualifications were prescribed in Government Order No. R. 6238-48—L. R. 261-22-167, dated the 21st April 1925. Government hope that the introduction of this reform will result in bringing in a better class of Shanbhogs and Patels into service.

23. *Shekdars.*—The number of old scheme shekdars has been reduced from 94 to 72. In accordance with the scheme sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 1372-81—L. R. 395-22-6, dated the 20th August 1924, 4 Shekdari Probationers were appointed during the year under review. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to expedite his proposals for the reduction of Hoblis and improvement of the pay and prospects of Shekdars.

24. *Inspections.*—Government note with satisfaction that the inspection work done by the Deputy Commissioners and the Sub-Division Officers showed improvement in the year of report. There was also an improvement in the touring made by the Sub-Division Officers. All the Taluk Treasuries except that of Bagepalli were inspected twice by the District Treasury Officers as directed in Government Order

No. R. 3395-404—R. M. 16-23-2, dated the 24th January 1924. All the Taluk Offices were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners, and the Sub-Division Officers concerned.

25. *Conclusion.*—The Administration of the Revenue Department during the year was on the whole satisfactory. The year was generally prosperous to the agriculturist in spite of flood damages in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga and the drought which affected certain parts of the Kolar and Tumkur Districts. The carrying out of the several measures sanctioned by Government for relief of distress caused a heavy strain on the officers of Government, who discharged the task expected of them with commendable zeal and enthusiasm. There was noticeable improvement in the working of the Revenue Offices. Collection work was satisfactory and inspection fair. The volume of work in the Revenue Offices is increasing and in order to improve the despatch of work, Government introduced during the year various measures of reform. A new system of office procedure which aims at minimising scriptory work first introduced in the Hassan District was extended to the Bangalore District. The Revenue Commissioner's report on the result of this scheme is awaited for sanctioning its adoption in the other districts also, where work has in the meantime been simplified by certain modifications effected in the existing Disposal Number System. The simplified form of the Disposal Number System sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 7201-9—L. R. 155-19-2, dated 22nd December 1919, for certain taluks has been extended to all the Taluks in the State. Re-distribution of work in the important sections of the District Offices and amongst the officials of the Sub-Division and Taluk Offices according to subjects has been effected, with a view to improve efficiency.

Government appointed in their Order No. 978-1028—C. B. 78-24-1, dated the 23rd October 1924, a Special Officer called the Inspector of Office Systems and Officer in charge of Revenue Audit for a period of one year charged with the duty of inspecting the accounts and procedure in the various revenue earning departments of the State and suggesting measures for effecting improvements, with a view to safeguard Government revenue and maintain its development. His attention was devoted mostly to the Land Revenue Department during the year under review. As a result of his recommendations a revised scheme of Land Revenue Accounts and Forms has been introduced with effect from 1st July 1925, and work in the District Offices has been further simplified by the curtailment of a number of unnecessary registers and returns. Government have also passed orders accepting the suggestion that Kannada should be the language of official correspondence in Revenue Offices below that of the Deputy Commissioner. With the several measures of reform already sanctioned and the co-operation of District Officers in administering them, Government hope that a decided improvement will be shown in the Administration of the Land Revenue Department of the State.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Probationary Shekdars.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 1372-81—L. R. 373-22-6, dated the 20th August 1924, sanctioning a scheme for direct recruitment of Probationary Shekdars.

2. Letter No. C. 165—25-26, dated the 29th December 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the period of one month fixed in the above order for training of the probationers in a Taluk in the preparation and maintenance of village accounts is very short and suggesting that the period of training of the probationers now fixed at 10 months may be extended to 12 months so as to admit of Taluk Office training and Hobli training for a period of 3 months.

ORDER No. R. 3461-70—L. R. 337-25-2, DATED 16TH JANUARY 1926.

The suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner is approved.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Amendment of Art. 209 B(i) of the Mysore Service Regulations.

ORDER NO. FL. 4076-135—S. & A. 64-25-2, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1926.

Under the existing rules, whenever an officer whose appointment is not gazetted takes leave for not more than one month, or whenever such an officer's salary is less than Rs. 300, his pay *when he gives up office* is to be taken in lieu of average salary, for purposes of calculating furlough allowance. It has been brought to the notice of Government that this rule acts as a hardship in cases where an officer obtains promotion during the period of privilege leave forming part of the combined privilege leave and furlough taken by him. It is desirable to remove this hardship and Government are accordingly pleased to direct that in future the furlough allowances of a non-gazetted officer be regulated by the pay when he gives up office and in the case of privilege leave combined with furlough, by the pay to which he is entitled when furlough commences.

Article 209B (i), Mysore Service Regulations, will accordingly be amended as follows :—

Whenever an officer, whose appointment is not gazetted, takes leave for not more than one month or whenever such an officer's salary is less than Rs. 300, his pay (not salary) when he gives up office, or, in cases of combined privilege leave and furlough, his pay (not salary) to which he is entitled when the furlough part of such leave commences, is to be taken in lieu of average salary.

This order will have effect from 1st January 1926.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Report of the Civil Veterinary Department.

READ—

Report on the working of the Civil Veterinary Department during the year 1924-25, received with letter No. P. 27—25-26, dated 7th December 1925, from the Director of Agriculture.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 27—25-26, dated 5th January 1926, from the Director of Agriculture, forwarding a revised report of the working of the Department for 1924-25, together with the Civil Veterinary Superintendent's explanation on certain points.

ORDER No. I. C. 4746-806—C. V. 61-25-4, DATED 16TH JANUARY 1926.

Recorded with the observation that the delay in the submission of the Administration Report is not satisfactory.

2. The Department was as usual under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture, Major Simpson continuing as Superintendent.

3. *Epidemic and other Cattle Diseases.*—Government notice with concern that Rinderpest broke out in a severe form in several parts of the State and caused considerable havoc among live-stock. Nine hundred and one outbreaks of Rinderpest were registered, the number of deaths recorded amounting to 12,198. Two thousand, one hundred and ten outbreaks of Anthrax were registered during the year with a recorded mortality of 3,465.

4. It is satisfactory to note that the departmental officers rose to the occasion and made strenuous efforts to combat the cattle diseases. The staff of the Department treated on tour 23,605 cases as against 15,230 in the previous year and castrated 17,913 animals. Sixty-six thousand and eighty fresh cases were admitted into Veterinary

Institutions for treatment during the year as against 48,105 in the previous year. One lakh, seventeen thousand, seven hundred and eight inoculations were performed against contagious diseases as against 70,203 in the previous year. The total number of animals inoculated against Rinderpest alone was 1,00,199.

5. The Director of Agriculture represented that the spread of contagious diseases among live-stock was mainly due to indiscriminate movement of infected cattle in connection with cattle fairs, and pointed out the need for introducing legislation to prevent and control the spread of contagious cattle diseases in the State. Government placed the main principles of a bill to that effect before the Representative Assembly at its last Session in September 1925. The measure had, however, to be dropped as the Assembly was opposed to the proposed legislation. The Representative Assembly did not also support the proposal for making inoculation compulsory. In spite of large additional grants sanctioned for purchase of serum and for undertaking other preventive work, it has not been found possible to effectively check the spread of rinderpest in the State. There is every hope, however, that with the adoption of the new method of inoculation called the "Serum Simultaneous Method" which is expected to give the cattle thus treated permanent immunity from rinderpest, the Department will be able to successfully combat the epidemic.

6. *Veterinary Institutions.*—Four Veterinary Dispensaries were opened during the year at Tiptur, Arkalgud, Mudgere and Shikarpur and the opening of four more at Anekal, Chamrajnagar, Tirthahalli and Hosdurga has been sanctioned during the current year. This brings the total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State to 31.

7. Government note with satisfaction that private citizens are voluntarily coming forward with offers to construct buildings for new Veterinary Dispensaries, and with the co-operation of such public-spirited gentlemen and the help of the local bodies, it is hoped that it may be possible to provide Veterinary Dispensaries ere long in all the more important taluks.

8. *Higher Veterinary Training.*—Government deputed during the year two Veterinary Inspectors to Muktesar to undergo training in Veterinary Bacteriology and Pathology at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research. Similarly three Veterinary Inspectors have been sent during the current year to receive post-graduate training at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore.

9. *Live-stock Breeding.*—With a view to rapidly improve the breed of cattle in the State, Major Simpson proposes that 200 Amrut Mahal bull-calves may be distributed free among villages each year and that these may be withdrawn by the Amrut Mahal Department at the age of 6 or 7 years, castrated and sold and replaced by others. The Director of Agriculture is requested to investigate the question in consultation with the Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department, and submit specific proposals for the orders of Government.

10. *General.*—The work of the Department during the year was on the whole satisfactory. There is a crying need for the opening of more Veterinary Dispensaries and strenuous work is demanded of the Officers of the Department to combat successfully Rinderpest and other diseases which levy a heavy toll on the cattle in the State. It is impossible for Government to undertake free of cost total immunisation of all cattle in infected areas because the expense is prohibitive and as legislation to prevent indiscriminate movement of infected cattle is not feasible at present. Government trust that the Department and the people will co-operate to make a success of the scheme of permanent immunisation on payment of a fee of one rupee per head of cattle which is indeed not a heavy charge for valuable cattle.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Agriculture and other Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Treasuries.

READ—

Letter* No. C. Per. A. 71, dated the 29th October 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting with his remarks copy of letter No. 491—T. A. D. B., dated the 22nd September 1925, together with its enclosures in original from the Comptroller to Government reporting on the working of the treasuries in the State during the year 1924-25.

*(Printed as Annexure.)

ORDER No. R. 3246-56—R. M. 30-25-2, DATED 2ND JANUARY 1926.

Submission of Accounts.—There has been some improvement in the timely submission of the accounts by the Treasuries during the year in 6 Districts, but Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts were again responsible for delay in this respect. All the Treasuries in the Chitaldrug District and 4 taluks in the Bangalore District had not submitted the clearance registers and statements of lapses relating to Revenue and Judicial deposits to the Comptroller, even on the date of the Revenue Commissioner's report. The Hassan District Treasury did not submit the plus and minus memo during the year. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take suitable notice of the conduct of the officials responsible for these irregularities and issue necessary instructions for the punctual submission of the prescribed accounts and returns to the Comptroller.

2. *Inspection.*—The instructions issued in Government Order of 24th January 1924 in regard to the periodical inspection of District and Taluk Treasuries have been attended to generally in all the Districts except Bangalore. The Bagepalli Taluk Treasury was inspected only once by the District Treasury Officer. It is unsatisfactory that the Taluk Treasuries in the Bangalore District have not been inspected by the State Huzur Treasury Officer for two years. The Comptroller reports that he has arranged for the immediate inspection of all the Taluk Treasuries in the District by distributing the work between the State Huzur Treasury Officer and Local Audit Officer. The inspections should be expedited and result of action taken should be reported to Government.

3. Two District Treasuries and five Taluk Treasuries were inspected by an Officer of the Audit Department and the inspection notes were forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner. He is requested to issue suitable instructions for the early rectification of the several defects pointed out in these inspection notes.

4. The Revenue Commissioner's report is silent as regards the maintenance of the calendar prescribed in paragraph 2 (i) of Government Order No. R. 3395-404—R. M. 6-23-2, dated the 24th January 1924, in treasuries. The importance of a calendar cannot be too strongly emphasised. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to obtain information regarding their maintenance by Treasury Officers in proper form and mention it in his future reports.

As regards the maintenance of registers for noting the nature and number of irregularities committed by the members of Treasury Staff, the Revenue Commissioner's promised report is awaited.

5. *Conclusion.*—Government note with satisfaction the Comptroller's remarks that there is improvement in the working of Treasuries in regard to the punctual submission of accounts, but they wish to observe that sufficient scrutiny in the payment of bills is not being exercised and that the several defects, omissions and irregularities noticed are mainly due to want of careful attention in the Treasuries to account rules and instructions issued by the Audit Office. The scrutiny by the Treasury Staff in *re* the payments of interest on the loan bonds is neither adequate nor satisfactory. The Comptroller has emphasised the need for the Staff in District and Taluk Treasuries being manned by better qualified hands. Early action should be taken to improve efficiency by requiring them to pass the prescribed Departmental Examinations. The Revenue Commissioner's proposals promised in paragraph 10 of his report are awaited.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Rule 16 of the Land Revenue Rules.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 453-63—L. R. 209-21-4, dated the 19th July 1922, directing the addition of paragraph 3 to Rule 16 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code *re* the disposal of beds of breached tanks for permanent cultivation by public auction.

2. Letter No. C. 1929—25-26, dated the 14th December 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that he may be empowered to order the disposal of beds

of abandoned kattes or so-called tanks with no atchkat under them, otherwise than by public auction if necessary without reference to Government and that he may also be vested with the discretion to order the disposal of the beds of abandoned tank beds proper also, for an upset price equivalent to their market value with a view to avoid the delay which now occurs in the disposal of such cases.'

ORDER NO. R. 3689-99—L. R. 54-25-6, DATED 25TH JANUARY 1926.

'Government are pleased to accept the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation and direct that paragraph 3 of Rule 16 of the Land Revenue Rules be amended, as follows:—

'Beds of tanks finally abandoned may be given out for cultivation permanently after being sub-divided and assessed in the same manner as other unassessed lands. But all such lands should, ordinarily, be sold by public auction and the sales should be held by the Revenue Sub-Division Officer. The Revenue Commissioner may, in special cases, order their disposal for an upset price equivalent to their market value. The beds of kattes or the so-called tanks which have no atchkat under them, may be disposed of by the Revenue Commissioner in the manner he deems fit.'

2. Addenda and Corrigenda slip to the Land Revenue Rules will issue as a separate notification.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Maximum Limit of Insurance in the Public Branch.

READ—

Subject No. 5 regarding the raising from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 of the maximum limit for effecting insurance in the Public Branch of the State Life Insurance Scheme discussed at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly of 1925.

2. Letter No. 8171, dated 9th November 1925, from the Secretary, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, reporting the opinion of the Committee that the consideration of the question of raising the limit may be deferred till the results of the next actuarial valuation of the Public Branch Fund are ascertained.

ORDER NO. FL. 4325-7—G. F. 115-25-2, DATED 1ST FEBRUARY 1926.

Government consider it advisable as suggested by the Insurance Committee to defer the question of raising the limit to Rs. 10,000 until after the next valuation of the Fund.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Conversion of Aided Primary Schools in the Tumkur District.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 589—24-25, dated 4th January, 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education, regarding proposals for the utilisation of the provision of Rs. 7,500 in the current year's budget for accelerating the conversion of aided schools in the Tumkur District into Government institutions.

ORDER No. E. 3792-4—EDN. 32-24-33, DATED 21ST JANUARY 1926.

The Inspector-General of Education has submitted proposals for the conversion of 52 Aided Primary Schools in the Tumkur District into Government institutions as shown in the statement appended, at a total cost of Rs. 7,500 per annum recurring and Rs. 7,800 non-recurring. He has further stated that if the proposed conversion of aided schools is given effect to from February 1926, the amount of recurring expenditure saved during the current year may be utilised for meeting a part of the non-recurring expenditure, the balance of about Rs. 3,500 required for such expenditure being appropriated from the accumulated savings of Education cess in the District.

No. of schools to be converted.	
Kannada Boys' Schools	35
Adi Karnataka Boys' Schools	12
Kannada Girls' Schools ...	5
Total	52

2. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are sanctioned subject to the approval of the District Board concerned, to the appropriation of the amount referred to from the accumulated cess collections for non-recurring expenditure.

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

LIST OF AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOLS TO BE CONVERTED INTO GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE TUMKUR DISTRICT.

No.	Name of place	Staff and establishment		Amount of grant paid at present per mensem	Extra cost	
		Teachers, etc.	Total per mensem		Recurring per mensem	Non-recurring
		KANNADA BOYS' SCHOOLS.				
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Tumkur Taluk.					
1	Chicksarangi, Gulur Hobli ...	1 (19), 1 (15) C. G. ½	32½	8	24½	150
2	Inapura, " ...	Do	32½	9	23½	150
3	Masagal, " ...	1 (15) C. G. ¼	15¼	9	6¼	150
4	Bommenahalli, Urdigere Hobli ..	1 (17) C. G. ¼	17¼	2(8)	1¼	150
5	Aregujjanahalli, " ..	1 (15) C. G. ¼	15¼	8	7¼	150
	Maddagiri Taluk.					
1	Taigondanahalli, Kasba Hobli ..	1 (17), C. G. ¼	17¼	9	8¼	150
2	Pujarihalli, Doddori Hobli ...	1 (17), 1 (15) C. G. ½	32½	8	24½	150
3	Kurubarahalli, " ...	1 (17), C. G. ½	17¼	9	8¼	150
	Gubbi Taluk.					
1	Thigalarapalya, Kasaba Hobli ..	1 (17), 1 (15) C. G. ½	32½	8	24½	150
2	Soegehalli, Chitnahalli Hobli ...	1 (15) C. G. ¼	15¼	8	7¼	150
3	Idguru, " ...	1 (17) C. G. ¼	17¼	7	10¼	150
4	Irakasandra, Chilur Hobli ...	1 (17), 1 (15) C. G. ½	32½	8	24½	150
5	Malekalhalli, Kasaba Hobli ...	1 (15) C. G. ¼	15¼	7	8¼	150
6	Bitugondanahalli, " ..	1 (17) C. G. ¼	17¼	8	9¼	150
	Kunigal Taluk.					
1	Theppasandra, Kasaba Hobli ...	1 (17) C. G. ¼	17¼	7	10¼	150
2	Tarikere " ..	Do	17¼	8	9¼	150
3	Kaggere, Yediyur Hobli ..	1 (15) C. G. ¼	15¼	7	8¼	150
4	Yedavane, Amrutur Hobli ...	1 (17) C. G. ¼	17¼	8	9¼	150
	Pavagada Taluk.					
1	Gorasamavu, Kasba Hobli ...	1 (17) C. G. ¼	17¼	7	10¼	150
2	Palavalli, Nagalamadike Hobli ...	1 (15) C. G. ¼	15¼	9	6¼	150
	Sira Taluk.					
1	Yelladabagi, Kallambella Hobli ..	1 (15) C. G. ¼	15¼	8	7¼	150
2	Birupasandra, " ...	Do	15¼	9	6¼	150
3	Katavedranahalli, " ...	Do	15¼	9	6¼	150
4	Amalagondi, " ...	Do	15¼	9	6¼	150
	Koratagere Sub-Taluk.					
1	Chikkanaballi, Holavanaballi Hobli.	1 (17) C. G. ¼	17¼	9	8¼	150
2	Thumbadigollahalli, Channarayadurga Hobli	1 (17), 1 (15) C. G. ½	32½	9	23½	150
	Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.					
1	Malligere, Handanakere Hobli ..	1 (15) C. G. ¼	15¼	7	8¼	150
2	Sadarahalli, Kandikere Hobli ...	1 (20) C. G. ¼	20¼	9	11¼	150
3	Arsikere ...	1 (17), 1 (15) C. G. ½	32½	9	23½	150
	Tiptur Taluk.					
1	Burudeghatta, Nonavinakere Hobli.	1 (20), 1 (15) C. G. ½	35½	8	27½	150
2	Hulihalli, Honnavalli Hobli ..	1 (17) C. G. ¼	17¼	9	8¼	150
3	Hunaseghatta ...	1 (17), 1 (15) C. G. ½	32½	8	24½	150
	Turuvekere Sub-Taluk.					
1	Muniyur, Kasba Hobli ..	1 (17), 1 (15) C. G. ½	32½	9	23½	150
2	Honnakere, Mayasandra Hobli ...	1 (17), C. G. ¼	17¼	8	9¼	150
3	Dodda Settigere ...	1 (17), 1 (15) C. G. ½	32½	9	23½	150
	Total ..	2 (20), 22 (17), 22 (15) C. G. 11½	755½	297	458½	5,250

No.	Name of place	Staff and establishment		Amount of grant paid at present per mensem	Extra cost	
		Teachers, etc.	Total per mensem		Recurring per mensem	Non-recurring

Extra cost Rs. 458½ per mensem or Rs. 5,502 per annum recurring and Rs. 5,250 non-recurring.

PANCHAMA BOYS' SCHOOLS.

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Maddagiri Taluk.					
1	Itakadibbanahalli, Do Hobli ...	1 (17) C. G. ½ H. R. 3	20¼	9	11¼	150
2	Midagesi	1 (17) C. G. ½ ..	17¼	9	8¼	150
	Pavagada Taluk.					
1	Hoskote, Hoskoto Hobli ...	1 (17) C. G. ½ H. R. 3	20¼	9	11¼	150
	Gubbi Taluk.					
1	Kadaba, Kasba Hobli ...	1 (17) C. G. ½ ...	17¼	8	9¼	150
2	Kondajji, Dandinasivara Hobli ...	do ..	17¼	8	9¼	150
	Kunigal Taluk.					
1	Kattigehalli, Amrutur Hobli ..	1 (17) C. G. ½ ...	17¼	8	9¼	150
2	Byaladakere, Yeliyur Hobli ..	1 (15) C. G. ½ ...	15¼	8	7¼	150
	Sira Taluk.					
1	Halenahalli, Kallambella Hobli ...	1 (17) C. G. ½ ...	17¼	10	7¼	150
2	Kamaganahalli, Gowdagere Hobli	do ..	17¼	8	9¼	150
	Koratagere Sub-Taluk.					
1	Hulikunte, Kasaba Hobli ..	1 (15) C. G. ½ ...	15¼	9	6¼	150
2	Madavara, ...	do ...	15¼	8	7¼	150
	Tumkur Taluk.					
1	Chicknaravangala, Beliavi Hobli ..	1 (15) C. G. ½ H. R. 3	18¼	8	10¼	150
	Total ...	8 (17), 4 (15) C. G. 3 — H. R. 9	208	102	106	1,800

Extra cost Rs. 106 per mensem or Rs. 1,272 per annum recurring and Rs. 1,800 non-recurring.

KANNADA GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

	Kunigal Taluk.					
1	Yedayur, Yediyur Hobli ...	1 (17) C. G. ½ H. R. 3	20½	9	11½	150
	Gubbi Taluk.					
1	Hosakere, Hagalvadi Hobli .	do ..	20½	8	12½	150
2	Thyagatur, Nittur Hobli ...	do ...	20½	9	11½	150
	Maddagiri Taluk.					
1	Rentavalalu, Dodderi Hobli ...	do ...	20½	8	12½	150
	Tumkur Taluk.					
1	Devalapura, Kora Hobli ...	do ...	20½	8	12½	150
	Total ..	5 (17) C. G. 2½, H. R. 15	102½	42	60½	750

Extra cost Rs. 60½ per mensem or Rs. 726 per annum recurring and Rs. 750 non-recurring.

Grand Total Rs. 7,500 per annum recurring and Rs. 7,800 non-recurring.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Administration Report of the Forest Department.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Forest Department for the year 1924-25 received with letter No. 179, dated 13th October 1925, from the Conservator of Forests in Mysore.

ORDER NO. I. C. 4883-4903—FT. 147-25-6, DATED 20TH JANUARY 1926.

Recorded.

2. Mr. B. V. Rama Iyengar continued to be in charge of the Department during the year, except for a period of about two months when Mr. Machaiya, Deputy Conservator of Forests, officiated for him during his absence on leave.

3. *Administrative Changes.*—The posts of the Special Officer for the exploitation of Forest Resources and the third Working Plan Officer, were abolished during the year; and the number of permanent and temporary Forest charges of the controlling staff were definitely fixed in the Government Order of 27th September 1924. With a view to effectively put down sandalwood smuggling at the frontiers, Government sanctioned the opening of 8 Police outposts in the Malnad Districts, with the necessary staff under the control of a Special Assistant Superintendent of Police. A Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests with a staff of 2 Rangers was deputed to work in co-ordination with the Special Police staff. An Inspector of Police was also posted on special duty at the Eastern frontier to investigate the methods adopted by habitual smugglers of sandal in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts.

4. *Minor Forests.*—One of the important measures sanctioned by Government during the year in the interests of the ryots, was the abolition of the present class of District Forests and the constitution in their place, of "Minor Forests" placed under the control of the Revenue Department. After a careful consideration of the report submitted by the Special Committee appointed to examine the question of control over District Forests and to submit recommendations in the matter of giving greater facilities to the ryots in the exercise of their *bona fide* rights in such forests, Government in their Order No. I. C. 239-297—Ft. 164-20-11, dated 14th July 1924, sanctioned the "Minor Forests" scheme to be tentatively in force for a period of 3 years. The "Minor Forests" to be constituted will consist of compact blocks of unassessed lands in a village or group of villages which are fit to be brought under forest conservancy, and the ryots will be allowed to enjoy, subject to certain restrictions, all the privileges now exercised by them in respect of "District Forests". The other Government lands not comprised in the minor forests will be made available for exploitation by the villagers, under the supervision of the Revenue Department, except as regards reserved timber and tanning barks, control over which will be vested in the Forest Department. The rules submitted by the Conservator of Forests for the working of the Minor Forests are under the consideration of the Government.

The Conservator reports that the Revenue Department have not co-operated with the Forest Officers as regards the selection of suitable areas in the several districts, to be constituted as Minor Forests under the new scheme. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to submit a report as to what progress has been made so far in this direction, as the result of his review of the quarterly statements from the several Deputy Commissioners prescribed in the Government Order. Government trust that the officers of both the Revenue and Forest Departments will bestow special attention to this work and see that the scheme sanctioned by Government is fully brought into effect as early as possible.

5. *State Forests and Reserves.*—During the year under review an aggregate area of 9·84 square miles was notified as State Forests while ·39 square mile was disafforested. The total area of the State Forests including Plantations, at the close of the year came to 3,322·46 square miles. The area of reserved lands at the close of the year was 473·66 square miles. While pointing out that the Forest area under the control and management of the Department bears only 13 per cent of the total area of the State, the Conservator has again urged the need for increasing the proportion o, at least 20 per cent. In this connection, Government wish to invite his attention o the observations made in the review on the last year's report, and emphasise that

the question of adding to the Forest area cannot be decided merely on the principle of proportion as suggested by the Conservator, but that each proposal for reservation should be dealt with on its merits, having regard to the agricultural needs of the local population as well as to the advantages that may accrue to the State.

6. *Forest Settlement.*—Government regret to observe that there has been no appreciable progress in the work of Forest Settlement, only 7 blocks out of 68, pending settlement, having been disposed of, before the close of the year. Government do not agree with the Conservator that a whole time officer is required for this work. They are inclined to believe that the slow progress is due to want of adequate attention by the Revenue Sub-Division Officers to this branch of their work and that better results should be insisted on by a stricter review of the quarterly returns submitted by them to the Deputy Commissioners. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to expedite the special report already called for by Government with suggestions for speeding up Forest Settlement work by the Revenue Sub-Division Officers.

7. *Demarcation.*—There is satisfactory progress under demarcation. One hundred and sixty-four miles of permanent lines were cut during the year, as against 20 miles in the previous year. The demarcation and settlement of the Mysore-South Canara boundary, which had been pending for a very long time, were completed to the satisfaction of both the Madras and Mysore Governments by the arbitration of an Officer of the Survey of India assisted by the Representatives of the two Governments.

8. *Surveys.*—Sixteen blocks comprising an area of 103 square miles were surveyed during the year, as against an area of 52 square miles in the year 1923-24. There is still a considerable amount of work to be done in the Malnad Forests and Government desire that continued attention should be paid to the early completion of this work, so that the survey of reserved lands and plantations may also be taken up early.

9. *Working Plans.*—Eight Working Plans are reported to have been drawn up during the year by the two officers engaged on this work, but none of them has been passed by the Conservator, on the ground that the prescriptions contained in the plan entail a large outlay on communications and transport. The Conservator should issue suitable instructions for the guidance of the Working Plan Officers to avoid duplication of work.

10. *Roads and Bridges.*—During the year under report there was heavy expenditure on roads and buildings, of Rs. 23,082 as against Rs. 13,469 in the year 1923-24. The bulk of the amount was spent on repairs rendered necessary on account of the extensive damages caused by the heavy floods in the early part of the year.

11. *Grazing.*—The distress on account of fodder scarcity caused by the drought necessitated the throwing open of State Forests for free grazing on a large scale, for the first six months of the year in the Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Bangalore Districts, and for nine months in the Kolar District. As a result of this measure of relief, the number of cattle admitted for grazing on prepaid licenses fell from 2,81,697 in the year 1923-24 to 1,91,157 during the year under review and there was a corresponding fall in the grazing revenue, from Rs. 67,100 to Rs. 56,214.

The Conservator reports that the 'Kancha System' has not found favour with the people and that except in the Chitaldrug District where the grazing rights are sold for lumpsum fees, the permit system continues to prevail in all parts of the State. Government trust that, if the advantages of the Kancha System are properly explained to the owners of cattle, there will be a change in their attitude. The Conservator is requested to report as to what action has been taken in respect of introducing the "Forest Village System" in the case of villages exercising certain concessions in the State Forests under the Forest Settlement.

12. *Sandal Damage.*—The progress recorded in the disposal of sandal damage cases is not satisfactory. Including 356 cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 599 cases for disposal, of which only 181 (or 30 per cent) cases were disposed of by the Revenue authorities during the year. With a view to exercise an effective control over the prompt disposal of these cases, Government have in an order of 30th April 1925, prescribed the maintenance of a register of sandal damage cases in the District Forest Office and in the Taluk Offices as well. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue instructions for a careful scrutiny of the pending lists and to report to Government instances of inordinate delay, for suitable notice being taken of the conduct of the officers responsible.

13. *Sandal Smuggling.*—Government are glad to note that as a result of the vigilance and energy of the special patrol staff sanctioned in the Government Orders of 9th July 1924 and 30th May 1925, and of the co-operation of departmental officers of the neighbouring Governments, smuggling in sandalwood is being brought under control. No case of smuggling occurred on the Sorab and Shikarpur frontiers during the year, while all the seven cases detected in the Kolar District ended in convictions.

14. *Sandal Valuation Survey.*—The total area surveyed was 876 square miles. Considering that one of the Sub-Assistant Conservators and two Rangers employed on this duty were withdrawn and deputed solely for the special work of prevention of sandal smuggling, the progress in this direction should be deemed satisfactory.

15. *Exploitation.—Sandalwood.*—The bulk of the sandalwood exploited by the Department was, as usual supplied to the Sandal Oil Factories for distillation. Successful attempts were made during the year by the Sandal Oil Factories, to sell small pieces of sandalwood prepared to specification, in the Bombay Market for religious purposes at favourable prices. The quantity of sandalwood supplied to the factories for distillation, as well as for retail sales at Bombay, was 1,896 tons as against 1,496 tons in 1923-24, and the net realisations by the sale of oil (inclusive of retail sales at Bombay) was Rs. 17,47,758 as against Rs. 13,24,836 in 1923-24. The increase in the supply of wood to the factories, was due to a larger demand for oil. Inclusive of the departmental sales of sandalwood at the several koties, the total revenue from sandalwood amounted to Rs. 17,58,385 as against Rs. 13,33,128 in the year 1923-24.

16. *Timber.*—The year under review was marked by a rise in the demand under timber from Rs. 7,29,559 in the year 1923-24 to Rs. 8,80,490 due to the supply of sleepers to the Railway Department, of Balagi poles to Electrical Department and of junglewood to the Kolar Gold Fields. Government are glad to note that the supply of Balagi poles to the Electrical Department which was begun in the year previous was successfully continued during the year. Poles valued at Rs. 1,05,000 were supplied to the Electrical Department to replace the costly imported iron poles, for carrying on the high power transmission line from Sivasamudram to Bangalore.

Minor Forest Produce.—It is satisfactory to note that there was an increase in the prices realised for the leases of Tangadi and Kakke barks and that the demand under minor forest produce removed by purchasers amounted to Rs. 10,53,893 as against Rs. 77,878 in 1923-24 and Rs. 8,96,601 in 1922-23.

Lac Cultivation.—The departmental cultivation of lac was continued by the Special Ranger deputed for the work, and 402 maunds of lac were collected. A sum of Rs. 7,945 was realised during the year. Much useful work was done in the Dorasanipalya Lac area. The construction of a pucca shed for the washing of lac having been completed, arrangements should be made early for the washing of lac and the manufacture of spirit varnish and sealing wax. Government consider that there is a great scope for the development of this industry and that the department should devote steady and continuous attention to it in the current year.

17. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the year under review are on the whole satisfactory. The total demand, during the year was Rs. 40,31,584 as against Rs. 28,39,249 in the year previous, the increase being mainly under sandal oil, minor forest produce and timber. The net receipts of the department during the year under review is about the average revenue for the decade ended 1922-23, *viz.*, Rs. 31·19 lakhs as against Rs. 30·89 lakhs.

Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 7,96,893 an aggregate amount of Rs. 48,28,477 was due for recovery. Of this, a sum of Rs. 35,34,602 was collected as against Rs. 29,07,825 in 1923-24, and Rs. 30,463 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,63,413 at the end of the year. Part of this was however not recoverable before the end of the year, while a good portion consists of irrecoverable items especially under timber which were under correspondence or under consideration of Government. Final orders have been since passed granting liberal concessions to the defaulting timber merchants in respect of purchases made by them during the years 1920-21 to 1922-23, owing to abnormal fall in the price of timber, and the Conservator is requested to take vigorous steps to collect the recoverable arrears without further loss of time. In this connection the attention of the Revenue Commissioner is invited to the Conservator's complaint of want of co-operation on the part of the Revenue Officers in recovering the dues under the Land Revenue Code, and he is

requested to issue needful instructions to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to give effect to the instructions of Government in this behalf.

18. *Inspection.*—The Conservator toured for 156 days during the year and inspected all the District Forest Offices and 13 Range Offices. The short itineration of the District Forest Officers of Hassan and Bangalore Districts and of the Officer in charge of the Bhadravati Division is not satisfactory.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Resettlement of Malvalli Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. 10172-1216—R. F. 231-92, dated 9th December 1892, sanctioning the original settlement of the Malvalli Taluk in the Mysore District.

2. Letter No. 43, dated the 7th October 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement in Mysore, submitting proposals for the revision of settlement of the Malvalli Taluk.

3. Letter No. 69, dated the 11th December 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, forwarding with his remarks, the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, on the resettlement proposals.

4. Correspondence ending with Memo No. 73, dated the 21st December 1925, from the same officer submitting with his remarks, the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner on the resettlement proposals.

5. Letter No. C. 1042—25-26, dated 21st December 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the proposals of the Survey Superintendent may be adopted.

6. Memo No. 80, dated 9th January 1926, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, forwarding with his remarks four objection petitions received through the Revenue Commissioner, from the raiyats of 4 villages in Malvalli Taluk.

ORDER No. R. 3738-49—L. S. 15-25-10, DATED 26TH JANUARY 1926.

The proposals relate to the revision of assessment in 207 villages of the Malvalli Taluk. At the time of the original settlement, there were 209 villages of which 5 have been absorbed and two Kavals and one Forest which were left out in the original settlement reports have since been included.

2. The river Cauvery which forms the southern boundary of the taluk divides itself into two branches at Belakavadi and these fall down deep and precipitous ravines at Bharachukki and Gaganachukki and reunite after forming the island of Sivasamudram. At this place are located the famous hydro-electric works which attract a large number of visitors from all parts of India.

3. The climate of the tract is agreeable and healthy. The average rainfall is 28·85 inches per year and it is fairly evenly distributed over the taluk.

4. Besides the Shimsha and the Bhima rivers and the Ramaswami and Madhavamantri channels which irrigate certain portions of the taluk in the north and south-west, there are 11 major tanks which are all restored and 53 minor tanks, of which, 35 are restored. A sum of Rs. 1,83,511 has been spent for the repairs and improvements of the tanks since the original settlement.

5. The chief dry crops are ragi, jola, avare, togari, gram and oil seeds. The cultivation of mulberry has largely extended, owing to a number of people engaging themselves in the sericultural industry. Betel leaves are grown round about the Malvalli Town.

6. There has been a steady increase in the population of the Taluk, the same having risen from 58,517 in 1881 to 97,464 in 1921. The density of population is 487 per square mile and there are 19 villages with a population of over 1,000 and 49 of over 500.

7. The taluk is well served by road communication. Malvalli, the headquarter of the taluk occupies a very convenient and central position as roads radiate from it in all the four main directions. It is connected by good roads with important railway stations on the Bangalore-Mysore Railway. Two new roads, *viz.*, one from Halagur to Channapatna and another from Bachahalli to Boppagowdanapura, have been opened since the original settlement.

8. Besides the weekly fairs at Malvalli and Halagur, annual jatras are held in three places and a cattle fair is held at Chikarasinakere. These give fair opportunities to the

people to dispose of their manufactured goods such as cloth, kambli, mats, iron ovens and copper utensils.

9. The agricultural resources of the people have materially improved since the original settlement. Houses have increased by 63 per cent, cattle by 272 per cent, carts by 44 per cent, and ploughs by 64 per cent. Cattle breeding is a favourite occupation of the people in this taluk and cattle are sold at good profits in markets and during festivals. There is a marked increase in the value of the land. The prices of staple agricultural products have since the original settlement appreciably risen—ragi by 234·57 per cent, rice by 184·07 per cent, jolam by 248·57 per cent and horsegram by 263·08 per cent.

10. The area under occupation has expanded from 1,14,104 acres with an assessment of Rs. 79,093 in 1893-94 to 1,17,699 acres with an assessment of Rs. 91,303 in 1922-23, the bulk of the increase being contributed by the wet and garden lands. The revenue history of the taluk shows steady progress. The remissions of assessment during the currency of the present settlement are insignificant.

11. The Survey Superintendent proposes moderate increase in the existing maximum rates retaining the present grouping of the villages into three classes. The revision of the rates suggested by him is as follows:—

Groups	Maximum rates					
	Original			Proposed		
	Dry	Wet	Garden	Dry	Wet	Garden
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
I	1 6 0	7 8 0 (Tank-fed) 8 8 0 (Channel.)	8 0 0	1 12 0	8 8 0 (Tank-fed) 10 0 0 (Channel.)	10 0 0
II	1 2 0	7 0 0 (Tank-fed) 8 8 0 (Channel.)	8 0 0	8 0	8 0 0 (Tank-fed) 10 0 0 (Channel.)	10 0 0
III	0 14 0	7 0 0 (Tank-fed) 8 8 0 (Channel.)	8 0 0	1 2 0	8 0 0 (Tank-fed.) 10 0 0 (Channel.)	10 0 0

The above proposals result in a net increase of Rs. 24,563 or 26 per cent over the present assessment of the taluk. The average rates under the original and revised settlement compare as under:—

		Original Settlement	Revised Settlement
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	... ...	0 8 9	0 11 2
Wet	Tank ...	3 9 3	4 1 7
	Channel ...	5 11 5	6 11 0
Garden	... ...	2 11 7	2 11 5

12. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is agreeable to the maximum dry rates proposed as well as to the wet and garden rates in respect of lands irrigated by the channels, but as regards the tank-fed lands, he suggests that the existing wet and garden rates may be retained as the north-western portion of the taluk to the west of the Malvalli-Maddur road suffers from frequent drought and the tanks cannot supply water for a full crop earlier than once in 4 years. He, however, considers that the grouping may be revised and that the Halagur hobli may be raised from the second to the first group in view of the fact that it is a prosperous hobli and that it has now been joined by a new road to Channapatna on the Mysore-Bangalore Railway. The Survey Superintendent has satisfactorily met this criticism.

13. The Revenue Commissioner recommends that the proposals of the Survey Superintendent are suitable and may be accepted.

14. Four objection petitions have been received from the raiyats of the Taluk. The Revenue Commissioner and the Survey Superintendent report that the objections are of a general nature and do not require any special consideration.

15. Government have carefully considered the proposals of the Survey Superintendent and the suggestions made by the Deputy Commissioner. They are satisfied that the revised rates compare favourably with those in force in the adjoining taluks of Mandya and Seringapatam (non-nala) and are justified under the existing conditions in the taluk, under resettlement. Government are accordingly pleased to sanction the proposals of the Survey Superintendent in their entirety. The new rates will be announced as soon as possible and brought into effect from 1st July 1926, with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

16. The Irrigation Cess will not be levied separately on Government lands. It will be treated as merged in the revised wet and garden assessment and a lumpsum equivalent to the amount of the cess will be set apart towards the Irrigation Cess Fund.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Land Improvement and Takavi Loans.

READ—

Letter No. 1087—Loans, dated the 9th February 1921, from the Comptroller, submitting a detailed note pointing out defects in the system of accounts relating to Land Improvement and Takavi Loans and offering suggestions for removing them.

2. Note dated 16th February 1925, from the Officer in charge of Revenue Audit, making certain suggestions on the same subject.

ORDER No. Fl. 4230-45—G. F. 176-19, DATED 28TH JANUARY 1926.

The following orders are passed on the suggestions made in the notes read above :—

1. *Offices in which Personal Ledger Accounts of Land Improvement and Takavi Loans should be kept.*—The Comptroller proposes that after the accounts of these loans are reduced to order, his office may be relieved of the duty of maintaining detailed accounts for them and that its work may be limited to the verification of total credits and debits as recorded in Treasury Accounts. The Officer in charge of Revenue Audit recommends that it is sufficient if detailed accounts are kept in Taluk Offices and that it is not necessary that the District Offices should also be required to keep the same accounts. The present condition of these accounts is not satisfactory. Government do not consider it desirable to dispense with the system of maintaining individual ledger accounts in any of the three offices. The present system will therefore continue and the question whether either the Comptroller's Office or District Offices or both can be relieved of this work will be considered after agreement is secured between the accounts as now kept in all the three offices.

2. *Method of accounting for recoveries.*—Divergent methods are at present followed by Taluk and District Offices on the one hand and by the Comptroller's Office on the other, in classifying recoveries towards equated payments into interest and principal. In recording instalments in the loan ledgers the Taluk and District Offices do not split them up into principal and interest. The Comptroller's Office however classifies the instalments into these two parts. Thus there is no means of agreeing the accounts kept in the Comptroller's office with those in other offices. The total amount due including principal and interest should be treated as a single demand and accounted for as such under the loan head and after all the equated payments towards a loan are received, the excess over the principal which represents the interest received should be transferred to the Revenue Head of Interest. The rebate of interest on account of instalments paid in advance will be calculated, in consultation with the Comptroller, after the whole loan is repaid and allowed when the account is finally closed. The Comptroller is requested to give effect to this arrangement in communication with District and Taluk Offices.

3. *Number of instalments in which loans may be permitted to be drawn and the interval between instalments.*—The rule that loans sanctioned should be drawn in not more than two instalments should be strictly enforced. The maximum interval between the two instalments should not exceed two years.

4. *Interest on instalments up to the date from which equated payments come into force.*—The equated payment due should not be fixed when the first instalment of a loan is sanctioned or drawn, and it should be fixed only after the second instalment is actually drawn. The authority sanctioning a loan should review the position when the second instalment is drawn and calculate the simple interest due on the instalment or instalments up to one year previous to the date fixed for commencement of repayment, and arrange for recovering it along with the first equated payment.

5. *Issue of cheques and dates from which period of loans should be calculated.*—The dates from which loans should be taken to commence are those on which the relevant cheques are cashed and not those of issue of cheques.

Except in the case of loans sanctioned by Government or by the Revenue Commissioner, the authorities sanctioning loans should themselves issue cheques for amounts sanctioned. But all cheques, by whomsoever issued, should be drawn on the respective Taluk Treasuries only, so that the record of disbursement of loans of each taluk may be complete in that taluk.

The system of sending to Treasuries separate advices for cheques drawn on them is unnecessary and may be discontinued.

6. *Use of special challans for credit of instalments.*—The use of the special challan form prescribed in Government Order No. R. 1245-55—Agri. 2-10-2, dated the 25th August 1910, should be strictly insisted upon. The production of the Loan Order Form along with every instalment should be required and every item of transaction in connection with a loan should be noted in it under the initials of the Amildar as provided for in the form. The particular class of loans under which the recovery should be taken should be prominently noted at the top of the challan form.

7. *Penal interest.*—Although it is the general principle of Government loans that the demand on account of penal interest should first be satisfied, yet in the case of these loans where the discharge of principal with ordinary interest is by means of equated payments, it is best to keep the penal interest distinct and recover it separately and not adjust it from any instalment of equated payments.

8. *Remission of loans.*—The Comptroller complains that the authorities competent to sanction remissions do not report to him the orders passed by them and states that this is another cause of divergence between his figures and those of District and Taluk Offices. The authorities competent to sanction remission of loans should invariably send to the Comptroller copies of their orders allowing remissions.

9. *Watch over outstandings.*—It is reported that the watch over the outstandings of these loans is not prompt and efficient. The primary responsibility for attending to this work lies on the Amildar. Sub-Division Officers and Deputy Commissioners should invariably examine Loan Ledgers when they inspect Taluk Offices.

An annual return for each class of loan showing the Demand, Collection and Balance for each taluk should be submitted in the first week of September by Deputy Commissioners to the Revenue Commissioner after getting it verified by the Comptroller. The Revenue Commissioner should review these returns and submit to Government in the first week of October a consolidated statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance of each district together with a copy of the orders issued by him to Deputy Commissioners.

10. *Staff for reducing the work to order.*—The accounts of these loans are stated to be in a bad condition in Taluk and District Offices and for overhauling them and for securing agreement between the books of the different offices, Government are pleased to sanction two hands temporarily for a period of three months (one Accountant and one Accounts Clerk) who should be deputed by the Comptroller to the District, the accounts of which require in his opinion to be overhauled first.

A report should be submitted to Government regarding the work done by the two hands in the three months for which their employment is sanctioned.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Administration Report of the Electrical Department.

READ—

Letter No. 10758, dated the 25th October 1925, from the Chief Electrical Engineer submitting the Administration Report of the Electrical Department for the year 1924-25 after verification of the figured statements in the Financial branch of his office.

ORDER No. E. D. S. 2548-55, DATED 21ST JANUARY 1926.

Recorded.

2. The Budget estimate for 1924-25, provided for a gross expenditure of Rs. 31,83,800 under Capital, Depreciation Fund and working charges of the Department. The Revenue estimate for the year was Rs. 46,75,000.

3. *Revenue Receipts.*—Including the arrears of Rs. 3,47,488 at the end of the previous year, the demand for the year under report was Rs. 48,33,445 as against Rs. 48,28,681 in 1923-24. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 45,08,767 against Rs. 44,83,113 in the previous year.

The revenue during the year would have been higher but for the losses under the following heads:—

(1) Rate of exchange.

(2) Loss on account of stoppage of works during the extraordinary floods of 1924.

(3) Reduction of the cost of power by 12½ per cent in the case of small industrial concerns.

(4) Reduction of rate for power supplied for lighting purposes for Religious and Charitable Institutions from 4 to 3 annas.

The arrears outstanding at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 3,24,678 as against Rs. 3,45, 568, the corresponding figure of the previous year.

4. *Capital Outlay.*—The Capital grant for the year was Rs. 10,44,000 against which an outlay of Rs. 6,84,772 was incurred exclusive of a sum of Rs. 3,32,670 charged to Depreciation Fund Accounts. The grand total outlay on all works up to the end of the year is Rs. 1,82,43,507.

The following are the works under this class during the year:—

(1) Both the 1st and 2nd stages of the VI Installation were practically completed and all the six units of the VI Installation were put into service.

(2) Reconstruction of the Bangalore Transmission Line to transmit 10,000 H. P. to Bangalore and constructing a step-down and Switching Station at Kankanhalli. The building works at Kankanhalli have almost been completed, and the machinery required to be installed at the place is being received. The reconstruction of the Bangalore Transmission Line as far as Kankanhalli was completed and put into service in May 1925. Service through the new lines completed has resulted in a savings of 900 H. P. in line losses and reduction in the number of interruptions also.

(3) The preliminary works of the VII Installation have been started and the construction of a reservoir to arrest silt in the supply channels and Jewell Filters were also in progress.

Revenue Expenditure.—The charges under Operation and Maintenance amounted to Rs. 8,19,957 against Rs. 8,20,852 in the previous year, which works out to 17½ per cent of gross receipts against 17·90 per cent in the previous year.

5. *Depreciation Fund Account.*—The amount credited to Depreciation Fund Account was Rs. 6,47,853 against the budget provision of Rs. 6,93,000. The total amount at the credit of this account up to end of 1924-25, was Rs. 77,98,356 and the total charges debited thereto were Rs. 29,14,663, the balance available being Rs. 48,83,693.

6. *Contribution Works.*—Works aggregating to Rs. 78,540 were carried out by the Electrical Department for other Government Departments, Municipalities and private parties.

GENERAL.

7. *Power Generated.*—The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 166,244,452 units as against 158,054,354 units during the previous year.

There were in service at the close of the year 5,237 street lights, 8,286 lighting installations and 271 power installations against 5,076 street lights, 7,599 lighting installations and 252 power installations in the previous year and thus considerable increase has occurred in the number of consumers and in the consumption of power during the year. The total H. P. supplied to the Mining Companies, other industrial

concerns, street and bungalow lighting was 16,000, 5,390, 400 and 2,600, respectively.

8. *Rebate.*—The value of rebate allowed to the Mining Companies on account of relinquishment of power was Rs. 3,75,960 as against Rs. 3,80,490 at the close of 1923-24 showing a reduction of Rs. 4,530. It is reported that out of the figure of Rs. 3,75,960 the value of rebate to the extent of Rs. 3,58,065 was due to break-down of the plant of the Mining Companies and other causes. The slight increase on account of rebate granted under clause 15 of the Mining Companies Agreement is stated to be due to the complete shut-down of the plant at Sivasamudram for a period of 48 hours during the abnormal floods of 1924.

9. *Stores.*—The value of the foreign stores purchased during the year was Rs. 6,33,359 and that of local stores Rs. 1,74,885.

While reviewing the report for the year 1922-23, Government had ordered that a comparison should be made of stock intended for maintenance and operation with average consumption. The Chief Electrical Engineer reports that this comparison cannot be made at present as the stores indented and purchased for all capital works as well as operation and maintenance are kept together and drawn on indents for all works, as and when required. As the Government have however ordered the separation of capital stock and maintenance stock, the Chief Electrical Engineer states that although such a separation is very difficult and almost impossible, attempts are being made to give effect to the orders of Government in this direction and when that is done, it will be possible to make the required comparison in the yearly Administration Reports. The Chief Electrical Engineer's further report on the subject is awaited.

10. *Interruptions.*—There were 216 interruptions to service as against 349 in the previous year. It is expected that number and duration of interruptions will be gradually reduced in the future as soon as the reconstruction of the Bangalore Transmission line is completed.

11. *Inspection of Accounts and Sections.*—During the year under review, the Chief Electrical Engineer inspected the stores and accounts of all the sections as also the works of the Department.

The Assistant Chief Electrical Engineer is reported to have inspected the several sections of the Department six times and the Accounts Assistant four times in connection with the internal audit of the accounts.

12. The net revenue for the year is shown as 12·98 on the capital outlay of Rs. 1,82,403,507. The expenditure on the reservoir is not considered in this calculation. The combined capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme and the Krishnarajasagara Schemes to end of 1924-25 is Rs. 4,13,72,417. Deducting the working expenses, etc., of the Cauvery Power Scheme the net revenue is Rs. 32,30,030, the working expenses on Krishnarajasagara Works during 1924-25 being Rs. 93,109 and the net revenue from irrigation Rs. 1,00,000. The net revenue realised during the year under review on the combined scheme is therefore about Rs. 32,36,921 which works out to 7·82 per cent on the capital outlay. The figure taken for the revenue from irrigation is approximate.

13. A sum of Rs. 1,88,963 has been taken by the Chief Electrical Engineer as interest on the balance at the credit of the Depreciation Fund. Last year, the Chief Electrical Engineer was requested to obtain specific orders of Government for taking credit of the amount in the *pro-forma* revenue accounts and proposals in this connection should be expedited for orders.

14. With a view to meet the growing demands for power in the State, Government in their Order No. E. D. S. 250-255, dated the 21st July 1925, sanctioned the VII Installation Project for the development at the Sivasamudram Generating Station and the subsidiary works to transmit and distribute an additional 14,000 H. P. on the Kolar Gold Fields and at Bangalore at a total approximate cost of Rs. 45½ lakhs. The preliminary works at Sivasamudram were started during the year.

15. The administration of the Department continued to be satisfactory during the year.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Electrical Department.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Land Revenue Village Account Forms and Returns.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7559-70—L. R. 20-24-77, dated the 27th June 1925, revising the Land Revenue Accounts forms and returns to be maintained in the Revenue Offices.

2. *Note dated the 6th July 1925, by the Inspector of Office Systems in Mysore, reporting in the matter of the revision of the village account forms in conformity with the revised Irsal Patti and Revenue Accounts in Taluk Offices.

*(Printed as Annexure No. I).

3. † Un-official Note dated the 13th November 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, furnishing his opinion on the proposals made by the Inspector of Office Systems.

†(Printed as Annexure No. II).

ORDER No. R. 3095-3106—L. R. 265-25-2, DATED 18TH DECEMBER 1925.

The Inspector of Office Systems considers that the Village Account Forms and Registers as in use at present are on the whole suitable and that no material reduction or modification in them is called for. In view, however, of the revision of the forms of the Irsal Patti and Revenue Accounts in Taluk Offices certain consequential changes in them are necessary. These changes as well as a few minor alterations in some of the village accounts to ensure easy verification of the village and Treasury Accounts are suggested by him in the Note read above, after studying the system of village accounts in Bombay and Madras. The Revenue Commissioner who was consulted in the matter agrees generally with the proposals made by the Inspector of Office Systems, subject to a few modifications. Government accept the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner and are pleased to direct that the village account forms be amended as in the revised forms appended to this order. Village account forms 6, 8, 11, 12 to 17 will remain as heretofore.

2. The Superintendent, Government Printing, is requested to print and supply the approved forms on indent by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

3. The attention of the Amildars should be drawn to the instructions contained in the note of the Inspector of Office Systems with regard to the maintenance of the several forms and registers referred to in this order. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to incorporate necessary instructions in the Village and Taluk Manuals for the guidance of the Taluk and Village Officials.

4. Circular instructions regarding the correct and up-to-date maintenance of the supplemental khetwar may also be issued early as proposed by him.

5. The question of introducing the Pahani Inspection Note Book and the printed receipt forms for acknowledging the payment of land revenue invariably in all cases (*vide* paragraphs 5 and 10 of the Revenue Commissioner's Un-official Note) is reserved for separate consideration.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept.

ANNEXURE No. I.

Note on the Revision of Village Accounts by the Inspector of Office Systems and Officer in Charge of Revenue Audit.

I have examined the scheme of village accounts and the several forms prescribed in the Village Manual, Part II. During my recent visits to the Taluk Offices in the Districts of Bangalore, Shimoga and Tumkur, I have closely studied the use and purpose of these forms by test inspection of the Shanbhog's Accounts. I have also studied the system of village accounts in British Provinces as detailed in the Bombay Revenue Accounts Manual and as referred to in the standing orders of the Board of Revenue, Madras. My opinion is that no structural alterations in our village accounts are necessary as they are adapted to the requirements in the State and are besides well understood by the village servants, having been in vogue for over half a century.

2. *Historical Aspect.*—I find from a printed paper of 1869 that the Mysore Scheme of Village Accounts was modelled on the "Baranamoone" or, to be more correct the set of 13 known as Stewart Gorden's forms which long prior to 1869 superseded Blanc's Bombay Set of 22 and it continued to be in force with little or no material change till 1918, (*N.B.*—A Manual of Village Accounts for the use of village officers was printed and published in 1902, but it does not appear to have received formal approval.) when the Mysore Account forms were standardised by the publication of the Village Manual. Barring a few minor alterations discussed *infra*, no material reduction or modification seems necessary or desirable in these Registers and Accounts which number 17 at present and each of which is intended to serve an important end.

3. With a view to co-ordinate the departmental and treasury accounts and ensure correct classification, certain changes have been recently introduced in the *Irsal Patti* and the Revenue Accounts in the Taluks are being simultaneously systematised. The Village Account forms will also have to be suitably amended, to ensure easy verification of the Village and Treasury Accounts. This opportunity may be availed of to furnish the Shanbhogs with the more important registers printed at the Government Press one half of the cost being borne by Government and the other half by the Shanbhog. I have consulted some Shanbhogs whom I met in my tours. While some are in favour of the proposal the others would prefer to have matters left as they are. The Taluk Offices are at present handicapped for want of printed forms. And after this more important want is supplied, the question of supply of printed forms to the Shanbhogs at half cost or otherwise may be taken up for consideration.

4. The following alterations and improvements are suggested in the Village Accounts, with a view to co-ordinating them with the revised *Irsal Patti*, to obviate the existing defects noticed in audit and to systematise work.

Form No. 1, Khetwar.—In certain Districts (*viz.*, Malnad) the particulars of area, demand, etc., regarding coffee, cardamom, rubber, cinchona and kan have to be shown separately as distinguished from dry, wet and garden. One additional blank column for use in the said districts, to show the extent and assessment of land classed under "Coffee," "Cardamom," "Rubber," "Cinchona" and "Kan" may be inserted in the *Khetwar*. Columns 17 and 18 of the present form, showing the names of the parties concerned in *Vargarajinamas* may be omitted, as the necessary change will have to be effected in column 6. In practice, the orders in support of the change involved by a *Vargarajinama*, as also in cases of changes due to other causes are written up across the register, below the entry already existing. The abolition of two columns will give more space in the Remarks column for entry of important orders reserving the land, of trees existing thereon, etc. As in the Bombay form the year of settlement and its expiry as well as the maximum rates of the different classes of land may be noted at the top. This register should be carefully examined at each Jamabandy. And to ensure that it is done, it should be ruled that the abstract showing the disposal of the village area be verified annually by the Jamabandi Officer. Upon this abstract should be based the Jamabandi Goshwar. The *Khetwar* is a register for permanent preservation and printed registers may continue to be supplied to the Shanbhogs. A duplicate of this register is maintained in the Taluk Office. Both the registers should be compared at the time of Taluk Jamabandi. When the

Register is overfull and is returned to the Taluk Office and a new register is supplied to the Shanbhogs in its stead, it may be destroyed; provided the Taluk Office Register is maintained up-to-date.

Form No. 1 A, Supplemental Khetwar.—In many taluks this important register is either not maintained or if maintained is not posted up-to-date. This defect should be remedied by a circular order. The totals in the supplemental Khetwar should be made out annually and decreases and increases examined and verified with the Khetwar abstract.

Form No. 2, Banjar Takhta.—This account is intended to exhibit not merely all Government waste on which there is pasturage but also a full account of fruit-yielding trees, the produce of which is available for disposal. Government have by circular orders impressed on Revenue Officers the desirability of developing Amarayi revenue and laid down the procedure for the disposal of Amarayi produce. Complete lists of fruit-yielding trees are required to be prepared and the produce should be sold in auction after wide publicity, villagewar or by groups of villages, according to the circumstances of the case. During the audit of the accounts in certain taluks (Kunigal and Hunsur for instance) it was noticed that the lists prepared were not exhaustive and the defect was due to their being dealt with without reference to the information contained in the Banjar Takhta, which is designed to be an exhaustive list of Government lands. The Banjar Takhta which is the standard form should therefore continue to record the details of fruit-yielding trees existing on Government lands not in holding and the detailed Amarayi lists should be co-ordinated with the Banjar Takhta. When the Amarayi is sold out villagewar one takhta will do for the sale of pasturage as well as Amarayi. But when they are sold on different occasions or when Amarayi is sold by groups of villages, necessary note may be made in the Banjar Takhta. When Amarayi is sold villagewar, it is desirable that hulbanni and Amarayi should be disposed of at one time.

Form 3, Pahani.—This is a very important document but it receives inadequate attention from the supervising officers. A column should be provided in it to note the dates of commencement and end of the first and second inspections. An additional column is necessary for use in the Malnad Districts to note details regarding coffee and other lands with special crops. It is the rule in Madras that Village Karnams should maintain inspection notebooks in which they should record the result of the pahani as they go round. The pahani accounts should be written up from these inspection notes. Statement of takrar cases, if any, noticed during the inspection should be submitted once a month. It is desirable that a similar rule should be adopted here. The progress of Pahani inspection can be watched by the Shekdar or Amildar by making a surprise examination of the notebooks occasionally.

Village Individual Ledger or Khate.—The first part of this register incorporates the information contained in the Khetwar regarding the extent and assessment of the lands in holding and full information regarding the items of demand and alterations thereof for each Khatedar and the second part shows details of collections according to the heads given in the Khirdi. The changes consequent on the revision of *Irsal Patti* have to be incorporated in the Khate. This Register is written up at present by many Shanbhogs only at the time of the Taluk Jamabandy or even later. The correct procedure is to have it written up in July as soon as the annual accounts are closed; furnishing therein the demand as per last year, leaving sufficient space to note further alterations therein during the current year. The uncollected arrears of previous years should be classified *salwar* and *bobwar* for each individual khate and an abstract thereof given in the khate abstract classified likewise. At the end of the year, the collections should be totalled up and the closing balance classified *salwar* and *bobwar* and a nil balance shown in all cases where the demand has been fully realised. In the Khate non-jamabandi items such as Takavi loans, Boundary Marks charges, contributions for restoration of tanks, etc., should not be included. This would lead to confusion and mis-classification. It is desirable that a miscellaneous demand register "(ಜಮಾ ಬಾಕಿ ಬಿಡಿ)" should be maintained for watching the recovery of these items, which should be credited to Treasury on chellans separate from the Land Revenue Chellan. Reference to the miscellaneous demand register may be given in the Khate for guidance at the time of collection. According to the Bombay System, a miscellaneous demand register is maintained by the Shanbhogs as distinguished from the Khate, which contains only the fixed items of demand.

Rent Roll or Saguvali Patrika.—The changes to be incorporated in this register are the same as those in the *Khate.* Additional columns under demand for temporary assessment and temporary water-rate have to be introduced. There is one important defect in the present form of this register which should be remedied. Temporary assessment is shown under Land Revenue Miscellaneous, and the area under such occupation does not come in the occupied area. The increase and decrease under this head cannot under the present arrangement be satisfactorily watched. In the proposed form this defect is obviated. A column to show the total collections in cash plus remission is also provided. The above alterations will tend to furnish readily all items of information required to render this account more useful than at present to check the accounts for the year to which it relates. The usefulness of this register can be extended by attaching to it at the end of the year an abstract of arrears *salwar* and *bobwar*, showing suspensions granted if any and the balance due to default in payment.

Form No. 7.—The Takrar Takte is included in the village forms as it is the primary duty of the Shanbhog to put up for orders all doubtful cases of demand and also of irregularities such as encroachment of Government land, unauthorised use of agricultural land, surreptitious use of water, etc., discovered as the result of pahani inspection. During my inspection of the Taluk Offices, I have found that there is lot of irregularity in respect of the presentation of Takrar Taktas and of their disposal. There is considerable leakage of Government revenue and every endeavour should be made to prevent it as far as possible. I fear that the Shanbhog does not feel it obligatory to submit all Takrar cases noticed by him *before* Jamabandy. The old wholesome rule that the Shanbhog should give a nil statement when he had no Takrar Taktas to present at the Jamabandy has fallen into desuetude. He has to supply the Takrar Takta form at his own cost and when as often happens no orders are passed on the Takrar Taktas of a year and the wrong continues, there is no sufficient inducement for him to waste another form. He would avoid it if possible. I would suggest the introduction of the Bombay System of counterfoils as in the sample form attached. In the foil retained by the village accountant, brief description of case and number of the year will be noted and the Shanbhog is expected to watch the return of the report with orders. The forms in counterfoil may be printed and supplied to the Taluks for use by the Shanbhogs.

Form 9, or Jamabandy Goshwar.—The sample form given in the village manual requires to be amplified by introducing in it in appropriate places, the classification of "Coffee", "Rubber", "Cardamom" and "Cinchona" in addition to "Dry," "Wet," and "Garden". Permanent water-rate should be classified under assessment, instead of under Land Revenue Miscellaneous, under which only temporary water-rate is included.

It is also suggested that with a view to test the accuracy of the cesses included under demand, explanatory details showing the amounts levied on several items on which they are due should be clearly exhibited in the Goshwar.

In the Goshwar, as at present prepared, the area and description of unassessed land granted for cultivation on temporary assessment are not shown and the accuracy of the demand is not automatically verifiable. This can be remedied if the abstract at the end of the Khetwar is annually verified and the disposal of the unassessed area is noted in it. The supplemental Khetwar will also be helpful for facilitating this check.

Two copies of Jamabandy Goshwar are prepared—one for the use of the Taluk Office and another for the Shanbhog. The Taluk copy is unnecessary and can be dispensed with. Under the Government Order No. R. 2880-9—L. R. 111-25-6, dated 10th November 1924, a Jamabandy Register has to be maintained in the Taluk and this register should be a compilation from the village Goshwar. As each Goshwar is checked by the Amildar and signed by him, it may be copied out villagewar into the register. The Jamabandy Officer will after check sign the Shanbhog's copy of the Goshwar and initial the entry in the Taluk Register. When the Jamabandy of the last village is completed, the Taluk Jamabandy Register will be complete and the totals can be struck out without loss of time. If some space below each village be left for "ಪಾಡಾಯವಮಲ್" *i.e.*, After-Jamabandy demand items and for the final demand of the year, the preparation of the final accounts of the year is much facilitated and the

cumbersome *Kathavane* which now takes about a month for its compilation will be avoided. There will be a substantial saving of labour and time under the arrangement proposed which is somewhat similar to what is vogue in Madras. For want of definite instructions, no Jamabandy Register is maintained by the Taluk Offices and perhaps owing to the labour involved in compilation very few Jamabandy Officers have furnished the Comptroller with copies of the Jamabandy Statement.

Khirdee, Form No. 10.—As in the case of the Khate (Ledger) the heads of classification have to be amended in accordance with the new *Irsal Patti*. In spite of the orders of Government conveyed in No. R. 2847-57—L. R. 81-24-3, dated 7th November 1924, the Khirdee is not being initialed by the Revenue Gumastha in token of his examination of the entries. Provision is made for this in the Sample Form. Progressive totals should be made at the end of each remittance and invariably at the close of each month. Rule 91 of the Land Revenue Rules provides that for every payment of Land Revenue a receipt shall be given to the payee. Receipts in Pattas are prescribed for the Khatedar and for others receipts are expected to be given somewhat in the form of extracts of Khirdee entries. According to the Bombay Revenue Accounts Manual, pattas or holding sheets contain only the demand items and printed receipts in counterfoil are prescribed for use for collecting Land Revenue. No receipt other than in the prescribed form will be accepted as valid. It is open to the pattadar to affix the printed receipts to the Holding Sheet or other register for his own reference. A sample of the Bombay receipt form is attached. The adoption fo a similar arrangement here so as to minimise chances of defalcation is a matter for consideration. This point is also dealt with in my general note.

The other registers do not call for any remarks.

5. The following is a summary of the proposals for revising the forms of village accounts.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS.

1. Khetwar, Account No. I—Column to be slightly modified as in sample form. Abstract to be revised annually at Jamabandy.	Printed Register to be supplied to Shanbhog.
2. Pahani, Account No. 3.—Inspection Note Book to be maintained by Shanbhog.	
3. Khate, No. 4. – To be revised as in form attached.	
4. Rent Roll No. 5. Do do	
5. Takrar Takte, No. 7.—To be in counterfoil. Printed forms to be supplied by Government. Monthly return to be prescribed.	Printed Register to be supplied to Shanbhog.
6. Jamabandy Goshwar, No. 9.—To be revised as in sample form. Need not be prepared in duplicate. The Taluk Copy to be incorporated in the Jamabandy Register. (Sample form attached.)	
7. Khiradee, No. 10.—To be revised, as in the sample form.	
8. Introduction of counterfoil receipt forms as in the Bombay System.	Subject requires consideration.

ಗ್ರಾಮನಮೂನೆ ನಂಬರ

ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು	ಪೈಕಿ ಪಟ್ಟಾ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ನಂಬರು	ಹಿಸ್ಸಾ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಹಿಸ್ಸಾ ನಂಬರು	ಸರ್ವೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಖರಾಬು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಖಾತೇದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ: ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ಆಕಾರ	ಬುಸಿ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಬುಸಿ ಆಕಾರ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			ಎಕರೆ ಗು.	ಎಕರೆ ಗ.		ಎಕರೆ ಗು.	ರೂ. ಆ. ಪೈ.	ಎಕರೆ ಗು.	ರೂ.
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ತೇರೀಜು									
ಗೋಷ್ವಾರೆ— ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ					ಖಾಯಂ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನ				
ಪೈಕಿ ವಜಾ— ಗ್ರಾಮಠಾಣ					ಹಂಗಾಮಿ (ಸಟ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಟಲ್ ಬೇ ಮ್ವಾರೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ)				
ಮಾರ್ಗ									
ಕೆರೆ					ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ಖಾಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನ				
ನದಿ									
ಹಳ್ಳ									
ಹಾರಿ									
ಭೂಟ ಖರಾಬು									
ಗುಡ್ಡ									
ಗೋಮಾಳ									
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ವಜಾ									

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ—ಖಾತೆ ಬದಲಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು

ಬೇತ್ವಾರು

| ಆಕಾರ | | |

ಗ್ರಾಮನಮೂನೆ ನಂಬರ್ 2.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಂಜರ್ (ಮತ್ತು ಅಮರಾಯಿ) ಜಮೀನಿನ ಆಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣವನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು 1923-24ನೇ ವರುಷದ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ವಸೂಲಾದ ಹುಲ್ಲುಬನ್ನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮರಾಯಿ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸುವ ತಖ್ತೆ. ಸನ್ 1923—24 ನೆ ಇಸವಿ.

ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ಹುಲ್ಲು ಬನ್ನಿ ಹರಾಜಿನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ		ಅಮರಾಯಿ ಹರಾಜಿನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ			ಷರಾ
			ಹರಾಜಿನ ಮೊಬಲಗು	ಸೆಸ್ಸುಗಳು	ಅಮರಾಯಿ ಹರಾಜಿನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ	ಹರಾಜಿನ ಮೊಬಲಗು	ಸೆಸ್ಸುಗಳು	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	ಎ. ಗು.	ರೂ. ಆ. ಪೈ.	ರೂ. ಆ. ಪೈ.	ರೂ. ಆ. ಪೈ.					ರೂ. ಆ. ಪೈ.	ರೂ. ಆ. ಪೈ.				
4	23-0	53-0-0	2-0-0	ಲೋಕಲ್ ಸೆಸ್ 0—2—0 ರೈಲ್ವೆಸೆಸ್ 0—0—6 ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ 0—1—0 ಜುಮ್ಲಾ 0-3-6	ರಾಮಯ್ಯ				2-0-0	ಲೋಕಲ್‌ಸೆಸ್ 0—2—0 ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸೆಸ್ 0—0—6 ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ 0—1—0 ಜುಮ್ಲಾ 0—3—6	ಖೀನಪ್ಪ			

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ.—ಈ ತಖ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಗೋಮಾಳ, ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಮತ್ತು ಖರಾಬು ನಂಬರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗಾವಠಾಣವನ್ನೂ ಸದಾ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಬಂಜರಿನ ಕೆಳಗೆ ತೋರಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಹುಲ್ಲುಬನ್ನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮರಾಯಿ ಹರಾಜು ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಗತ್ತು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಸನ್ 1923ನೆ ಇಸವಿ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ತಾ 2

ರುಜು ಪಟೇಲ್

ಶಾನುಭೋಗ

ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಗುಮಾಸ್ತ

ಅಮಲ್‌ದಾರ್

ತಾರೀಖು.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಮೂನೆ ನಂ 3.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು

ಜಮೀನ್, ಫಸಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸರಹದ್ ಗುರ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ತಖ್ತೆ ಅಂದರೆ "ಪಹಣಿ ತಖ್ತೆ"

ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರ್	ಸರ್ವೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇನಾಂ	ಹಿಸ್ಸಾ ನಂಬರ್	ಹಿಸ್ಸಾದಾರ ಅಥವಾ ಇನಾಂದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸರ್ವೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ — ಜಮೀನು — ಒಟ್ಟು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಸರ್ವೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ — ಜಮೀನು — ಪೂರ್ಣ ಖರಾಬು	ಸರ್ವೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ — ಜಮೀನು — ಖುಷ್ಕಿ	ಸರ್ವೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ — ಜಮೀನು — ತರಿ	ಸರ್ವೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ — ಜಮೀನು — ಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು	ಸರ್ವೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ — ಆಕಾರ	ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾದ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ — ನೀರಿನ ಆಸರೆ	ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾದ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ — ಫಸಲು	ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾದ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ — ಎಕರೆ — ಮೊದಲನೆ ಫಸಲು	ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಾದ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ — ಎಕರೆ — ಎರಡನೇ ಫಸಲು	ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ — ಅಂದಾಜು	ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ — ಐಕ್	ಸರಹದ್ದು ಗುರ್ತುಗಳ (ಬಾಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಕಲ್ಲುಗಳ) ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ನಾದುರಸ್ತಿ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ	ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಎರಡನೆ ತಾನಿಟ್ಟ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಪಡಿಸಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಗಡದ ತಾರೀಖುಗಳು	ಶ್ರೀಗಂಧದ ಮರ ಯಾ ಇತರ ಮರ, ಖಾವಿ, ಕಟ್ಟಿಗೆ	ಮೇಲಿನ ತಖ್ತೆಗೆ ಮೂಲವಾದ ಅಕ್ಷರ ಸರ ರಜಿಸ್ಟರ ಪುಟ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

ತಾರೀಖು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು ತಾರೀಖು

ಗುಮಾಸ್ತೆ ರುಜು ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್.

ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಮೊನೆ ನಂಬರು 4,

ಖಾತೆ ನಂಬರು	ಖಾತೇದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ತಪಶೀಲು	ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ತಪಶೀಲು												
			ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು	ಹೈಸ್ಸಾ ನಂಬರು	ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು		ಖುಷ್ಕಿ		ತರಿ		ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ		ಖಾಯಂ ನೀರುಸರ್ಕಾರ	ಜುಮ್ಲಾ	
					ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಶಿಸ್ತಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಶಿಸ್ತಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಶಿಸ್ತಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಶಿಸ್ತಾರ		ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಶಿಸ್ತಾರ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		ಖಾಯಂ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ													
		ಸಾಲ್ ಗುದಸ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ													
		ಮಜಕೂರಿಗೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ...													
		” ಜಾಸ್ತಿ													
		ಜುಮ್ಲಾ													
		ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ													
		ಸಾಲಾಗುದಸ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ...													
		ಮಜಕೂರಿಗೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿ													
		” ಜಾಸ್ತಿ													
		ಜುಮ್ಲಾ													
		ಜೋಡಿ ಸಾಲ್‌ಗುದಸ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ	ಸಾಲ್‌ಗುದಸ್ತಾ ಪ್ರಕಾರ		ಮಜಕೂರಿಗೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಮಜಕೂರಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ							ಜುಮ್ಲಾ	
		ಹುಲ್ಲುಮಿನ್ನಿ													
		ಅಮರಾಯಿ													
		ನೋಟೀಸು ಫೀ													
		ಖಡ್ಡಿ													
		ಮೊಹತರ್ಫಾ													
		ಲೋಕಲ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು													
		ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು													
		ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸೆಸ್ಸು													
		ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು													
		ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ಮಜಕೂರು ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ													
		ಸಾಲ್‌ಗುದಸ್ತಾ ಬಾಕಿ—	ಲ ಜಮೀನ್	ಜೋಡಿ ಮೊಹತರ್ಫಾ					ಲೋ. ಸೆಸ್	ಇ. ಸೆಸ್	ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸೆಸ್			ಜುಮ್ಲಾ	
		ಜುಮ್ಲಾ													
		ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಾಕಿ ಶೇರಿ ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ಬಂದಿ													
		ಪಾಯಿನವಲ್ ಕಮ್ಮಿ													
		” ಜಾಸ್ತಿ													
		ಸಾಲಾಖೈರು ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ													

ಲೆಡ್ಜರು ಯಾ ಖಾತೆ

ಜೇ ಖಾತೆ ಯಾ ಶೀರ್ಷಿಕೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ವಸೂಲಿಯಾದ ವರ್ಷ ತಿಂಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಾರೀಖು	ಸಾಲು	ವಸೂಲಿ — ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಪಗೈರೆ: ಜಮೀನ್ (ಶಾಯಂ ನೀರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ್ ಕೇರಿ)	ಜೋಡಿ	ಹಳ್ಳಿಖರ್ಚು	ಇನಾಮ್	ಇತರ (ತಪಶೀಲನ ಖರ್ಚುಗಳು ಕೂಡಿ)	ಸೋಡೆಗಳು ಗೈರೆ	ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆ	ಖರ್ಚಿ	ಸೆಸ್ಸುಗಳು: ಲೋಕಲ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಇರ್ರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಜೊತೆ
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ	ವಸೂಲಿ	192- 192- 192- 192-													
ಸಾಲಾಯ್ಕೆರು	ಬಾಕಿ	192- 192- 192- 192-													
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ	ಬಾಕಿ														

ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಮೂನೆ 5—ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ.

ಖಾತೆ ನಂಬರು	ಖಾತೆದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸಾಗು: ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು: ಪಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು: ಆಕಾರ	ಖುಷ್ಕಿ: ಪಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಖುಷ್ಕಿ: ಆಕಾರ	ತರಿ: ಪಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ತರಿ: ಆಕಾರ	ಕಾಫಿ, ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ಸಿಂಕೋನ ರಬ್ಬರು ಸಾಗು: ಪಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಕಾಫಿ, ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ಸಿಂಕೋನ ರಬ್ಬರು ಸಾಗು: ಆಕಾರ	ಬಾಯಂ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ	ಜುಂಲಾ-ಸಾಗು: ಪಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಜುಂಲಾ-ಸಾಗು: ಆಕಾರ	ಜೋಡಿ	ಬಿಲ್ಲ ಬಾಬು: ಹೆಸರಿನ್ನೆ	ಅಮರಾಯಿ	ಮಾಲ್ಕಿ	ಬರ್ಮ್ಯಾನೆ	ಹೆಂಗಾಮಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ (ಪ್ರತಿ ಖಾತೆಗೂ, ಜಮೀನ್ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು): ಪಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಹೆಂಗಾಮಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ (ಪ್ರತಿ ಖಾತೆಗೂ, ಜಮೀನ್ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು): ಆಕಾರ	ಬಾಯಂ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ	ಬಾಯಂ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ (ಪ್ರತಿ ಖಾತೆಗೂ ಜಮೀನ್ ತಪಶೀಲ್ ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು)	ಮೊತ್ತ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ಬಾಯಂ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ.																						
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ಹೆಂಗಾಮಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ (19, 20ನೇ ಮೇಸ್ತಕುಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ತಪಶೀಲನ್ನು ಬಾಬ್‌ವಾರು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.)																						
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಟ್ಟು ತೇರೀಜು...																		x	x			

x ಷರಾ—ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಟ್ಟು ತೇರೀಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಾಖಲ್ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಗ್ರಾಮನಮೂನೆ ೫—ಸಾಗುವಳಿಪತ್ರಿಕೆ.

ಸೆಸ್ಸುಗಳು												ವಸೂಲಿ				
ಪರ್ಯಾಲಿ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಇಂಗ್ರೇಷ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಎಮುಶೇಷ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲಿನ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ	ರಿಮಿಷ್ ಜಮಾ	ಸಿಮಿಳಿ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ	ಬಡ್ಡಿ	ಸೋಲಿಜೀರು ಫೀ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ವಗೈರೆ	ಮುಮ್ಮಾ ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲಿ ಜಮಾ ಬಂದಿ	192 ನೇ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ಬಾಕಿ	ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲುಗಳ ಬಾಕಿ ಶೇರಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ	ನಗದು ವಸೂಲಿ	ರಿಮಿಷ್	ರಿಮಿಷ್ ಶೇರಿ ಮುಂದಿನ ವಸೂಲಿ	192 ನೇ ಮೂಲ ಅಜ್ಜಿನ ಬಾಕಿ	ಷರಾ
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

ಗ್ರಾಮನಮೂನೆ ನಂಬರು 5 A ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಹೋಬಳಿ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಾಲಾಖ್ಯೆರು ಕುಳವಾರು ಬಾಕಿ ಪಟ್ಟಿ

ಖಾತೆ ನಂಬರು	ಖಾತೇದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಸರ್ವೆ	ಪಹಣಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಪಹಣಿ ನೀರು ಸರ್ವೆ ಕೇರಿ	ಜೋಡಿ	ಬೆಲೆ ಬಾಬು — ಹುಲ್ಲು ಬನ್ನಿ	ಅಮರಾಯಿ	ಜಲ್ಲಾಲ	ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಕಂದಾಯ	ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೀರು ಸರ್ವೆ	ಇತರೆ (ತಪಶೀಲು ಬರೆಯಬೇಕು)	ಮೊಹತಫರ್ಕ — ಮನೆ ಕಂದಾಯ	ಅಂಗಡಿ ಕಂದಾಯ	ಗಾಡಿ ಕಂದಾಯ	ಸಾಳು ನಿವೇಶನದ ಕಂದಾಯ	ನೆಸ್ಸುಗಳು — ಶೋಕಿಸಿ ನೆಸ್ಸು	ಇರ್ಗೆರ್ಷ ನೆಸ್ಸು	ಲೈಟ್ಸ್ ನೆಸ್ಸು	ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಒಟ್ಟು ಬಾಕಿ	ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

ಗ್ರಾಮ ನಮೂನೆ ನಂಬರು 7 — ತಕರಾರು ತಖ್ತೆ ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಾಲು

ತಕರಾರು ತಖ್ತೆ ಜಂಜರು ನಂಬರು ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸಾಲು ಸರ್ವೆ (ಯಾ ಖಾನೇಸುಮಾರಿ ನಂಬರು) ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಆಕಾರ ಖಾತೇದಾರ ಮತ್ತು ತಕರಾರುದಾರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಕರಾರಿನ ಸಂಗತಿ	ತಕರಾರು ತಖ್ತೆ ಜಂಜರ ನಂಬರು	ಸರ್ವೆ (ಯಾ ಖಾನೇಸುಮಾರಿ) ನಂಬರು	ಖಾತೇದಾರ ಮತ್ತು ತಕರಾರುದಾರರ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಕರಾರಿನ ಸಂಗತಿ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ ಎ. ಗು.	ಆಕಾರ ರೂ. ಅ. ಪೈ.	ಅಮಲ್ದಾರರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ	ಜವಾಬಂದಿ ಆಫೀಸರ ಆರ್ಡರು	.....ಗ್ರಾಮದ ನಂಬರು ತಕರಾರು ತಖ್ತೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಆರ್ಡರು ದಾಖಲೆ
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(ರುಜು) ಶಾನುಭೋಗ
(ರುಜು) ಪಟೇಲ

(ರುಜು) ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ರು (ರುಜು) ಜವಾಬಂದಿ ಆಫೀಸರು (ರುಜು) ಅಮಲ್ದಾರ್ರು.

ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ—ಇನ ಕಲಮನ್ನು ಶಾನುಭೋಗರ ದಾಖಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹರಿದು ಕಳುಹಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಗ್ರಾಮನಮೂನೆ ನಂಬರು 9—ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಗೋಷ್ವಾರೆ.

(ಈ ತಕ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ದ್ವಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು)

ಬಾಬು	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192					ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ 192 —192					ಕಮ್ಮಿ					ಜಾಸ್ತಿ				
	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಆಕಾರ			ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಆಕಾರ			ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಆಕಾರ			ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಆಕಾರ		
	ಎಕರೆ	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	ಎಕರೆ	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	ಎಕರೆ	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	ಎಕರೆ	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ (1ನೇ ನಮೂನೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ)																				
ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಗಾವುಠಾಣ																				
ರಸ್ತೆ																				
ಹಳ್ಳ																				
ಕೆರೆ																				
ಗುಡ್ಡ																				
ಗೋಮಾಳ																				
ಪೂಟು ಖರಾಬು																				
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																				
ಬಾಕಿ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನ್																				
ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು																				
ಖುಷ್ಕಿ																				
ತರಿ																				
ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ																				
ಖಾಯಂ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ																				
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																				
ಇನಾಂ ವಜಾ																				
ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು																				
ಖುಷ್ಕಿ																				
ತರಿ																				
ಕಾಫಿ																				
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																				
ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ																				
ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು																				
ಖುಷ್ಕಿ																				
ತರಿ																				
ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ																				
ಕಾಯಂ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ																				
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																				
ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಬಂಜರು ವಜಾ																				
ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ..																				
ಖುಷ್ಕಿ																				
ತರಿ																				
ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ																				
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																				
ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ .. (ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ)																				
ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು																				
ಖುಷ್ಕಿ																				
ತರಿ																				
ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ																				
ಖಾಯಂ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ																				
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																				
ರಿಮಿಷ್ಟ ವಜಾ ..																				
ಜಾತಾಬಾಕಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ																				

ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಗಿದ್ದು.

ಗ್ರಾಮನಮೂನೆ ನಂಬರು 9—ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಗೋಷ್ವಾರೆ.

(ಈ ತಖ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ದ್ವಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕು.)

ಬಾಬು	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲು 192 —192					ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ 192 —192					ಕಮ್ಮಿ					ಜಾಸ್ತಿ			
	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಆಕಾರ			ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಆಕಾರ			ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಆಕಾರ			ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ		ಆಕಾರ	
	ಎಕರೆ	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	ಎಕರೆ	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	ಎಕರೆ	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ.	ಪೈ.	ಎಕರೆ	ಗು	ರೂ.	ಆ. ಪೈ.
ಹಿಂದಿನಪ್ರತಿದಿಂದ ಸಾಗಿದ್ದು																			
ಜೋಡಿ ..																			
ಹುಲ್ಲುಬನ್ನಿ																			
ಅಮರಾಯಿ																			
ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಕಂದಾಯ (ಕೆರೆ ಅಂಗಳ ಸೇರಿ) ..																			
ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ																			
ಭಸಾವಣಿ ವಗೈರೆ ಜುಲ್ಮಾನೆ																			
ಮಾಲಿ ..																			
ಸುಣ್ಣದ ಗುಮ್ಮಿ																			
ಕಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿ																			
ಬಂಜೆ ಕಂದಾಯ ...																			
ನೋಟೀಸು ಫೀ ಜಪ್ತಿ ಫೀ ವಗೈರೆ																			
ಖುಷ್ಕಿ																			
ಮೊಹತರ್ಫ.																			
ಮನೆ ಅಂಗಡಿ																			
ಗಾಡಿ ಪಾಳುನಿವೇಶನ																			
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																			
ಲೋಕಲ ಸೆಸ್ಸು.																			
ಸಾಗು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಆಕಾರ																			
ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ ಇನಾಂ																			
ಮಾಲ್ಕಿ ಹುಲ್ಲುಬನ್ನಿ																			
ಅಮರಾಯಿ ಸುಣ್ಣದಗುಮ್ಮಿ																			
ಬಂಜೆಕಂದಾಯ																			
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																			
ಸೀರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು.																			
ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಇನಾಂತಿ																			
ಹಂಗಾಮಿ—ಆಕಾರ																			
ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೀರು ಸರ್ದಿ																			
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																			
ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸೆಸ್ಸು.																			
ಸಾಗು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಆಕಾರ																			
ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ ಇನಾಂ																			
ಮಾಲ್ಕಿ ಹುಲ್ಲುಬನ್ನಿ																			
ಅಮರಾಯಿ ಸುಣ್ಣದಗುಮ್ಮಿ																			
ಬಂಜೆ ಕಂದಾಯ																			
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																			
ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು.																			
ಸಾಗು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಆಕಾರ																			
ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ ಇನಾಂ																			
ಮಾಲ್ಕಿ ಹುಲ್ಲುಬನ್ನಿ																			
ಅಮರಾಯಿ ಸುಣ್ಣದಗುಮ್ಮಿ																			
ಬಂಜೆಕಂದಾಯ																			
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ																			
ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ...																			
ನಿವ್ವಳ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ																			

ಮೊಬಲಗು (ಅಕ್ಷರದಲ್ಲಿ)

ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಖಾರೀಜು	ಖಾತೇ ನಂಬರು	ಖಾತೇ ಹೆಸರು	ಪಟ್ಟೇದಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡುವವನ ಹೆಸರು		ಸಾಲು	1 ನೇಗಿಲು (ಖಾಯಂ ನೇರು ಸರ್ವೆ ನೇರಿ)	2 ಜೊಡಿ	3. ಚಿಲ್ರೆ									
			ಪಟ್ಟೇದಾರನ ಹೆಸರು	ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡುವವನ ಹೆಸರು				ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಹಾಲಾ ಮೊತ್ತಲುಗಳು	ಹುಲ್ಲು ಬನ್ನಿ	ಅಮರಾಯಿ	ಭತ್ತದ ಗದ್ದೆ ಲಾಗಾಯ್ತು	ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿ ಜಪ್ತಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಯಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾ	ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಕಂದಾಯ (ಈರ ಅಂಗಳ ಕರ)	ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೇರು ಸರ್ವೆ	ಜೋಳ ಸಜ್ಜಿ ಗೆಗ್ಗೆರೆ	ಜಾಪ್ತಿ	ಇತರ ಬಾಬುಗಳ ಪಾಕುವಾರು, ಸುಣ್ಣ ದಗೂಡು, ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಮೊಳಿ, ಕಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿ, ಕಾಮರಿ ಕಂದಾಯ)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

ಖಿರ್ದಿ ಯಾ ಡೇ ಬುಕ್ಕು

IX ಬಿ	XIII ಚಿಲ್ರೆ			ಸೆಸ್ಸುಗಳು				ಮೊಹತಫರ್					
	ನಿವೇಶನಗಳ ಹರಾಜು ಮೊತ್ತಲುಗಳು	ಎಕ್ಸೈಜು ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಇತರ	ಲೋಕಲ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಇರ್ರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಲೈಟ್ಸ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಎಡುಕೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ್ಸು	ಸಾಲಿ ಕಂದಾಯ	ಅಂಗಡಿ ಕಂದಾಯ	ಗಾಡಿ ಕಂದಾಯ	ಮಾಲು ನಿವೇಶನದ ಕಂದಾಯ	ಜಪ್ತಿ	ಪರಿ
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

ಹೋಬಳಿ	ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಜಂಬರು ನಂಬರು	ಗ್ರಾಮ	ತಪಶೀಲು	ಬುಲ್ಲು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ				ಘಡ ವಜಾ			
								ಗಾವಠಾಣಾ		ರಸ್ತೆ	
				ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ .... ಪಾಯುನಮಲ್ ಕಮ್ಮಿ .... ಪಾಯುನಮಲ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ .... ಸಾಲಾಬ್ಯೆರಿಗೆ ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ...								

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಸಾಲು

ಘಡ ವಜಾ

ಹಳ್ಳ		ಕೆರೆ		ಗುಡ್ಡ		ಗೋಮಾಳ		ಘೂಟು ಖರಾಬು		ಜುಮ್ಲಾ	
ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	29	21	22	23	24

ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

ಬಾಕಿ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನು

		ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು								ಖುಷ್ಕಿ					
		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 — 192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ	
ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಸಾಲ್

ಬಾಕಿ ಆಕಾರ ಖಂಡ ಜಮೀನು

ಕುಷ್ಕಿ		ತರಿ								ಕಾಖಿ ವಗೈರೆ							
ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ						
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58

ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

ಬಾಕಿ ಆಕಾರಕಂಡ ಜಮೀನ್												ಇನಾಂ ವಜಾ			
ಖಾಯಂ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ				ಜುಮ್ಲಾ								ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು			
ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192—192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 — 192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192	
				ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 192 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿ.

ಇನಾಂ ವಜಾ																	
ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು				ಖುಷ್ಕಿ								ತರಿ					
ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರುಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ	
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92

ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರರ್ಸ್

ಇನಾಂ ವಜಾ

ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಶಾಖ								ಜುಮ್ಲಾ						
		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ
93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109

ಜಮಾ ಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ

ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು								ಖುಷ್ಕಿ							
		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ
ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126

ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ

ತರಿ								ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ								ಖಾಯಂ ನೀರು
ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 --192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕವ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 — 192		ಕವ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192—192
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	
127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ												ಆಕಾರಕಂಡ ಬಂಜರುವಜಾ			
ಸರ್ದಿ			ಜುಮ್ಲಾ									ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು			
ಮಜಕೂರಿ ಸಾಲ್ 192—192	ಕವ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192-192		ಕವ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192	
			ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158

ಆಕಾರಕಂಡ ಬಂಜರು ವಜಾ

ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು				ಖುಷ್ಕಿ								ತರಿ					
ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ	
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ

ಆಕಾರಕಂಡ ಬಂಜರುವಜಾ

ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ										ಜಮ್ಮಾ					
ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ	
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192

ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

	ಜಾತಾಬಾಕಿ ಖಾಯಂ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ															
	ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು								ಖುಷ್ಕಿ							
ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ
193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 1921 ನೇ ಸಾಲ್

	ಜಾತಾ ಬಾಕಿ ಖಾಯಂ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ															
ಖುಷ್ಕಿ	ತರಿ									ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ						
ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ			ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ
ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226

ಬಾಯಂ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ				ಜಾಮ್ಲಾ								ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು					
ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192—192	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192—192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192—192		ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192—192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192—192		ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192—192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ	
				ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು — 192—192 ನೇ ಸಾಲು

ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ

ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಖುಷ್ಕಿ								ತರಿ							
		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192—192		ಮುಜಕೂರು 192—192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192—192		ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192—192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262

ಜನಾಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

ಜಿಲಾ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಜಮೀನ್, ಖಾಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಸೇರಿ —

ಜುಮ್ಲಾ								ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು								ಖುಷ್ಕ	
ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192	
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಸಾಲು

ಜಿಲಾ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಜಮೀನ್, ಖಾಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಸೇರಿ

ಖುಷ್ಕ						ತರಿ								ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ			
ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192	
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298

ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

ಹೊಲಾ ಆಕಾರಕಂಡ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಜಮೀನ್, ಖಾಯಂ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಸೇರಿ																ರಿಮಿಷ್ಟ ವಜಾ	
ಕಾಫಿ ವಗೈರೆ				ಖಾಯಂ ನೀರುಸೆರ್ದಿ				ಜಮ್ಲಾ									
ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192—192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192—192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192—192		ಮಜಕೂರುಸಾಲ್ 192—192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192—192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192—192
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ					ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ		
299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ... 192—192 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ

ರಿಮಿಷ್ಟ ವಜಾ		ಜಾತಾಬಾಕಿ ಆಕಾರ ಕಂಡದ್ದು								ಇನಾಂಜೋಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ವೀಟ್ರೆಂಟು				ಹುಲ್ಲುಬನ್ನಿ	
ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192—192		ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192—192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ		ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192—192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192—192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192—192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192—192
		ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ						
317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332

ಜಮೊಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

3. ಚಿಲ್ರೆ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ

		ಅಮರಾಯಿ				ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಜಮೀನ್ ಹರಾಜು ಕಿಮ್ಮತು				ಛಪಾವಣಿ ಜುಲ್ಮಾನೆ				ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಕಂದಾಯ	
ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -122	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192- 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192- 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192- 192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192- 192
333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ

3. ಚಿಲ್ರೆ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ

ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಕಂದಾಯ		ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೀರುಸರ್ದಿ				ಕಲ್ಲುಬಂಡೆ ಕಂದಾಯ				ಕಲ್ಲು ಮತ್ತು ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿ				ಸುಣ್ಣದ ಗುಮ್ಮಿ	
ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192- 192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -122	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192- 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192- 192	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192
349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364

ಬಮೊಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

3. ಚಿಲ್ರಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ

		ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲ್ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈ ಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು				ಮತ್ಸ್ಯಗುತ್ತಾ				ಕಲ್ಲಂಗಡಿಕಲ್ಲು				ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ಫಸಲು	
ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192- 192	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192
365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಇಸವಿ

3. ಚಿಲ್ರಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ

ಹರಾಜು		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ವಸೂಲಿ				ನೋಟೀಸು ಜಫ್ತಿ ಖರ್ಚು				ಜಮಾಬಂದಿನದಾಖಲೆ				ಇತರೆ			
ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192- 192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲ್ 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ
381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398

ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

ಜಮಾ				IX ಬಡ್ಡಿ				ನಿವೇಶನ ಹರಾಜು ಕಿಮ್ಮತು				XIII ಚಿಲ್ರೆ ಎಕ್ಕೇಜು ಸೆಸ್ಸು	
ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192- 192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 -192
399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಸಾಲು

XIII ಚಿಲ್ರೆ

ಎಕ್ಕೇಜು ಸೆಸ್ಸು		ಜುಬ್ಬಾನೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಂಡ				ಇತರೆ				ಜುಮ್ಲಾ			
ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 -192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ
413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426

ಜಮೊಬಂದಿ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು

ಮೊಹತಫರ್												ಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳು	
ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192					ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192							ಲೋಕಲ್ ಸೆನ್ಸು	
ಮನೆ	ಅಂಗಡಿ	ಗಾಡಿ	ಪಾಳು ನಿವೇಶನ	ಜಮ್ಲಾ	ಮನೆ	ಅಂಗಡಿ	ಗಾಡಿ	ಪಾಳು ನಿವೇಶನ	ಜಮ್ಲಾ	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192
427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಸಾಲು

ಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳು													
ಲೋಕಲ್ ಸೆನ್ಸ್		ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ				ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸೆಸ				ಎಜುಕೇಷನ್ ಸೆಸ			
ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ	ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192	ಮಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192	ಕಮ್ಮಿ	ಜಾಸ್ತಿ
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454

ಜಮೋಬಂದಿ-ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು 192 —192 ನೇ ಸಾಲು

ಜುಮ್ಲಾ ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ								ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಅಮಲ್ದಾರರ ರುಜು ಮತ್ತು ತಾರೀಖು	ಜಮಾಬಂದಿ ಆಫೀಸರವರ ರುಜು ಮತ್ತು ತಾರೀಖು
ಕಳೆದ ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಮುಜಕೂರು ಸಾಲು 192 —192		ಕಮ್ಮಿ		ಜಾಸ್ತಿ			
ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ	ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣ	ಆಕಾರ		
455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464

ANNEXURE No. II.

Note No. 1. R. Dis. 66-25-26, by the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, dated 12th November 1925.

The changes in the forms of village accounts now proposed are not of any magnitude, as observed by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, and they are the natural sequel to the alterations made in the Taluk Registers, etc., by the Government Order of 27th June 1925, particularly the revision of the Irsal Patti. In the main, I agree with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and offer the following observations.

2. *Khetwar.*—It appears unnecessary to print the maximum rates for each class of land, etc., on each page. It will be sufficient if they are shown on the first page or fly leaf of the Register. The supply of printed forms, if not of bound books of different stock sizes, is very necessary considering the importance of the Register and the disadvantages of fly-leaf manuscript headings now in vogue.

3. *Supplemental Khetwar.*—The correct and up-to-date maintenance of this register is essential and there is reason to believe that it is not receiving sufficient attention at present. I shall issue a circular of instructions on this subject, a copy of which I shall submit in advance for the information of Government.

4. *Banjar Takhta.*—This may be designated the Banjar and Amarai Takhta. After Government unoccupied lands may be shown Goinal and Gavtana lands with full lists of fruit-yielding and other valuable trees.

5. *Pahani.*—The idea of the maintenance by Shanbhogue of an inspection note-book is certainly a good one. I should however like to see the Madras form before giving an opinion as to what form would be suitable for use in Mysore. In this connection I wish to suggest that it may be made compulsory for the Shanbhog to submit to the Taluk Office a full copy of the abstract of the area under all crops, and not only for select crops, as is the practice. Complete statistics of this type should always be available in Taluk Offices for reference.

6. *Khate.*—Some changes from the present form have not been explained by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, particularly the omission of particulars of increase and decrease under each item of demand. The Khate should certainly be written up in July and not be kept waiting for the approach of the Taluk Jamabandi. It would be advantageous to have the arrears outstanding shown salwar and bobwar in the Khate as proposed. I think temporary assessment might also be shown in the Khate separately. The maintenance of a Chillar Khate and Khirdi is very necessary. Non-Jamabandi items, such as, Takavi, Boundary mark charges, contributions for the restoration of tanks as well as items of demand on account of sales for arrears of land revenue, Co-operative Society decrees and other demands of a miscellaneous nature should find a place in them. There is at present no means of checking such payments made to patels.

7. *Rent Roll.*—The suggested alterations including the addition of an abstract to show classified arrears are acceptable.

8. *Takrar Takhta.*—The introduction of printed counterfoil forms in books will be a desirable change. Books of these forms should be supplied to Sheikdars, Patels, etc. The presentation of a nil statement when there are no cases, by shanbhog during Huzur Jamabandi should be insisted on. As regards the form proposed, I would suggest the addition of one more column for the abstract of the final order, which could be torn off and sent to the concerned Shanbhog for 'Dakhle'. He will have to paste it to the corresponding counterfoil if he originated the case.

9. *Jamabandi Goshwar and Register.*—I am agreeable to the form of the Register proposed. As regards the discontinuance of the maintenance of the Goshwar in duplicate, I am not in favour of it. It ought to be kept in duplicate.

10. *Khirdi.*—There is much to be said in the favour of the suggested change of making printed receipts cumpulsory, the Patta form being kept on as only a certificate of occupancy and normal demand. The form sent with the file relates to Takavi. I should very much like to see the actual form in use in Bombay for Land Revenue. Anyhow, the subject deserves careful consideration separately.

Report on the Administration of the Excise Department.

READ—

Letter No. Ped. C. 41-24, dated 19th October 1925, from the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Report on the Administration of the Excise Department for the year 1924-25.

ORDER NO. FL. 4210-20—Ex. 45-25-4, DATED 27TH JANUARY 1926.

Personnal.—Mr. V. R. Thyagaraja Iyer, M.A., was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

2. *Administrative Changes.*—Consequent on the introduction of the Judicial Separation Scheme in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts, the District Excise Officer's posts in these two Districts were abolished. The transport of arrack having been undertaken by Government Agency, a gazetted officer was posted to be in charge of the Government Distillery and arrack transport arrangements.

3. *Manufacture of Country Spirits.*—The quantity of country spirits manufactured during the year was 3,51,464 gallons against 3,55,614 gallons in the previous year and the quantity issued (including a supply of 75,018 gallons to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore) was 3,41,689 gallons as against 3,55,277 gallons in the year previous.

4. *Transport of Arrack.*—The total quantity of different kinds of liquor transported amounted to 2,70,048 with gallons a wastage (bung and stand wastage of 4,040 gallons) *viz.*, 1·50 per cent against 3·4 last year.

Government note with satisfaction that the system of transport by Government Agency has on the whole worked satisfactorily and has resulted in minimising wastage and complaints from shop keepers of "nil" stock.

5. *Consumption of Arrack.*—The consumption of arrack during the year has remained almost at the level of the previous year. The quantity of molasses arrack issued during the year was 2,48,115 gallons against 2,46,993 in 1923-24. While there has been a fall in consumption in three districts, Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore, there has been a slight increase in the other five districts. The noticeable increase in consumption in the Malnad Districts is explained as due to the successful detection of illicit cases in the Shimoga District and better transport arrangements in the Kadur District. The abnormal fall of 24·90 per cent in the Kolar District particularly in the Bowringpet Taluk including the Kolar Gold Fields area is attributed (among other causes) to the heavier retail prices charged by the vendors under the high duty system, thereby giving scope for illicit distillation and smuggling of arrack from the low duty area in bordering British districts. Orders have recently been issued reducing the rate of duty from Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 5-8-0 per proof gallon, which is practically the rate in neighbouring British territory. Government expect that with the appointment of a full time officer for charge of the Excise Intelligence Bureau, it will be possible to put down effectively mal-practices that are affecting illicit consumption. There has been a decrease of six arrack shops during the year, bringing down the total number to 634. It is gratifying to note that the consumption of arrack has fallen from 466,107 gallons in 1913-14 and 395,300 gallons in 1918-19 to 248,115 gallons in the year under review. The increase of 1,122 gallons over last year for the whole State is not a matter of concern, as there was an increase of 7,060 gallons in the Shimoga District, which is attributed to the detection of a large number of illicit distillation cases among lambanies. In other words, people who were drinking bad and strong arrack without paying duty to Government and who would have continued to do so, have perforce on account of rigorous preventive measures consumed licit Government arrack paying duty.

6. *Toddy.*—The total revenue from toddy was Rs. 36,44,466 against Rs. 39,60,648 in the previous year, thereby showing a decrease of nearly Rs. 3,16,000. There was a decline both in the shop rental realised, (to the extent of Rs. 1,89,000) and in the number of trees tapped. The number of shops for the sale of toddy was reduced by 19. Government view with concern the observation of the Excise Commissioner that the considerable fall in tree tax and in the number of tappable trees licensed is probably due to some extent to mal-practices in the groves as well as intensive tapping. The number of cases of illicit tapping reported is less than that of last year. The necessity for frequent and surprise inspection of groves by superior inspecting officers cannot be too strongly emphasised. The attention of the Deputy

Commissioners is invited to Government Order No. Fl. 3736-45—Ex. 6-25-6, dated 28th December 1925 laying down instructions for a systematic inspection of Excise offices, shops and groves. The proposal of the Excise Commissioner for the better conservation of tappable trees is awaited.

7. *Ganja.*—The area under ganja cultivation was 60 acres as in the previous year and the outturn was 586 maunds against 343 maunds in 1923-24 and the average outturn per acre was 9·7 maunds against 5·7 maunds in the previous year. A large number of offences of illicit cultivation of ganja have been detected during the year. As the result of the measures recently sanctioned, Government hope that ganja offences including smuggling of the drug into British Districts will be effectively prevented. The consumption was 13,971 seers against 13,235 seers in the previous year, yielding a revenue of Rs. 4,94,472 as compared with Rs. 4,77,134 in 1923-24. There is a considerable amount of surplus stock of ganja as the result of excessive production. The Excise Commissioner should suggest ways of selling the stock to British Provinces.

8. *Opium.*—The consumption of opium was 1,609 seers against 1,427 in the previous year. The marked increase in the Kolar District requires careful investigation. Government note that though there was an increase of 182 seers consumed during the year the total consumption is not above the average level of the previous years as shown in the margin:

Year.	Consumption.
1916-17	1,718 seers.
1917-18	1,514 do
1918-19	2,052 do
1919-20	1,747 do
1920-21	1,559 do
1921-22	1,865 do
1922-23	1,347 do
1923-24	1,427 do
1924-25	1,609 do

To restrict consumption the rate of duty has been enhanced from Rs. 70 to Rs. 75 per seer and the retail sales prices from Rs. 1-6-0 to Rs. 2 per tola with effect from 1st July 1925.

9. *Financial Results.*—The total demand for the year including arrears was Rs. 74,05,572 against Rs. 78,35,398 in the previous year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 69,52,761 against Rs. 73,54,843 in 1923-24. Of this decrease of Rs. 4,02,082 so much as Rs. 3,28,444 represented the decline in shop rental. There was a fall of Rs. 1,16,493 in the revenue from the tree tax. The collection of old arrears is not satisfactory. The arrears at the close of the year (Rs. 4,49,606) were heavy particularly in Tumkur, Bangalore and Mysore Districts. Energetic action should be taken to collect all recoverable outstandings.

10. *Offences.*—The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,842 against 2,896 in the previous year. The number of illicit distillation cases was 204 against 162 in the previous year. Of these 164 cases took place in Shimoga District alone. The Excise Commissioner is requested to take vigorous steps to put down illicit distillation by insisting on effective inspection by the District Officers and the staff of the Excise Intelligence Bureau. The question of opening special shops and selling coloured arrack in illicit distillation areas should also be carefully examined.

11. *Inspection.*—The inspection by the Excise Commissioner has been fairly satisfactory. It is noted with regret that the Deputy Commissioners of Hassan and Kolar did not inspect any Excise Office. The explanation of these officers should be obtained and submitted. Even in the case of Sub-Divisional Officers the inspection leaves much to be desired.

The Deputy Commissioners should inspect annually the Excise work of the Sub-Divisional Officers and not less than 50 per cent of the Taluk and Range Offices, bonded depots and special shops. They should also make it a point to inspect as many date groves as possible during their tours. Government trust that greater attention will be paid to inspection work in future.

12. *Excise Licensing Boards.*—With a view to enable the local bodies to have an effective voice in the matter of location of Excise shops and to take greater interest in Excise matters, the constitution of Licensing Boards with popular representation was sanctioned for all the Town Municipalities in Government Order No. Fl. 6067-89—Ex. 92-23-7, dated 9th May 1925. The results of this measure of reform will be watched with interest.

The administration of the Department was on the whole satisfactory.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Defining the relation between Amrit Mahal and Forest Officers in the management of Amrit Mahal Kavals and in dealing with forest offences in them.

READ—

Para 3 of Government Order No. 3671-80—L. F. 375-92, dated 2nd November 1904, stating, among other things, that Amrit Mahal Officers are Forest Officers within the meaning of Clause (1) Section 2 of the Mysore Forest Regulation.

2. Letter No. C-155—A. M. D., dated 31st July 1924, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, requesting that, in accordance with the view of Government stated in the order read above, the Director of Agriculture, the Live-Stock Expert, the Amrit Mahal Superintendent and the subordinate officers of the Amrit Mahal Department may be invested with certain powers under the Forest Regulation, generally conferred on the officers of corresponding status in the Forest Department.

ORDER NO. I. C. 5432-42—FT. 58-24-2, DATED 1ST FEBRUARY 1926.

The position of the Amrit Mahal Kavals in relation to the Amrit Mahal and the Forest Departments, is not at present very clear. According to Government Order No. 425-34—Ft. 25-98, dated 8th January 1901, Amrit Mahal Kavals were placed entirely under the control of the Amrit Mahal Department, subject to the condition that it should take steps to ensure the proper conservancy of the kavals and the efficient protection of forest growth therein (including sandalwood) by taking all precautionary measures to prevent felling and to suppress fires. The exploitation of minor forest produce and the collection of sandalwood and timber have, from a very long time, been attended to by the Forest Department and the proceeds thereof are being credited to the Forest Department, the rights of the Amrit Mahal Department being restricted to the grazing available in these kavals and also to the requirements of the Department in the way of fuel, etc. The Director of Agriculture has recommended that, without disturbing the well-recognised understanding between the two Departments regarding their respective rights and obligations in respect of the Amrit Mahal Kavals, officers of the Amrit Mahal Department may be invested with certain powers under the Forest Regulation, so as to secure efficient management of the kavals. There are no rules, at present, for the management of the Amrit Mahal Kavals under the Forest Regulation, the existing rules relating to the management of District Forests not having been made applicable to them, though as a matter of fact, Amrit Mahal Kavals are District Forests under Section 2 (13) of the Forest Regulation.

2. After a careful consideration of the question, Government are pleased to pass the following orders :—

I. *Rules for the Management of Amrit Mahal Kavals under the Forest Regulation.*—Government are of opinion that the existing rules for the management of District Forests are generally suitable in the case of Amrit Mahal Kavals as well, and accordingly direct that a notification with necessary modifications, be issued extending the application of the rules to Amrit Mahal Kavals. The Conservator is requested to submit for the approval of Government, the necessary draft of a notification, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture.

II. *Powers of Control.*—The entire control of pasturage over Amrit Mahal Kavals and of the marginally noted items of kaval produce which are now administered by the Amrit Mahal Department will continue to vest in that Department as heretofore. The establishment of cattle-pounds in the kavals will also be under the exclusive control of the Amrit Mahal Department.

i. Grass, gram and other fodder.
ii. Fuel and thorny shrubs

III. *Powers to Amrit Mahal Officers under the Forest Regulation.*—Government direct that the following powers under the Forest Regulation, be conferred on the officers of the Amrit Mahal Department in respect of grazing and other items of kaval produce indicated above, which are now administered by the Department:—

(a) The officers of the Amrit Mahal Department to be considered as Forest Officers under the Forest Regulation in respect of Amrit Mahal Kavals.

(b) The Superintendent of the Amrit Mahal Department, the Darogas and the Assistant Darogas of the Amrit Mahal Department to be given powers under Section 65 (1) (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (i) and (j) as also under Section 63 of the Forest Regulation. Assistant Darogas and Kavalgars may also be empowered to seize and impound cattle under Section 63 of the Regulation.

(c) The Superintendent of the Amrit Mahal Department to be empowered to compound offences committed in the kavals, under Section 59 of the Forest Regulation.

A notification to the above effect will be issued separately.

3. It should be clearly understood that the powers mentioned in paragraph 2 (III) above are to be exercised by the officers of the Amrit Mahal Department, only in respect of such items of kavals produce as are now administered by the Amrit Mahal Department. The Forest Department will be competent to dispose of all other items as heretofore. But before any exploitation is undertaken, previous notice specifying the time, place and details of exploitation should be given to the Amrit Mahal Superintendent; and if any objection is received from him, the orders of Government should be obtained before the items objected to, are exploited.

In the case of any difference of opinion between the two Departments, the matter should be referred by the Conservator of Forests to Government for their orders.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Charge Allowance to Gazetted Officers.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 1305-54—G. F. 70-18-1, dated 3rd September 1918, delegating to certain Heads of Departments, the power among others, to grant to Gazetted Officers of their Department, privilege leave up to a period of one month provided that no substitute is required.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 1181-230—G. F. 11-22-1, dated 30th August 1922, delegating to certain Heads of Departments, the power to sanction charge allowances to non-Gazetted Officers under the Mysore Service Regulations.

ORDER NO. FL. 4382-442—G. F. 209-25-1, DATED 5TH FEBRUARY 1926.

Government consider that the condition imposed in the first of the orders read above, limiting the power of Heads of Departments to grant privilege leave up to one month to the Gazetted Officers under them only in cases in which no substitutes are required, is inconvenient in practice and requires to be relaxed. They accordingly direct that the Heads of Departments who are now authorised to sanction privilege leave up to one month to Gazetted Officers working under them, be empowered also to make in-charge arrangements in such vacancies and sanction the charge allowances admissible under Article 91, Mysore Service Regulations. As a general rule, in-charge arrangements need not be made in very short absences, not exceeding seven days. Where such arrangements are however necessary, they may be made but no in-charge allowance should be paid in such cases.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Meter Hire.

READ—

G. O. No. E. D. S. 2149-54, dated the 12th December 1925, directing that, in future, no meter hire be charged for installations up to and including 6 points.

2. Letter No. 12019, dated the 26th December 1925, from the Chief Electrical Engineer.

ORDER NO. E. D. S. 2817-22, DATED 3RD FEBRUARY 1926.

Government are pleased to direct that the Government Order of 12th December 1925, read above, be brought into effect from the bills for January 1926, to be presented to the consumers in February 1926.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Electrical Department.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Distribution of the charges on account of 'Law and Order' and 'Watch and Ward' between the Police and Railway.

READ—

Government Order No. J. 924-6—Police 69-14-2, dated 30th August 1915, classifying the duties of the Railway Police and directing that the cost of the Police Establishment sanctioned for the Bowringpet-Kolar Railway be met in the usual proportion of $\frac{7}{10}$ths and $\frac{3}{10}$ths from the Railway Revenue accounts and the State, respectively.

2. Letter No. 582, dated 10th June 1924, from the Agent, Mysore Railways, suggesting the revision of the existing practice of distributing the charges on account of 'Law and Order' and 'Watch and Ward Police' in the ratio of 3 to 7 between the Civil and the Railway Department and recommending that the expenditure under the former head may be debited to the Police Department and that under the latter to the Railway Department.

3. Government Order No. P. 6373-5—Police 25-24-5, dated 19th May 1925, appointing a Committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Police, the Agent and the Auditor, Mysore Railways, to investigate and report (1) the effect of the present arrangement, (2) the cost of establishment required for 'Law and Order' and (3) the cost of establishment for 'Watch and Ward' and directing that, pending orders on the report of the Committee, the existing practice should continue.

4. Letter No. C. 198—24, dated 25th August 1925, from the Inspector-General of Police, forwarding copy of proceedings of the meeting of the Committee held in his office on 13th August 1925.

ORDER No. P. 3788-90—POLICE 65-25-2, DATED 3RD FEBRUARY 1926.

The Committee have in their proceedings (copy appended to this order) resolved that the rules for the State Railways as enforced by the Government of India may be adopted for the Mysore Railway Police, and have accordingly recommended that, as far as the Railway lines worked by the State are concerned, the cost of the Police for the maintenance of 'Law and Order' should be entirely borne by Government and that no contribution should be levied from the Railway Department therefor, so long as the present Railways are continued to be worked by the State. Government are pleased to approve of the recommendation of the Committee as regards all State-worked lines and direct that the new arrangement be brought into force with effect from 1st July 1926.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Proceedings of the Meeting held in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore on 13th August 1925.

PRESENT.

Mr. C. Dove-Wilson, Agent, Mysore Railways.
" S. Shamanna, B.A., Auditor, Mysore Railways.
" P. F. Bowring, Inspector-General of Police (Convener).

Read—Government Proceedings No. P. 6373-5—Police 25-24-5, dated 19th May 1925.

The points referred to the Committee for investigation by Government are:—

1. The effect of the present arrangement.
2. The minimum scale of establishment required for 'Law and Order' alone.
3. The establishment required for Railway Department for 'Watch and Ward.'

(1) It was agreed that the rules for the State Railways as enforced by the Government of India may be adopted for the Mysore Railway Police and that instructions relating to revised classification of expenditure as contained in para 34 (5) G., Note IV of G. O. No. R. S. 2583, dated 21st June 1924, be adopted (*vide* page 17 of the printed book Abstract-F).

Therefore the cost of the Railway Police for the maintenance of Law and Order will be entirely borne by the Government and no contribution levied from the Railway Department therefor, so long as the present Railways continue to be State-worked.

(2) The financial aspect of this agreement would be that the whole cost of the Railway Police under Law and Order has to be borne by the Civil Department, General Revenue, and not debitable to Railway earnings.

(3) The total strength of the Railway Police on 7 sections is 5 Sub-Inspectors, 1 head constable, 8 sergeants and 155 constables as noted below :—

	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables
B. N. Section	1	2	40
B. S. "	1	2	20
K. D. Ry. "	1	2	34
K. G. F. "	1	..	16
M. A. "	1	1	25
C. C. Ry. "	1*	..	10
T. N. Tram "	..	1	10

* Head Constable.

and they are exclusively employed for duties pertaining to "Law and Order". With the retrenchment order of 1921 the strength of the Railway Police was fixed at the irreducible minimum and it is impossible to effect further retrenchment without impairing the efficiency and usefulness of the force. Any step in this direction would mean that several stations would be without Police constables at all.

(4) The Railway Police have nothing to do with "Watch and Ward" (*vide* Police Manual Rule 529, also paragraph 108 of Indian Police Commission). This responsibility is entirely on the Railway Department and they have to employ their own chowkidars, whose duties are defined in para 686 of N. W. Railway Traffic Manual and also on page 58 of Railway Police Committee Report of 1921.

(5) When the Railway authorities should requisition for any Police help under this head, *e. g.*, (1) watching cash chests, guarding at pay office, (2) escort of railway cash collections, from station to cashier's office, etc., the cost of the Police establishment should be borne by the Railway Department.

(6) At present the Railway Department employs about 41 men who are not Police men on "Watch and Ward" duty on a monthly payment of Rs. 539.

(7) Four Police constables for the Mysore cash office, 2 Police constables for Chintamani and 2 for Tarikere, have been lent to Railways for guarding railway cash offices, but the entire charge is borne by the Railway Department for 6 as only 6 substitutes have been entertained in the place of those working in Mysore and Chintamani cash offices.

(8) The substitutes in the place of 2 constables lent to Tarikere cash office will be entertained and the Railway authorities will have to pay for them.

The duties of the Railway Police will be as noted in Appendix B, page 58 of Railway Committee's Report, 1921.

9. CLASS A.—CRIME.

1. Detection and investigat[illegible] of offences cognizable by the Railway Police.
2. Inquiry and report und[illegible]ection 132 of the Railway Act IX of 1890.
3. The arrest and detenti[illegible] of offenders in cognizable cases and other cases in which arrest in autho[illegible]d by law.
4. The prosecution in Cou[illegible] of cognizable offences and non-cognizable offences under the Railway A[illegible]
5. The reporting of all inst[illegible]es of oppression and fraud on the part of Railway subordinates or others.
6. The travelling in passenger trains of specially selected officers and men for the prevention and detection of crime and for the surveillance of suspicious persons.
7. The entry in prescribed registers and books of offences, reports and complaints of all descriptions brought to the notice of the Police.

CLASS B.—ORDER.

1. Control of passenger traffic inside the station premises more particularly on the platform in the booking offices, waiting halls and at the entrance and exit gates and wherever specially required on emergencies by the station official

2. The control of vehicular and other traffic in the station compound.

3. The maintenance of order in standing passenger trains, prevention of over-crowding, etc.

4. Watching loaded passenger trains when standing in stations.

5. The arrest of those found committing nuisances or suffering from infectious diseases and keeping the station premises clear of idlers and beggars.

6. The examinations of all empty carriages on arrival at terminal stations for property left behind by passengers and to see that carriage fittings have not been tampered with.

7. The removal of bodies of persons dying in the train and on station premises and conveyance to hospital of sick passengers.

Administration Report of the Agricultural Department.

READ—

Administration Report (Part I) of the Agricultural Department for the year 1924-25, received with letter dated 16th September, 1925, from the Director of Agriculture.

2. Part II of the above Report received with letter No. P. 27 of 25-26, dated 4th December 1925, from the Director of Agriculture.

ORDER No. I. C. 5270-5330—A. & E. 122-25-6, DATED 29TH JANUARY 1926.

Recorded with the observation that there has been inordinate delay in the submission of Part II of the Report and that, in future, both parts of the Report should be submitted together invariably before the due date.

2. *Personnel.*—Dr. Coleman continued to be in charge of the Department during the year, except for about two weeks in the early part of January, when Mr. H. V. Krishnayya was in charge of the Director's duties.

3. *Seasonal Conditions.*—The year, was, on the whole, favourable for agricultural operations. Owing to very heavy rainfall on the Western Ghats, there were unusually high floods in the rivers, causing considerable damage to early sowings, especially in the channel tracts of the Mysore District and in the Malnad areas of the Western Division. Seeds of short duration were supplied to the sufferers at concession rates; this afforded a great measure of relief, particularly as the late rains happened to be generally favourable.

4. i. *Scientific Sections—Chemical Section.*—Manurial experiments on areca, paddy and sugar-cane crops and feeding experiments with milch cattle, gave valuable results in some cases. It does not appear that the investigation of sandal spike disease has yet yielded any substantial results, other than those reported last year. Government consider that too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of this investigation in the interests of the sandal revenue of the State.

ii. *Mycological Section.*—Spraying work against "Koleroga" of areca was extended over an area of 5,503 acres as against 2,726 acres in the previous year. The disease is reported to have broken out in new areas in the Ka[illegible]r District. Necessary steps should be taken by the Department to effectively prevent [illegible] further spread of the disease.

Preliminary work on the Coffee Experimenta[illegible]ion [illegible] was carried out during the year. The Mysore Coffee Cess Bill has been since passe[illegible]r S[illegible] Law and Rules under the Regulation have also issued for regulating the collection on [illegible] administration of the Cess realisations. Sanction has been accorded to the openin[illegible]ris[illegible]he Coffee Experimental Station at Guntenaik Estate near Balehonnur. Government [illegible] that as the result of this Experimental Station and of the scientific investigation [illegible]ct. [illegible]e diseases and analogous pests on Coffee Estates there will be a considerable develo[illegible]anc[illegible] in this important industry in the near future.

iii. *Entomological Section.*—The campaign against the *Kamblihula* pest was continued in the Kolar District. Much useful work was done in investigating the lime tree borer, orange borer and various other insect pests.

iv. *Botanical Section.*—Experiments were continued with fair success, on different varieties of ragi, cotton, groundnut and castor, but it is observed that the Department has not been devoting sufficient attention to paddy-breeding work. The Director is requested to take suitable action in this matter in the current year.

It will be interesting and useful if the Director could investigate the question whether the soil under channels is being impoverished to a greater extent than under tanks.

v. *Agricultural Engineering Section.*—The "Mysore Plough" is reported to be [illegible]intaining its popularity with the agriculturists. The selling price of the plough was

reduced to Rs. 25. Government are of opinion that a great deal still remains to be done in popularising the use of improved implements in all parts of the State. The question of arranging for the manufacture of improved agricultural implements in the Central Industrial Workshop requires to be settled early.

vi. *Well Boring Section.*—This section, originally sanctioned for one year (1924-25) was continued for another year till the end of June 1926. Much work could not be carried out by this section, as it was organised late in the year. Orders have since issued transferring this section to the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

5. *Experimental Farms.*—Adverse seasonal conditions and other causes are reported to have affected the proper working of the several farms. These farms require close and vigilant supervision, in order to reduce the cost on experimental work to the extent that is absolutely essential so that the net expenditure to Government on the maintenance of these farms may not be excessive.

In spite of the instructions issued in Government Order No. I. C. 5611-70 — A. E. 65-23-11, dated 22nd March 1924, full information regarding the financial working of the farms with reasons for excess expenditure over receipts has not been furnished in the report in respect of any of the farms, except the one at Nagenahalli. The Hebbal Farm suffered to some extent from inadequate water supply. Experiments were conducted in respect of new breeds of ragi there. In the Babbur Farm experiments were carried on with different varieties of sugar-cane, plantains and cotton. The receipts from the cotton gins on the farm have fallen unduly low during the year being Rs. 1,063 as against Rs. 2,135 in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the rate of the cost of manufacture of jaggery on the farm. Wet crops—paddy and sugar-cane—on the Marthur Farm suffered severely from the floods; the dry crops, however, fared well. Breeding experiments on ragi and on some varieties of paddy and sugar-cane were continued on the Nagenahalli Farm. The receipts and expenditure of the farm amounted respectively to Rs. 5,050 and Rs. 6,422 during the year. The farm was started with the objects of conducting experimental and demonstration work in respect of sugar-cane cultivation and of supplying sugar-cane setts to the raiyats when the Cauvery valley should come largely under sugar-cane cultivation. The Director reports that the irrigation facilities on the farm are not adequate and that the area is neither suited nor sufficient for such purposes. Government await his separate report on the continuance of this farm.

6. *General Demonstration Works.*—This work consisted as usual in the introduction of improved seeds, farm implements and commercial and other manures and in the demonstration of better methods of cultivation of individual crops on private holdings.

Government note with appreciation the increasing interest taken by the Co-operative societies in the matter of popularising the use of improved implements and seeds.

7. *Central Implement Depot.*—Implements to the value of Rs. 53,045 were issued from the Central Implement Depot to the several Branch Depots as well as to private individuals and a sum of Rs. 65,222 was collected during the year leaving a sum of Rs. 21,441 as the arrears outstanding at the end of June 1925. The value of implements issued, the collections made and the arrears outstanding for the year 1923-24 were respectively Rs. 47,666, Rs. 49,655 and Rs. 26,558. While this indicates a fair progress in the business turned out by the Depot, it must be observed that the outstandings are still disproportionately heavy. The Director is requested to make a special report, before the end of March 1926, showing the details of outstanding arrears and explaining the reasons for their non-recovery. Government desire to observe, in this connection, that there is at present, a certain amount of confusion in maintaining the accounts in the Central Depot and in the several Branch Depots. The question of suitably revising the accounts procedure is separately under consideration.

8. *Agricultural Education.*—The Agricultural School at Hebbal and the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Pathasala at Chikkanahalli, Sira Talúk, continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

9. *Live Stock Section.*—Breeding work was continued on the Rayankere Palace Dairy Farm and on the two Sheep Farms at Hebbal and Yellachihalli. The outbreak of foot and mouth disease seriously affected the work on the Rayankere Farm. There was a large number of deaths among baby calves due to "White Scour". The daily average milk production, however, rose to 5·9 lbs., from 5·4 lbs., and 4·1 lbs. in 1923-24 and 1922-23. Two pure Holstein heifers imported from abroad died during the year. The total number of births was 76, of which, 70 were Holstein crosses, one pure Holstein and 5 pure Scindies

The rate of mortality was rather high among Merino rams and ewes and cross-bred stock, during the year, at the two Sheep Farms. The Director is requested to submit a special report detailing the reasons for this heavy death rate. In view of the fact that the Merino rams and ewes are being imported from abroad, at considerable cost, it requires

investigation as to whether the cost incurred on importing and maintaining them is commensurate with the results achieved so far.

The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association continued to do good work during the year.

10. *Financial.*—Information given under this head in the Departmental Report is very meagre. Government are constrained to observe that the financial side of the Department has not been receiving sufficient attention by the Departmental Officers. No mention has been made in the report, of the large amounts of advances outstanding against the Department, for the past several years, or the attempts, if any, that are being made towards their early adjustment. The outstandings especially under Oil Cake Advances are very heavy and are pending for a long time. The Director is requested to take prompt action in the matter and submit a special report to Government by the end of the current year. In future reports of the working of the Department, full and clear information should invariably be furnished on the financial results of the working of the Department as a whole, as also of the several experimental farms. It should also be stated how the distribution of seeds and manures, sprayers and chemicals and implements, by the Department has worked, from the financial standpoint, during the particular year under review.

11. *General.*—Government note that the work of the Department during the year was satisfactory, under the direction of Dr. Coleman.

R. RANGA RAO,

Secretary to Government,
Agricultural and other Departments.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Reorganisation.

READ—

Government Order No. 1643-52—C. B. 114-23-1, dated the 13th November 1923, sanctioning the formation of a Reporting Section in the General and Revenue Secretariat in connection with the reporting of the proceedings of the meetings of the Representative Assembly, Legislative Council, Economic Development Boards and other public meetings.

2. Government Order No. 2405-57—C. B. 151-23-1, dated the 30th January 1924, sanctioning the appointment of a Secretary to the Representative Assembly, the Legislative Council and the Economic Development Boards and Government Order No. P. 5050—110-E. C. 1-23-1, dated the 10th March 1924, sanctioning the clerical and menial staff of his office.

3. Government Order No. 13943-14003—G. M. 29-23-1, dated the 22nd April 1924, appointing the Secretary, Representative Assembly and Legislative Council as Publicity Officer.

ORDER No. 2171-2—C. B. 150-25-1, DATED 8TH FEBRUARY 1926.

On the promulgation of the Constitutional Reforms in October 1923, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja sanctioned the establishment of a Reporting Section consisting of a Superintendent and two Reporters in connection with the reporting of the proceedings of the meetings of the Legislative Council, Representative Assembly, Economic Development Boards and other public meetings. They also sanctioned the formation of a separate office consisting of a Superintendent, two clerks and a steno-typist to deal with the work relating to the Assembly, Legislative Council and Economic Development Boards.

2. In March 1924, Government sanctioned certain arrangements for giving publicity to Government measures and entrusted this work to the Secretary, Representative Assembly, Legislative Council and Economic Conference.

3. These arrangements referred to above were of a tentative character and the staff sanctioned was the minimum considered necessary. As a result of the working of the arrangements for the past 18 months, it has been found that they require certain modifications. Some of the members of the Legislative Council have referred to the delay in the publication of the proceedings and certain other defects have also been brought to the notice of Government.

4. After a careful consideration of the matter, Government are pleased to sanction the reorganization of the establishment of the Reporting Section, and the Office of the Secretary, Representative Assembly and Legislative Council, and Publicity Office, as shown below with effect from 1st January 1926:—

Existing arrangements	Average cost	Arrangements sanctioned in this order	Average cost
One Superintendent of the Reporting Section 200—10—250.	237½	Chief Reporter and Assistant to the Secretary, Representative Assembly, Legislative Council and the Publicity Officer 200—15—350.	300
Two Steno-typists, 75—5—100.	187½	Four Steno-typists 60—5—150.	450
One Superintendent, on 125-10—175.	162½	One Superintendent, on 125-10-175.	162½
One Clerk, on 75—5—100	93¾	One Clerk, on 75—5—100	93¾
One Clerk, on 50—5—75	68¾	One Clerk, on 50—5—75.	68¾
One Steno-typist, on 50—5—100 ...	83⅓	Nil	..
One Senior Clerk, on 75—5—100 ...	93¾	Nil	...
One Clerk, on 50—5—75 ...	68¾	One Clerk, on 50—5—75 ...	68¾
One Clerk, on 35—3—50 ...	46¼	One Clerk, on 35—3—50 ...	46¼
One Clerk, on 35 ...	35	One Clerk, on 35 ..	35
		Total ...	1,225
Total ...	1,077 1/12	Deduct average cost of one Senior Steno-typist of General and Revenue Secretariat, on 40—5—100—6—130 to be takenover to Reporting Section.	89½
			1,135½
		Present Cost ...	1,077 1/12
		Excess per mensem or Rs. 701 per annum.	58 5/12

The abolition of the posts of steno-typist of the Office of the Secretary, Representative Assembly and Legislative Council and Senior Clerk of the Publicity Office will be given effect to after providing suitable places for the officials who are now permanently holding these posts.

The additional expenditure involved by the above arrangements will be met from the savings in the current year's provision made for the establishment of the General and Revenue Secretariat.

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Precedence List.

READ—

1. Government Order No. G. 16600-52—G. M. 514-17-1, dated the 4th June 1919, regarding the recognition in suitable form of the services of Members of the Representative Assembly of twenty years standing.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 8-1, 1448-25, dated the 9th December 1925, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, regarding the grant of Khasa Hara and other privileges to Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao, Member of the Representative Assembly, from Devanhalli Taluk, on the ground that he has been a Member of the Representative Assembly for a period of twenty-one years.

ORDER No. G. 5946-95—P. P. 61-25-4, DATED 17TH FEBRUARY 1926.

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to direct that Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao of Devanhalli Taluk be included in Class IV in Part II of the Precedence List and be entitled to Khasa Hara at Durbars.

P. G. DSOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Mahomedan Holidays.

ORDER No. G. 6144-99—G. M. 133-25-1, DATED 23RD FEBRUARY 1926.

In modification of Notification No. G. 3618—G. M. 125-24-10, dated the 19th November 1925 notifying among other matters the 27th and 28th February 1926 as Mahomedan Holidays on account of Shab-e-barat, Government are pleased to direct that 26th and 27th February 1926 be treated as Mahomedan holidays as Shab-e-barat is reported to be obrserved on those days.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT.

Public Accounts Committee.

O. M. No. 183-298—L. C. 2-25-4, DATED 17HT FEBRUARY 1926.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to issue the following instructions for the working of the Committee on Public Accounts, constituted under Rule 23 (1) of the Rules issued under Notification P. 4347—Legis. 13-23-22, dated the 5th February 1924 :—

2. The Audit and Appropriation Reports of the Government will be prepared by the Comptroller generally on the lines laid down in Government Order No. Fl. 2080—G. F. 79-25-2, dated 15th October 1925 and submitted to Government before the 8th January following the year to which they relate.

3. Copies of the Reports will be sent to the various Departments of the Secretariat for information and scrutiny and also to the Chairman of the Committee.

4. On receipt of the Reports, the Chairman will fix a suitable date for the meeting of the Committee and communicate it to the Members at least a week in advance. A copy of the agenda together with any papers relevant thereto will be sent to the Members with the notice of the meeting.

5. On the date so fixed by the Chairman, the Committee will meet and consider the Reports.

6. It shall be open to the Committee in connection with any matter under its consideration to request the Secretary to Government or the Head of the Department concerned or any other officer of lower rank to be present at the meeting and furnish such information as may be available with him.

7. The Comptroller will be requested to be present at all meetings of the Public Accounts Committee and help the Committee in its deliberations. He may be assisted by a Gazetted Officer selected by him.

8. Four Members including the Chairman will constitute the quorum.

9. The recommendations of the Committee will be embodied in a Report which will be laid before the Legislative Council with a formal motion by the Chairman that the Report be taken into consideration.

10. The decision of the Legislative Council on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee will be communicated by the Secretary to the Legislative Council to the Government who will pass suitable orders thereon.

11. Copies of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, the decisions of the Legislative Council and the orders passed thereon by Government will be communicated to the Comptroller and to the Members of the Legislative Council.

R. RANGA RAO,
Ex-officio *Secretary to Government,*
Representative Assembly,
Legislative Council and Economic Conference.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Annas.

READ—

Government Order No. 5301-64—G. F. 204-23-1, dated 26th March 1924, directing the elimination, as far as possible, of pies in Government accounts.

2. Letter No. 672 W. A. D. Mis., dated 19th October 1925, from the Comptroller, suggesting the elimination of annas in the totals of bills of contractors.

ORDER NO. FL. 4683-789—G. F. 85-25-2, DATED 18TH FEBRUARY 1926.

The Comptroller's suggestion is approved.

2. In payments to be made to contractors, fractions of a rupee in the totals of bills amounting to Rs. 25 or more will be rounded to the nearest rupee, *i.e.*, fractions of less than half a rupee will be disregarded and half a rupee and over taken as a rupee.

3. The totals of bills for less than Rs. 25 will be rounded to the nearest anna under para 4 of Government Order No. Fl. 5301-64—G. F. 204-23-1, dated 26th March 1924 read above.

4. Local Boards and Municipal Councils are requested to adopt the above system in respect of their payments to contractors.

5. In all future agreements with contractors, a specific condition as to rounding of payments as above may be inserted.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered—No. M. 117 /5.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

System of Office Procedure.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 2880-9—L. R. 111-23-6, dated the 10th November 1924, directing that the Simplified System of Office Procedure be introduced in the District of Hassan as an experimental measure for a year with effect from 1st January 1925 and requesting the Revenue Commissioner to report on the working of the system by November 1925.

2. Government Order No. R. 4871-82—L. R. 111-23-7, dated 12th February 1925 directing that the new system of office procedure be introduced into the Bangalore District Office also with effect from 1st March 1925, and requesting the Revenue Commissioner to report the result of the working of the experiment in Bangalore and Hassan Districts.

3. Letter No. C. 1791—23-24, dated the 5th January 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, submitting his report in the matter and recommending the adoption of the new arrangement in all Revenue Offices from the beginning of the next official year. (To be read in extenso, in print as annexure.)

ORDER No. R. 4199-220—L. R. 24-25-16, DATED 19TH FEBRUARY 1926.

The Revenue Commissioner has inspected the District Office, Bangalore and the Sub-Division Office, Hole-Narsipur, where the new system has been introduced and has forwarded his notes of inspection for the information of Government. As the result of these inspections and in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan and the Sub-Division Officers of Hassan, Hole-Narsipur and Saklespur, he recommends that the new arrangement which is simpler than and an improvement over the Disposal Number System and which has been working fairly well in the Hassan District Office may be introduced into all Revenue Offices from the beginning of the next official year.

2. Government accept the Revenue Commissioner's recommendation and direct that the simplified system be introduced in all Districts in the Offices of the Deputy Commissioners and of the Assistant Commissioners, with effect from 1st July 1926. The system, tentatively sanctioned in the Hassan District and Sub-Divisional Offices and in the Bangalore District Office till the end of December 1925, will be continued. The suggestions made by the Revenue Commissioner in para 3 of his letter in slightly modifying the registers, etc., under the new system are also approved.

3. With a view to avoid the difficulty pointed out by the Revenue Commissioner in the maintenance of the General Receipt Register and the duplication of work caused by the maintenance of different General Receipt Registers for several sections of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Government direct that the new system be introduced not only in the Revenue Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office but also in other Sections such as Excise, Judicial, Income-tax, etc., at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

4. As regards the Taluk Offices, a modified form of the Disposal Number System was introduced into all the Taluk Offices with effect from 1st July 1925, in Government Order No. R. 2880-9—L. R. 111-23-6, dated the 10th January 1924, and no change is necessary in these offices.

5. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take necessary further action in communication with the Superintendent, Government Printing, to have the required registers, etc., printed and supplied in time to all the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers and to issue subsidiary instructions for the satisfactory working of the new arrangement in all offices.

6. The attention of the Revenue Commissioner is invited to para 12 of Government Order of 10th November 1924 and para 9 of Government Order No. R. 6900-12—L. R. 395-24-1 dated the 20th May 1925, calling for proposals regarding the reduction of establishment owing to the introduction of Simplified System of Office Procedure and the reduction of returns and registers, etc., in District and other offices and he is requested to expedite submission of his recommendations in the matter.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

ANNEXURE.

No. C. 1791—L. R. 24-25-12, dated Bangalore, 28th December 1925—5th January 1926, from C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

Adverting to correspondence ending with Government Order No. R. 815—L. R. 24-24-25, dated 17th August 1925, calling for a report on the working of the "New System of Office Procedure" in the District Offices of Hassan and Bangalore, I have the honor to state that during the month of December 1925, I inspected the District Offices of Bangalore, Hassan and the Sub-Division Office of Hole-Narsipur where this system has been introduced and the inspection notes are submitted herewith for perusal.

2. The system has been working fairly well in the Hassan District Office where it was introduced in February 1925. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan and the Sub-Division Officers of Hole-Narsipur, Hassan and Saklespur think that this system has certain decided advantages. Their opinions are forwarded herewith in original. From my experience also I think the system is simpler than and is an improvement over the Disposal Number System. It may be introduced into all Revenue Offices from the beginning of the next official year. All cases pending in the Current Register under the Disposal Number System on the 1st July 1926, should be brought under the new system and entered in the personal registers of the case workers concerned and the new case register.

3. I submit for the consideration of Government the following suggestions for slightly modifying the registers:—

General Receipt Register.—In column 6 it would be better to enter the number of the case in the personal or special registers against the General Number as this will facilitate the checking and tracing of papers. The heading of the column should be altered so as to provide for entries in special registers also being shown.

At present the papers of the Excise, Judicial, Income-tax, etc., sections are being entered in the General Receipt register and then simply passed on to those sections where they are dealt with independently under a different system of registration and disposal. Unless this same system is adopted in those sections also, there is no need to bring those papers into the General Receipt register. They may be entered in a separate register and passed on to the respective sections.

As regards papers which are not required to be brought on the special or new case registers, it is better if the action taken on them is noted in the General Receipt register and also in the personal register.

New Case Register.—At present there is some delay in getting papers registered in this register. With a view to find out the delay and also to trace the papers from this register to other registers it is better to open a new column to enter the General Receipt register number against the respective new case numbers.

Fair Copy Register.—This register is designed mainly for correspondence in English for which drafts are prepared and kept in the office file.

In the case of Kannada correspondence where no fair copies are prepared but the files are sent out in original it is better to note across columns 3, 4, 5 and 6 'Kannada Correspondence' instead of leaving these columns blank or omitting to enter such cases in the register at all.

Index Slips.—Suitable forms may be prescribed and each office permitted to get them printed out of office contingencies so that indexing may be done correctly and promptly. Prompt indexing is one of the important points in the new system and ought not to be neglected.

Crediting of Land Revenue of one Taluk

READ—

Paragraph 4 of Government Order No. R. 2847-57—L. R. 81-24-3, dated 7th November 1924, issuing instructions in the matter of remittance of Land Revenue Collected outside the Taluk to which the demand relates.

2. Letter No. 922—T. A. D. B., dated 1st December 1925, from the Comptroller to Government, forwarding with his opinion copy of letter No. 284—25-26, dated 27th November 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner and soliciting further instructions in regard to the procedure to be observed when Land Revenue due in one Taluk is received in another within the same district, etc.

ORDER No. R. 4224-35—L. R. 20-25-33, DATED 20TH FEBRUARY 1926.

According to Rule 91 of the Land Revenue Rules and Article 272(3), Mysore Account Code Volume I, Land Revenue received in one Taluk on account of another *within the same district* whether by means of coercive processes or by voluntary payment made by the khatedars *with* the permission of the Deputy Commissioner should be credited in the receiving Taluk to the final head of account, intimation of such credit being promptly sent to the concerned taluk and remittance transfer receipts for sending Land Revenue collections from one taluk to another within the same district is forbidden.

2. It was found in the special audit of Land Revenue Accounts in the Mysore District, that owing to delay in giving intimation to the concerned Taluk of the credits of Land Revenue received in one Taluk on account of the former, differences arising between the treasury and departmental credits and the balances according to the village accounts and the Demand, Collection and Balance returns in the two taluks remained unreconciled. And to avoid the cause for such discrepancies it was ordered on the Comptroller's recommendation in the Government Order of 27th November 1924, read above that the use of the Revenue Money Order System for remittance of Land Revenue should be encouraged and that in cases in which the dues relating to one Taluk are realised by coercive processes in another Taluk, the remittance should be made by means of a Remittance Transfer Receipt by the Amildar of the latter Taluk to the Amildar of the former.

3. With a view to incorporate the necessary amendments in the Mysore Account Code in pursuance of the above direction of Government, the Comptroller requested the Revenue Commissioner for clear instructions as to whether the remittance of Land Revenue collections by means of Remittance Transfer Receipts *at par* should be restricted to cases of Land Revenue collected by coercive processes whether within or without the district where the demand arose and whether it is the intention under the Government Order of 7th November 1924, that the Deputy Commissioners should not permit the pattadars to pay Land Revenue to Treasuries in Taluks in the District other than that to which it is due or to the District Treasury. The Revenue Commissioner in reply expressed his concurrence to the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts *at par* when collection is made by coercive process whether in the same or another District but stated that with a view to afford convenience to payers of Land Revenue, Remittance Transfer Receipts for voluntary payments within the District should also be issued *at par* when previous permission was obtained of the Deputy Commissioner. He also suggested that when no such permission was obtained, remittance of Land Revenue by means of Remittance Transfer Receipts on payment of premium may be authorised in respect of sums of

above Rs. 150 as provided for in Clause 3 of Article 270, Mysore Account Code, Volume I, in the case of pattadars outside the district, smaller sums being required to be sent through the Revenue Money Order. The Comptroller, however, apprehends that the work of the Account Offices will increase if the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts *at par* for voluntary payments within the District is authorised as proposed by the Revenue Commissioner and suggests that the issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts may be permitted on payment of premium only and be limited to sums exceeding Rs. 150 and that Rule 91 of the Land Revenue Rules under the Land Revenue Code may be revised accordingly.

4. Government after considering all aspects of the case are of opinion that Rule 91 of the Land Revenue Rules which allows the pattadars the privilege of crediting Land Revenue due in any Taluk within the District or in the District Treasury, with the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner, does not require modification and that the issue of the Remittance Transfer Receipts for Land Revenue Collections from one Taluk to another in the same District in which the demand arises is not necessary. In modification of the direction in this behalf contained in paragraph 4 of Government Order of 7th November 1924, Government direct that Land Revenue belonging to one Taluk but paid to the Treasury of another in the same District be credited to the final head in the accounts of the latter. With a view to facilitate these collections being separated from the rest of those pertaining to the Taluk and sorted for transmission promptly to the Taluks concerned, Government direct the use of a coloured chellan form easily distinguishable from the ordinary chellan. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take needful action in consultation with the Superintendent, Government Printing, for the printing and supply of the special forms of chellans to the Taluks for use. With the adoption of this arrangement and the strict observance of the revised rules laid down in Government Order No. R. 7559-70—L. R. 20-24-77, dated 27th June 1925, in the matter of verification of Departmental credits with the Treasury Accounts, Government consider that the correct preparation of Land Revenue Demand, Collection and Balance returns in Taluk Offices will be ensured and no change in the Standing Orders is necessary.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Calculation of rent.

READ—

Government Order No. P. W. 1908-58—M. 10289-10339, dated 8th June 1921, laying down rules for the calculation of rent on buildings provided as residences to Government Officers.

2. Letter No. W. A. D. Mis. 982, dated 5th December 1925, from the Comptroller, requesting orders as to whether charge allowances drawn by Sub-Assistant Surgeons should be considered as part of their salary for calculation of rent.

ORDER NO. FL. 4969-50-28—G. F. 221-25-2, DATED 1ST MARCH 1926.

The Government Order read above does not define how "Salary" should be understood for calculating rent. It is necessary to supply this omission and Government are accordingly pleased to direct that salary, for the purpose of the said order be understood as meaning all emoluments drawn by an occupant whether from General Revenues or from a Local Fund, and Pension, if he is in receipt of pension, excluding only Travelling and Conveyance Allowances and tentage.

This order will have effect from 1st March 1926.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

RIALWAY SECRETARIAT

Agreement.

READ—

Letter No. 141, dated 20th—21st October 1925, from the Agent, Mysore Railways, stating that it is considered desirable to take agreements of service from all the Gazetted Officers in the non-pensionable service of the Mysore Railways and forwarding, for sanction of Government, a draft form of agreement which is in accordance with that prescribed in the State Railway Open Line Code, Volume II, Appendix 8, with slight alterations to suit this Railway.

ORDER No. R. S. 1424-29—RY. F. 51—O. L. 25-26, DATED 16—18TH FEBRUARY 1926.

Government are pleased to approve of the form of agreement of service, submitted by the Agent, being introduced in the Railway Department with additions as under:—

(a) Clause IA. That in consideration of the special training given, the said.....shall serve the Government of Mysore (Railway Department) for at least five years after completion of training.

N.B.—This clause may be struck out where special training, either wholly or partly at the expense of the Government of Mysore, is not given to Officers.

(b) The following sentence at the end of Clause V:—

"Any sum due by him may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under any law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue."

(c) The following insertion between the words 'writing' and 'to' in the 7th line of Clause IX:—

"Which shall be after five years in case where special training is given either wholly or partly at the expense of Government."

2. The form of agreement as now revised is printed as an annexure to this order.

C. DOVE-WILSON,
Secretary for Railways,
Government of Mysore.

Articles of agreement made this day of.....192 between.....of the one part and the Government of Mysore of the other part.

Whereas the Government of Mysore has agreed to employ the said..... and the said.....has agreed to serve the Government of Mysore in the capacity of a.....in the superior Revenue Establishment of the Mysore Railways.

And Whereas it has been agreed that the terms and conditions of service of the said .....shall be embodied in these presents.

Now these presents witness and the parties hereto respectively agree as follows:—

I. That the said.....shall be employed in the service of the Government of Mysore (Railway Department) and shall serve in the capacity of a.....in the superior Revenue Establishment of the Mysore Railways.

IA. That in consideration of the special training given, the said..... shall serve the Government of Mysore (Railway Department) for at least five years after completion of training.

N.B.—This clause may be struck out where special training, either wholly or partly at the expense of the Government of Mysore, is not given to officers.

II. That the said.....will employ himself honestly, efficiently and diligently under the orders and instructions of the officers under whom he shall from time to time be placed by the Government of Mysore in such localities in the Mysore State as.....in which capacity he will discharge all duties appertaining to that office and also all such duties as are discharged by persons holding similar situations in Mysore State and shall do all things which may be required of him or which are necessary to be done in his capacity as aforesaid and shall also make himself in other respects generally useful as may be required by those in authority over him.

III. That the said.....will not on any pretence absent himself from his duties without having first obtained the permission of the proper officer having authority over him, or in case of sickness or inevitable accident without forwarding a medical certificate satisfactory to such officer.

IV. That the said.....will devote his whole time to the duties of the service and will not on his own account carry on or be concerned in any trade or business or occupation whatsoever.

V. That the said.....will be responsible for the charge and care of Government money, goods and stores and any property entrusted to him or in his hands and will truly and faithfully account for or pay or deliver to the proper person all money, goods and stores and property which shall at any time come to his hands or be under his charge on account of the Government of Mysore. Any sum due by him may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under any law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue.

VI. That the Government reserve to themselves the right to adopt and use any improvements, whether patented or not, which may be introduced by the said without payment of any patent right or royalty whatever. Any payment which the Government in their sole discretion may see fit to award will be by way of gratuity only.

VII. That the said.....will conform to all the rules and regulations of the Department of the Government service to which he may belong and will obey all such orders and directions as shall from time to time receive from his superiors.

VIII. That should the said .....be guilty of any insubordination, intemperance or misconduct or any breach of non-performance of the provisions of these presents at any time during the continuance of his service, it shall be lawful for the Government of Mysore or the officers having authority in that behalf immediately and without previous notice to discharge him from service and such officer shall be the sole and absolute judge and his decision shall be final for the purpose of determining whether the said..... .....has been guilty of any insubordination, intemperance or misconduct or has committed any breach in the performance of the provisions of these presents.

IX. That unless the said.....shall receive notice in writing from some authorised officer of Government of three calendar months that the Government of Mysore no longer requires his services or unless he shall give notice in writing, which shall be after five years in case where special training is given either wholly or partly at the expense of Government, to the Government of Mysore of three months that he is desirous to put an end to his service under these presents, he shall continue therein upon the terms and conditions herein contained until these presents shall be terminated on the part of the Government of Mysore by giving to the said..... .....three calendar months' previous notice in writing or by paying him three months' pay and on the part of the said ....by giving three calendar months' previous notice in writing to the Government of Mysore.

X. That if the said.....shall observe and comply with all the provisions of these presents there shall be paid to him for such time as he shall be actually in the service and perform his duties such salary as may be prescribed by the rules of the service applicable to his position and appointment and that his pay and leave allowances shall be regulated by the said rules but it is expressly declared and agreed that he shall not be entitled to any pension whatever at any time.

XI. That the said..... .....shall during the continuance of his service under these presents subscribe to the Provident Fund of the Mysore Railways for which he may from time to time be eligible.

In witness whereof the parties to this agreement have hereunto set their hands on the dates hereinafter mentioned.

Signed by the said..... .on the..... .....day of ....192 . in the presence of

..... } Witness.
..... }

Signed for and on behalf of the Government of Mysore by the Agent, Mysore Railways, on the..... .....day of.....192 . in the presence of

..... } Witness.
..... }

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

The Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway.

READ—

Letter No. 488—L. B. 24-25, dated the 16th March 1925, from the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Kadur District, forwarding copy of the resolution of the District Board, passed at their meeting held on the 5th February 1925, to the effect that Government may be moved to direct the construction of the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway Line, the Government making a grant to the District Board of half the cost of the line, the remaining half being found by the District Board and stating that the Sub-Committee of the District Board who went into the question fully is of opinion that the cost of the line which was estimated at Rs. 29,09,958 for a metre gauge line of 28·2 miles may be reduced by Rs. 5 lakhs owing to the fall in the price of iron and other materials, by substituting lighter rails and by practising economy in other directions.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 488—L. B. 24-25, dated 26th November 1925, from the President, District Board, Kadur District, forwarding copy of the resolution of the Board passed at their meeting held on 24th November 1925, accepting the offer of the Government to construct the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway Line as a Government concern and agreeing to pay the accumulated Railway Cess and to levy and pay Railway Cess for 25 years and requesting that, if the line proves a profitable one, the net earnings together with the accumulated Railway Cess now handed over to the Government, should be utilised for continuing the line towards Mudgere, Bale-Honnur and Koppa, the Government spending on the undertaking as much additional sum as the finances of the State permit.

ORDER No. L. 5728-31—L. B. 113-24-4, DATED 20TH FEBRUARY 1926.

The question of the construction of a Railway line from Kadur to Chikmagalur has been urged on the attention of the Government for the past 25 years. With a view to enable a fund being built up to meet the cost of this line, the District Board have been levying a Railway Cess of 6 pies in the rupee since the year 1916-17. The

realisations by means of the Railway Cess at the credit of the District Board with the accumulated interest thereon at the end of June 1924, was Rs. 3,84,614 and the amount is expected to be Rs. 5,10,000 by the end of June 1926. The District Board have offered to allow the accumulated balance of the Railway Cess Fund at their credit to be utilised towards the construction of the line and provide the balance upto a limit of half the expenditure by raising a debenture loan, the other half of the cost being given as a grant by Government. The Secretary to Government, in the Railway Department who was consulted in the matter states that the total cost of the line inclusive of the rolling stock would be Rs. 22,15,173 and without the rolling stock Rs. 18,69,332 for a metre gauge line. The line is expected to yield a net revenue of about Rs. 20,000 and the annual realisations from the Railway Cess amounts to Rs. 56,000 and both these sums come approximately to about Rs. 75,000. As the District Board have already about Rs. 5 lakhs at their credit, another Rs. 14 lakhs will be required to meet the balance of the cost of the line without the rolling stock.

The Railway Secretary is of opinion that it will be more economical to transfer the working of the line after construction to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, who charge a hire of 5 per cent on the gross receipts of rolling stock so long as they continue to work the Kadur-Bangalore Line, as in that case it would be unnecessary to buy additional rolling stock and in this way the capital cost will be reduced by nearly Rs. 4 lakhs.

There is at present no uniformity as to the conditions on which the District Boards are allowed to take part in the construction of railway lines in the State. The Government of India having recently abolished the system of having separate branch lines constructed by independent local agencies, Government proposed to the District Board that they would construct the Railway as a Government line, on condition that the Board agreed to pay the Government the accumulated surplus of the Railway Cess to meet part of the cost of construction and to continue to levy the cess and make it over to Government to meet the losses in working, for a period of 25 years. The District Board accepted the offer of Government with the proposal that should the railway work at a profit, the net earnings together with the accumulated railway Cess now handed over to Government should be utilised for continuing the line towards Mudgere, Bale-Honnur and Koppa. It is not possible for Government to commit themselves at this stage as to the particular directions in which further extensions of railway lines will be undertaken. Government are however, pleased to direct that the proposal of the District Board may be accepted with the modification that in case the line gives any surplus profit after meeting interest charges on the capital contributed by Government, these may be utilised for further railway development in the District.

The District Board should make suitable arrangements to place the Railway Cess Fund at the credit of the Railway Department as soon as arrangements are made for commencement of construction.

The Railway Agent is requested to submit a complete project with detailed estimate at an early date for the sanction of Government.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Report of the Committee for the reduction of assessment on Malnad Gardens.

READ—

The marginally noted *Resolution No. 10, moved at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly in October 1924, by Mr. B. Gopalachar, regarding reduction of assessment on bagayet lands in the Malnad.

* That this assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore that in view of the large expenditure that will have to be incurred by owners of lands in the Malnad to repair the damages caused by the recent floods and rains in the State, the kandayam payable on bagayet lands in the Malnad be fixed at a maximum of Rs. 10 per acre.

2. Government Order No. R. 7137-42—L. R. 148-24-25, dated 29th May 1925, appointing a Committee to consider the question raised in the above resolution and submit a report thereon to Government.

3. Letter No. C. 3640—24-25, dated the 5th January 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a report of the proceedings of the Committee referred in the Government Order read above.

*(Printed in extenso as annexure together with the enclosures.)

ORDER No. R. 4316-20—L. R. 333-25-2, DATED 26TH FEBRUARY 1926.

In Government Order No. R. 7137-42—L. R. 148-24-25, dated 29th May 1925, a Committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner, the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements and the Revenue Secretary to Government was appointed to investigate in detail the yield per acre of Malnad gardens, the present rate of assessment and the relief to be granted in respect of bagayet lands in view of the representation made in the course of the discussion on Resolution No. 10, moved at the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly in October 1924.

2. The report of the Committee forwarded by the Revenue Commissioner furnishes information on the extent of damages done to gardens in the Malnad Taluks during the years 1923-24 and 1924-25, the remission of assessment sanctioned therefor, the yield per acre of supari garden land in various taluks, the cost of cultivation per acre and the prices of supari for the last five years, etc.

3. The Committee have discussed the subject under reference under two aspects, *viz.*,

(1) Reduction of bagayet assessment to a maximum of Rs. 10 per acre on the ground that large expenditure has to be incurred by garden owners in Malnad to repair the damage caused by floods in 1923 and 1924.

(2) Reduction of assessment on bagayet lands independently of flood damages, on the ground that the existing rates of assessment are high.

4. In regard to the first question, the Committee observe that the damages done by the floods of 1923-24 and 1924-25 were not confined to the Malnad only and even in the Malnad to gardens alone, and that in fact the extent of garden lands affected was comparatively little as noted below—

	Extent damaged in 1923-24		Remission sanctioned in 1923-24	Extent damaged in 1924-25		Remission sanctioned in 1924-25
	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.	A.	G.	Rs. a. p.
Tirthahalli ...	6	18	62 6 0	10	13	107 9 0
Koppa ...	34	12	18 8 0	25	11	214 12 0
Mudgere ...	0	8½	0 13 0	1	38	16 5 0
Narasimharajapura ...	0	5	.....	.....		.....

And they add that necessary and adequate relief is reported to have been granted in the shape of remissions and grant of Takavi loans to repair the damage due to flood havoc. For these reasons the Committee are of opinion that there is no necessity to treat this temporary misfortune as sufficient cause for reducing the assessment on all garden lands in the Malnad and that any individual case of hardship brought to notice may be sympathetically dealt with, under the standing orders of Government.

5. As regards the second and general question, the Committee consider that the existing rates of assessment on gardens in the Malnad are not at all high, in view of the abolition of halat and supari cess and of the fact that the price of supari has not fallen in recent years but has been maintained at a fairly high level. They report that, even though the rates of assessment are based on calculations of yield per acre as in Madras, it is found that the Malnad garden rates fall well within the limit of half the net income fixed by the Government of India and further do not exceed one-fifth of the gross income and that, as such, there are no grounds for any reduction of assessment at present or for taking up the question of revision before expiry of the full period of Survey guarantee.

6. Government have carefully examined the statistics collected by the Committee and the report submitted by them. Government are not satisfied that the damage caused by the floods to garden lands in the Malnad is so serious or their yield has so much depreciated in recent years as to call for a general revision of assessment as represented in the Resolution.

(1) Government Order No. R. 1020-1228—R. M. 3-24-54, dated 8th August 1924.
(2) Government Order No. R. 3784-90—R. M. 3-24-169, dated 23rd December 1924.

Government agree with the Committee that in the Orders already issued (*vide* margin), adequate relief has been afforded by grant of remission of kandayam and takavi loans in respect of all classes of lands affected by the floods and that no permanent reduction in the existing rates of assessment on Malnad gardens is called for at present.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Registered—No. M. 1176.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Mysore Government Commercial Examinations.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. Glc. 5918—24-25, dated 26th August 1925, from the Inspector-General of Education, regarding the introduction of examinations in (*a*) Composing, (*b*) Printing, (*c*) Proof-reading and (4) Binding, as part of the Mysore Government Commercial Examinations conducted by the Education Department.

ORDER NO. E. 4610-12—EDN. 43-25-10, DATED 24TH FEBRUARY 1926.

The Inspector-General of Education reports that the Superintendent, Government Printing, having in his letter No. 3200, dated 6th April 1925, suggested the desirability of introducing examinations in (*a*) Composing, (*b*) Printing, (*c*) Proof-reading and (*d*) Binding, as part of the Mysore Government Commercial Examinations conducted by the Education Department, the question was considered at a meeting of the Board for Commercial Education and Examinations in Mysore, held on the 25th May 1925, when the following resolutions were passed:—

(i) "That a recommendation be made to Government for the institution of Junior and Senior Examinations in (1) Composing, (2) Proof-reading, (3) Printing and (4) Binding, corresponding to the Lower and Higher Grades of the same examinations held under the Madras Government Technical Examination Rules."

(ii) That the rates of fees to be levied may be fixed at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 respectively for the Junior and Senior Grades.

(iii) That the minimum qualification for admission to the examination of the Junior Grade, except in the case of Proof-reading, be the completion of the Lower Secondary Course, the corresponding minimum qualification for the Proof-reading Examination being a pass in English and Second Language at the S. S. L. C.

(iv) That those who appear for the Senior Examination in Proof-reading should either have passed the Junior Examination in Proof-reading or the S.S.L.C. Examination in the First Group, and

(v) That provision be made in the rules for exemptions being granted by the Board in regard to qualifications for admission to the examination."

2. As regards the minimum qualification for the Junior Examination in Proof-reading, *vide* resolution (iii), the Inspector-General adds that the qualification for admission to this examination under the Madras Technical Examination Rules, is a successful completion of the VII standard of the Elementary School and the eligibility for an Elementary School-Leaving Certificate and that in order to maintain a high standard of efficiency, the Board for Commercial Education and Examinations have proposed a pass in English and second language of the S.S.L.C. Examination.

3. On a careful consideration of the question, Government are pleased to accord sanction to the proposals contained in the resolutions of the Board for Commercial Education and Examinations in Mysore, with effect from the academic year 1926-27, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) For appearing for the Senior Examination in Composing, Printing and Book-binding, the passing of the corresponding Junior Examination will be obligatory.

(*b*) In the case of private candidates, certificates of fitness to sit for the examination concerned, from Press Managers or Heads of Binderies, will be insisted upon.

(*c*) In regard to the Senior Examination in Proof-reading which is not so technical as the other three subjects, the general educational qualification will be either a Junior pass certificate or a pass in the first group of the S.S.L.C. Examination. In the latter case, the candidate should produce a certificate of fitness to appear for the examination from his employer.

4. The cost on account of the examinations taking the probable number of candidates for each of the examinations (Junior and Senior) at 20, is estimated at Rs. 425 as detailed below, as against an estimated fee income (at the rate of Rs. 3 for Junior Examination in all subjects and Rs. 6 for Senior Examination in all subjects) of Rs. 180.

		Rs.
A. Junior Examinations, 4 subjects	(i) Setting fees—4 papers in Theory, one in each subject, and 4 papers Practical, one for each subject, at Rs. 20 a paper.	160
	(ii) Valuation of 40 papers (20 Theory and 20 Practical) at annas eight each.	20
B. Senior Examinations, 4 subjects	(i) Setting fees—4 papers Theory, one in each subject, and 4 papers Practical, one in each subject, at Rs. 25 a paper.	200
	(ii) Valuation of 40 papers (20 Theory and 20 Practical) at annas twelve each.	30
C. Contingencies		15
	Total	425

5. The rates of admission fees, as well as the rates of remuneration for setting and valuation of papers as indicated above are approved. The cost will be met out of the provision for Local Examinations in the Education Budget.

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

E, MARCH

Education Cess in the S strict

himoga Di

READ—

Government Order No. E. 5996-8—Edn. 98 ted 31st May 1924, passing orders on the proposals of the Inspector-Gener -23-11, da tion involving an expenditure of Rs. 51,785 recurring per annum and Rs. 36,15 al of Educa ring from the Education Cess Funds of the Shimoga District and directing subm non-recur proposals for the utilisation of the balance of the Cess Funds available. ission of

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C -24, dated 28th January 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education, submitti 6975-23 osals for the utilisation of the Education Cess Funds still available in the Shim ict, ng prop

ORDER No. E. 4908-11—EDN. 71-25- TED 4TH MARCH 1926.

The annual income from Education Cess e Shimoga District is estimated at 36,000. The proposals already sanc- ed absorb a sum of Rs. 52,684-7-0 as tailed in the margin, leaving a balance of s. 13,316 for further expenditure. The nspector-General has now submitted the ational facilities in the district involving and Rs. 4,850 non-recurring, the balance e being reserved for meeting unforeseen ns:—

1. Rs. 51,785 per annum for improvement of educational facilities in the district.
2. Rs. 890-7-0 per annum on account of charges for the establishment entertained in connection with cess work in the offices of the Inspector-General of Education and the Comptroller.

following proposals for the improvement of educ an expenditure of Rs. 7,034 recurring per annum of Rs. 6,282 available out of the recurring incom items of expenditure and fluctuations in collectio

Items	Cost	
	Recurring per annum	Non-recurring
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conversion of Aided Schools into Government Schools—Kannada Boys (25).	3,051	3,950
2. Opening of fresh schools—Urdu Boys (2)	510	300
Adi-Karnataka Boys (1)	267	150
Kannada Girls (2)	660	300
Urdu Girls (1)	486	150
3. Improving the staff and other charges of existing schools.		
Kannada Boys (5)	1,116	....
Urdu Boys (1)	60	....
Kannada Girls (3)	428	....
Urdu Girls (3)	456	....
Total	7,034	4,850

He states further that the proposals form ulated by him were approved by the District Board of Shimoga at their meeting held on 2 rd December 1925, with the addition of one item, *viz.*, a recurring expenditure of Rs. 30 per mensem for giving an additional mistress to the Urdu Incomplete Middle Girls' School Shimoga, to teach English and that this addition has also been included in the above p oposals.

2. Government are pleased to sanction the foregoing proposals of the Inspector-General of Education, the non-recurring expen liture of Rs. 4,850 being debited as agreed to by the District Board to the accumulated ba ance of Cess Funds at the credit of the Board.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Precedenc List.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 16600-52—G. M 514-17-1, dated the 4th June 1919, regard- ing the recognition in suitable form of the s rvices of members of the Representative Assembly of 20 years standing.

2. Correspondence end ing with lett er No. L. D. S. 1224-25, dated the 27th January 1926, from the Deputy Comm missioner, Ha ssan District, regarding the grant of khasa hara and other privileges to Mr. M lali Venka ramiah, Coffee Planter, Saklespur, on the ground that he has been a member of the Represe ntative Assembly for a period of over 20 years.

ORDER No. G. 7257-73-25-3, DATED 11TH MARCH 1926.

His Highness the Maharaja 305—P. P. pleased to direct that Mr. Malali Venkatramiah of Saklespur be included in Clas has been art II of the Precedence List and be entitled to khasa hara at Durbars. IV in P

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Statemen Cattle Mortality.

READ—

Government Order No. I. C. 2085-9 -Stcs. 14-25-2, dated 26th September 1925, reviewing the statement of cattle mortalit in the State for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.

2. Correspondence ending with lette r No. P. 9—25-26, dated 20th February 1926, from the Offg. Director of Agriculture i n Mysore, resubmitting the statement of cattle mortality for the year 1924-25 duly correc ted, with his review thereon.

(Director's Review and statement printed as annexures.)

ORDER No. I. C. 6361-70—STCS. 14-25-6, DATED 12TH MARCH 1926.

Recorded.

2. There has been a delay of more th an 4 months in the submission of the return, which should have been avoided.

3. Government observe that the total mortality for the year is less than that for the previous year. But rinderpest which "had nearly been stamped out of the State" during the half-year ending 31st December 1924, broke out in certain Districts in a very severe form and in spite of timely preventive mea sures undertaken to check the spread of the disease, 12,198 animals died of it as against 2,587 in 1923-24.

4. The Director in his review observes that there has not been much improvement in the submission of the cattle mortality re turns to Taluk offices. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue necessary inst ructions in the matter.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Governments,
Medical and Agricultural Departments.

Facilities to the Members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

ORDER No. REL. 314-85—R. A. 2 -25-1, DATED 13TH MARCH 1926.

The question what facilities should be given to the Members of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly has for some time past been engaging the attention of Government. Prior to the R forms, Members of the Legislative Council were drawing travelling and halting allow ances and they were also being supplied with certain Government publications. Mem bers of the Representative Assembly, on the other hand, drew no travelling allowances but were in receipt of lavajama in lieu of halting allowances. As a matter of co ivenience, Government used also to make arrangements for the accommodation of ab out 100 members at Mysore during the meetings of the Assembly.

2. At the request of Government, th e Reforms Committee constituted in Government Order No. 2034-2093—C. B. 103-22 dated 18th October 1922, considered whether any change was called for in respect o the matters referred to above and generally in respect of the facilities to be given to M embers of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. While making n proposals with regard to the Members of the Legislative Council, the Committee re commended certain changes in respect of the Members of the Representative Assembly he most important of which was the abolition of lavajama and the grant of travelli g and halting allowances in lieu of it.

3. These proposals were accepted by Government in their Order No. 1024-83—Reforms 29-22-2, dated 12th November 1923. In view, however, of certain representations received by Government, they appointed a Committee consisting of official representatives and representatives of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly to go into the whole question of the facilities to be given to the members of the two Houses and submit suitable proposals. The Committee met on Tuesday the 16th September 1924 and submitted a report in which they made the following suggestions:—

(1) Construction of a building at Bangalore capable of accommodating 8 visitors, to be ordinarily used as a first class travellers' bungalow but to be reserved for Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council whenever they come to Bangalore on work connected with these bodies;

(2) Construction at Mysore of a block of buildings containing about 50 rooms with kitchens and other appurtenances capable of accommodating 100 Members of the Representative Assembly;

(3) Abolition of the supply of free refreshments to the Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council;

(4) Supply of certain Government publications to the members of both the Houses; and

(5) Provision of a suitable library and retiring rooms.

4. Before passing their orders in the matter, Government considered that the opinion of the Representative Assembly would be useful to them in coming to a decision on the subject and they accordingly brought it up for consideration at the last Budget Session of the Representative Assesmbly. The matter was thoroughly discussed and several suggestions were made to Government, of which the principal ones may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(1) Construction of buildings at Mysore and Bangalore for the accommodation of the Members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council;

(2) Provision of a reading room and library and retiring rooms in the Public Offices, Bangalore; and

(3) Construction of suitable halls for holding the meetings of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly.

5. Government have given the matter their careful consideration and have come to the following decisions:—

(a) *Accommodation.*—In view of the fact that the number of persons coming to Bangalore in connection with the meetings of the Legislative Council is not large, and ample accommodation is ordinarily available at Bangalore, Government do not consider it necessary for the present, to construct a separate building for the use of the Members of the Legislative Council.

As regards accommodation at Mysore for the Members of the Representative Assembly, Government consider that some addition to the facilities now existing is called for. They are accordingly pleased to direct that a building for the use of the Representative Assembly Members should be constructed at Mysore similar in general design to the Representatives' Home. It should contain 20 to 25 rooms capable of accommodating about 50 members at a time. The rooms should be furnished with the necessary furniture and Government will levy a suitable rent not exceeding Re. 1 per day per member. Detailed plans and estimates should be prepared at once by the Public Works Department and submitted to Government for sanction.

(b) *Supply of Lunch.*—The free supply of lunch was one of the points referred to the Representative Assembly, but as opinion was divided Government are pleased to direct that, pending further consideration, refreshments will continue to be supplied free as at present. Steps should be taken, however, to keep down expenditure as far as possible.

(c) *Library and Retiring Rooms.*—The library attached to the General and Revenue Secretariat will be placed at the disposal of the Members of the Representative Assembly, Legislative Council, and Economic Conference. It should be furnished so as to serve as a retiring room for the Members of the Legislative Council during the meetings of the Council. Immediate steps should be taken to equip the library with a complete and up-to-date collection of all Government publications such as State administration reports, reports of departments, copies of the Gazette and the like.

Government are also pleased to sanction a sum of Rs. 3,000 during the current year for the purchase of books relating to matters of administrative, political, judicial and economic importance and subject to financial considerations they will make an annual allotment for the purchase of similar books. A Committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Education, the Secretary to Government, Local and Legislative Departments, the Secretary to the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, and Messrs. G. Paramasiviah, M. Ramachandra Rao, B. Narasinga Rao and Mahomed Abbas Khan will draw up a list of books to be purchased for the library.

(*d*) *Travelling Allowances.*—The grant of travelling and halting allowances will continue to be regulated by the orders now in force.

(*e*) *Buildings.*—Government accept the opinion, that it is desirable to provide suitable buildings for the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly. Plans and estimates for a Legislative Council Hall in the Public Offices at Bangalore and for the construction of a combined Representative Assembly Hall and Senate House at Mysore have already been approved by Government, but for want of funds, Government have not been able so far to proceed further in the matter.

They are of opinion that the provision of a Hall for the Legislative Council is not so urgent as that of a Hall for the Representative Assembly. They direct that the grants during the current year in the Public Works Department should be carefully examined and, if by slight adjustments, it is found possible to release about Rs. 50,000, the Government will be prepared to order the commencement of the work.

(*f*) *Supply of Government Publications.*—Government consider that the existing orders on the supply of Government publications to the Members of the Representative Assemby and the Legislative Council are satisfactory and need no change.

6. The Chief Secretary is requested to take steps for the equipment of the library as indicated in paragraph 5 (c) above.

7. The Secretary, Representative Assembly, is requested to suggest means for reducing the expenditure incurred on lunch.

8. The Chief Engineer is requested to take immediate steps for the preparation of the plans and estimates called for in paragraph 5 (*a*) above, and also to report what re-adjustments are possible in the sanctioned grants of the Public Works Department with a view to enable Government to pass final orders on the question of sanctioning the construction of a Hall designed to meet the requirements of the Mysore University and the Representative Assembly.

R. RANGA RAO,
Ex-officio *Secretary to Government, Representative Assembly, Legislative Council and Economic Conference.*

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Refunds and Remissions.

READ—

Subject No. 3 of the Representative Assembly of June 1925, in the matter of empowering Amildars to sanction refunds up to Rs. 50 of the amounts recovered in the sales held in the Revenue Department when they are set aside.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1525—25-26, dated the 18th December 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the powers of refunds and remissions of the Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars may be enlarged and submitting proposals in this behalf.

ORDER No. R. 4314-6—L. R. 149-24-87, DATED 26TH FEBRUARY—6TH MARCH 1926.

The question of empowering Amildars to sanction the grant of refunds, within certain limits, so as to avoid delay, in obtaining refunds, is being pressed on the attention of Government by the Representative Assembly Members for some years past. In Government Order No. R. 1781-90—L. R. 320-20-78, dated the 16th October 1923, the Amildars were empowered to sanction refunds of land revenue overpaid up to Rs. 25, the Sub-Division Officers being authorised to exercise powers

up to Rs. 100. The Revenue Commissioner has now submitted the following proposals for delegating additional powers in regard to sanctioning refunds and remissions of Land Revenue to these two classes of officers, in the interests of the more efficient despatch of work.

(1) *Powers of the Sub-Division Officers.*—The powers of refund and writing off, now being exercised by the Deputy Commissioners, may also be exercised by the Sub-Division Officers, all doubtful cases being referred by the latter to the former.

(2) *Amildars and Deputy Amildars may be authorised.*—(i) To write off demands made in error (under Land Revenue and Cesses) and to sanction refunds under the same items, where it is clear that Government were not, in the first instance or have since ceased to be, entitled to such amounts, subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 50.

(ii) To sanction payment of refunds up to a limit of Rs. 500 if they are based upon an order, passed by a higher and competent authority and communicated to them, a copy of such order being attached to the formal order sanctioning refund.

(iii) Sanction to refunds in all cases should be accorded by local officers within three years of the date of credit of the amount as at present.

2. On a careful consideration of the representations made in the Representative Assembly, and the proposals submitted by the Revenue Commissioner in the matter of effecting further decentralization, Government are pleased to direct that the Sub-Division Officers and the Amildars including Deputy Amildars be vested with the following additional powers:—

(1). *Refunds.*—Amildars and Deputy Amildars as well as Sub-Division Officers are authorised to sanction refunds of sale amounts credited to the final head up to the limit of their powers of sanction in respect of such sales, provided (i) that such refunds should not be sanctioned before the expiry of the period prescribed for appeal against the cancellation of the sale; (ii) that all cases, in which there is any doubt, or the time limit of three years is exceeded, will be reported to the Deputy Commissioner for orders as heretofore.

(2) *Remissions.*—The Sub-Division Officers are empowered to write off Government dues, in respect of assessment on lands, acquired for public purposes under sanction of Government.

(3) As regards the grant of powers to Sub-Division Officers to write off demands in error and irrecoverable items of Land Revenue not exceeding Rs. 100, Government consider that no change in the rules is called for at present.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Report on Public Instruction in Mysore.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore, for the year 1924-25, submitted by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, with his letter No. C. P. R. 49 of 25-26, dated the 16th November 1925.

ORDER No. E. 5078-128—EDN. 163-25-3, DATED 17TH MARCH 1926.

Recorded.

2. *Direction and Inspection.*—Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A., continued in charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Education till the 5th January 1925, when he proceeded on leave and was succeeded by Mr. K. Matthan, B.A., as acting Inspector-General of Education, who was later on confirmed in the appointment. Mr. Balasundaram Iyer toured for 35 days and visited 141 institutions. During the five months and a half that he was in charge, Mr. Matthan, toured for 44 days and inspected 109 institutions. Both the officers attended meetings and conferences and Mr. Matthan also inspected 15 subordinate offices. While recognising the limitations on the time available to the Inspector-General for touring, in view of the large number of meetings and conferences which he has to attend either as Chairman or as Member, Government consider that the time to be devoted by him for inspection could be increased in the interests of efficient supervision of the departmental administration, especially as an Assistant Inspector-General of Education of sufficiently high status has been sanctioned, in addition to the Personal Assistant of the grade of a District Inspector, to relieve him of much of the administrative routine and help him in the formulation of schemes of development.

The reorganisation of the higher Inspectorate, according to which the old Circle Inspectors with territorial jurisdiction were replaced by three Provincial Officers, each responsible for the supervision and development of a grade or subject of education, was given effect to during the year. The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools toured for 115 days and inspected all the schools under his charge, twice during the year and all the hostels and minor aided institutions once, besides inspecting some of the schools directly under the Inspector-General which he was specially required to do. The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools was on tour for 129 days and inspected 339 schools and 26 subordinate educational offices. The number of days he was on tour fell short of the minimum prescribed by 51 days. The Inspector of Science

Education toured for 111 days, exclusive of the period spent by him on deputation in the Madras Presidency and inspected, the work of the Science Sections in the High Schools both Government and Aided, and of Science teaching in the three Kannada High Schools attached to the Training College and District Normal Schools of Tumkur and Shimoga, besides visiting other District Normal Schools to examine the system of instruction given in these schools in Nature Study. He visited also 20 selected Middle Schools with a view to report on the measures necessary for starting instruction in Elementary Science in the Middle Schools. The Inspector-General has reported that the object of the reorganisation of the Higher Inspectorate could not be fully achieved, as some of the schools are excluded from the jurisdiction of the Inspectors who consequently could not deal as a whole with the problems of the grades and aspects of education for which they are severally held responsible. Government have defined the functions of these Inspectors on a careful examination of all the issues involved and consider that it is an advantage to have the problems of Girls' Education investigated independently by Women Inspectresses. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools should therefore continue to report direct to the Inspector-General of Education, who will co-ordinate the problems and issues of Girls' Education with the somewhat different ones presented by the education of boys, in formulating the general policy and scheme of educational organisation and development.

The Inspectress of Girls' Schools toured for 131 days and inspected all the 62 schools in her direct charge and visited 246 other schools. The period of her touring fell short of the prescribed minimum by 69 days and this cannot be considered satisfactory, though there has been an improvement in her inspection work as compared with that of the previous year, when only 24 out of 32 schools in her direct charge and 172 other schools, were inspected or visited. The Deputy Inspectress toured for 151 days and inspected 81 out of 107 schools in her direct charge, besides visiting 92 other schools in charge of the Assistant Inspectresses. Of the 26 schools left uninspected, 8 schools are reported to have been either not working or closed temporarily, but why the remaining schools were not inspected has not been explained. It should be a standing instruction to all officers in the Inspectorate that no school in their direct charge which is working should be left uninspected during the year.

The period of touring of the District Inspectors except that of Tumkur fell short of the prescribed minimum. The itineration of the District Inspectors of Mysore, Chitaldrug and Mysore (Urdu) was quite inadequate, the number of days spent by them on tour being 157, 142 and 140, respectively. Among Assistant Inspectresses, the number of days toured out by Miss Yusuf Ali was only 89 out of 285 days she was in charge of both the Bangalore and Mysore Circles (Urdu), which cannot be considered satisfactory. Some of the Girls' Schools were left uninspected during the year. This is a matter for great concern, as in the present condition of many of the Girls' Schools, regular inspection is necessary to keep them going satisfactorily.

The itineration of the Assistant Inspectors of Kankanhalli, Nelamangala, Bowringpet, Chikballapur, Chintamani, Kolar, Gubbi, Maddagiri, Malvalli, Hassan, Narasimharajapura, Shikarpur, Tirthahalli, Davangere, Kolar (Urdu) and Shimoga (Urdu) Ranges was satisfactory, while that of the Assistant Inspectors in charge of Channapatna, Dodballapur, Tumkur, Chamrajnagar, Hunsur, Krishnarajpete, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Channagiri, Sagar, Challakere, Chitaldrug, Bangalore (Urdu) and Mysore (Urdu) Ranges was much below the prescribed minimum. The number of schools inspected by Mr. B. Venkatasubba Sastry, Assistant Inspector of Chamrajnagar Range and by Mr. B. Krishna Rao, Assistant Inspector of Hiriyur Range was only 50 and 79, respectively for 113 and 180 days of touring, which is quite unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General has reported that almost all Inspecting Officers have represented that the minimum number of days prescribed for touring, *viz.*, 200 is too high, and that it requires reduction in view of the large amount of administrative work that falls on these officers and the fact that no inspection is possible during certain seasons of the year. His proposals in this matter as well as that of improving the personnel of the subordinate inspecting agency are awaited.

Besides inspection of the departmental officers, 985 schools were visited by Members of Council and Officers of the Government belonging to other departments. A large number of benefactions received from the public for educationol purposes is a clear evidence of the keen interest displayed by the people in educational development.

3. *General Statistics.*—The number of institutions both public and private decreased from 9,084 to 8,002, but the number of pupils under instruction rose from 3,03,092 to 3,06,195. The decrease in the number of schools is reported to be due to the permanent closing of a large number of Village Aided Schools and Adult Night Schools which were kept temporarily closed for the last two years in the hope of being revived as qualified teachers became available. This is not a matter for surprise as the existence of these schools is dependent on the uncertain and precarious contributions of the villagers to supplement the Government grant. The Inspector-General reports that even the increase of grant by Rs. 2 per mensem sanctioned by the Government, has not helped to revive these schools. Government however, observe that such schools temporarily closed should not have been taken into account for purposes of statistics in the reports of previous years, as such an arrangement vitiates the value of statistics as not representing the actual state of affairs, besides exaggerating the extent of the decrease in the year in which they are taken into account. It is however gratifying to note that in spite of the decrease in the number of schools, there has been an increase in the number of pupils under instruction, though the increase is very much more than the figures indicate, as the attendance of the schools closed temporarily which had been taken into account in previous years has been left out in the present report. The percentage of boys and girls at school to their total population of school-going age was 55·21 and 13·89 as against 55·03 and 13·14 in the previous year and that of both boys and girls to the total population of the school-going age was 34·83 as against 34·48 in 1923-24. There was one institution for every 3·68 square miles of area and 732 of the population and one out of every 2·87 of the school-going age population was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was about the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1 in 19.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on education (exclusive of University Education) both direct and indirect, rose from Rs. 44,98,598 to Rs. 47,57,967 or Rs. 2,59,369 more than that of the previous year. Of this, Rs. 35,06,752 or 73·69% was met from State Funds, Rs. 6,46,485 or 13·59% from Local Funds, Rs. 45,399 or ·96% from Municipal Funds, Rs. 3,31,941 or 6·98% from fees and Rs. 2,27,390 or 4·78% from other sources. Of the total amount of expenditure on education, Rs. 27,54,448 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 7,71,592 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,14,665 on Municipal schools, Rs. 3,37,544 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 7,79,718 for other purposes. The average cost of education per head of population rose from Re. 0-12-3 to Re. 0-12-11 and of this, Re. 0-9-7 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-9-3 in the previous year.

In addition to the five District Boards which are levying the Education Cess, the Mysore District Board has consented to levy a similar cess from the current year. The entire annual income from the cess in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts has been utilised for recurring expenditure, leaving a small percentage to cover unforeseen expenditure and fluctuations in collections. Proposals for the utilisation of the balance available out of the recurring annual income in Shimoga and Hassan Districts are said to be under consideration. Out of cess collections including the accumulated balances available, *viz.*, Rs. 8,40,119, a sum of Rs. 3,40,480 was spent during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,99,639 available for further expenditure, mostly of a non-recurring nature, such as on building and equipment. Only two more districts, *viz.*, Kolar and Kadur are holding aloof and the provision of additional educational facilities in these districts has been very much retarded for want of funds. It is hoped that these districts will fall ere long into the line and render uniform development of education possible throughout the State.

In view of the steady growth of expenditure in the Department, Government considered it necessary to develop a system of internal administrative audit and maintenance of accounts so as to keep the Head of the Department constantly informed of the financial results of working of the Department and enable him to use the available resources to the best advantage. A Financial Branch under an Officer of the Accounts Department has been organised as a part of the office of the Inspector-General of Education and entrusted with the work of accounts, audit and finances of the Department.

5. *Collegiate and High School Education.*—There were 9 Collegiate High Schools as in the previous year, of which 5 were Government and 4 Aided. Of 1,346 students (including private candidates) sent up for the University Entrance Examination, 489 passed giving a percentage of 36 as against 32·18 in the previous

year. Taking only the number of regular students sent up for the examination, 341 passed out of 915, giving a percentage of 37·15. The percentage of passes (taking only regular students) in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, was very good, being 61, while those of the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and Wesleyan Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, were poor, being 29,32 and 32·5, respectively. A special morning class was opened in the Government Collegiate High School, Bangalore, for the benefit of failed University Entrance students, who could not secure admission to the regular classes. The number of High Schools for boys on 30th June 1925 was 22 with a total attendance of 6,935 (including the pupils in the Entrance Classes) as against 21 schools with 7,012 pupils in the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was due to the opening of a new High School at Nanjangud. Another High School has also been opened at Tirthahalli with effect from July 1925, to serve the needs of the Malnad parts. The decrease in the strength of the schools is reported to be due to the comparatively low percentage of passes in the Lower Secondary Examination of 1925. Four hundred and sixty-two students were subsequently admitted to the IV Form under the discretionary provisions of the Lower Secondary Examination rules and if these are taken into account, the number of pupils in the High School classes would be 7,397 as against 7,012 in the previous year. Thirteen additional sections were opened in some of the High Schools with a view to provide for the increasing number of students seeking admission. To meet further demands for seats during the current year, two additional sections have been opened in the High Schools at Bangalore, besides three sections of the special morning classes for the benefit of the failed S. S. L. C. candidates. The Inspector-General reports that the programme of development of High Schools for boys laid down in Government Order No. E. 5350-3—Edn. 218-22-15, dated 8th March 1923, has been worked out and that there is demand for more High Schools in other places. He is requested to submit a fresh programme for opening High Schools in places where they are required in the order of urgency, to be worked out as funds become available. Two thousand four hundred and thirty-eight students sat for the S. S. L. C. Examination, of whom 1,054 were declared eligible for College Course and Public Service, giving a percentage of 43 as against 46 in the previous year. The results of the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, the Government High School, Hassan, and the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, were particularly good, the percentage of passes being 87, 65 and 75, respectively, while those of the High Schools at Davangere, Malleswaram, Chikmagalur, London Mission Collegiate High School, Bangalore, and the Sarada Vilas High School, Mysore, were poor, the percentage of passes being 36, 36, 35, 34 and 33, respectively.

6. *Middle Schools.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 192 to 205 and their strength from 20,697 to 21,137. The number of Incomplete Middle Schools was 321 with a strength of 6,956 as against 313 with a strength of 6,912 in the previous year. The Inspector-General states that these Incomplete Middle Schools which represent a compromise between the policy laid down in the orders on Education Memorandum that the Middle Schools should be uniformly of a bilingual type and the demand of the people to continue the purely Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, are not, for various reasons, working satisfactorily, and that the whole question is under consideration of the Department. The number of pupils who sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination was 4,609 and the number successful was 1,989, giving a percentage of 43·1 as against 49·4 in the previous year and 54·2 in 1922-23. Three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight candidates sat for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 1,458 passed, giving a percentage of 39·6 as against 37·2 in the previous year and 48·3 in 1922-23. The percentage of passes is decreasing year by year and a Committee is reported to have been appointed to examine the question. The report of the Committee is awaited. Thirty Adi-Karnataka students passed the English and twenty-five the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination.

7. *Primary Schools.*—For reasons given in the earlier part of the Review, the number of Primary Schools for boys decreased from 6,554 to 5,448, but the strength increased from 2,09,218 to 2,11,902 including 20,184 girls. Of the total number of schools, 3,100 were Government institutions as against 2,742 in the previous year and 2,412 in 1922-23. Out of the total attendance of 2,11,902, no less than 1,30,113 or more than 61·5 per cent were reading in the First Year or Infant Class and a large

proportion of these pupils are reported to remain two or three years in the same class. This state of affairs is not peculiar to Mysore, as the following extract from the Eighth Quinquennial Review of Progress of Education in India (1917-1922) will show.

"The figures show that out of the total attendance at schools and colleges in India, of 7,594,000, no less than 4,898,000 are reading in Infant and First Classes. The foundation appears excessive for the superstructure, but they are laid in part on a shifting sand of casual attendance, in part on a stagnant morass of neglected, ignorance." Owing to the casual attendance and the large number of pupils in each school, stagnation is to some extent inevitable under the ordinary conditions of a Single-teacher Primary School. However, the retardation of pupils in the lower classes is a problem which cuts at the root of educational progress and deserves the serious attention of the Department.

Compulsory education was in force, though not working satisfactorily, in 240 centres as in the previous year and the total number of children of compulsory age attending schools in these centres was 43,530 as against 32,938 in the previous year showing an increase of 32 per cent.

8. *Training Institutions.*—In the eight training schools for men and three for women, there were in all 403 pupils under instruction, as against 601 in the previous year. The reduction in the number of pupils under training is due to the extension of the Lower Secondary Course from one to two years and the consequent reduction in the number of teachers for the first year class. In the Collegiate (Preliminary), Secondary, Upper Secondary, and Lower Secondary Grade Final Examinations, the number of passes was 10, 3, 7 and 63, respectively. Of these, 11 were girls who passed the Lower Secondary Training Final Examination. The results in the Shimoga and Kolar District Normal Schools in the Lower Secondary Preliminary Examination were bad, being only 24 and 21 per cent, respectively. It is observed that these District Normal Schools also fared badly in the previous year. The Graduate Training Class in the Training College, Mysore, has been abolished from the current year as the B. T. Course has been started in the University.

9. *Special Schools.*—The Industrial Schools are under the department of Industries and Commerce exept a few schools for girls. There were in all 18 Industrial Schools including one for girls with a total strength of 1,195. The School of Engineering continued to be popular. The number of pupils under instruction being 221 as against 214 in the previous year. The number of candidates who appeared for the Final Examination in Electrical Engineering (Higher and Lower) was 36, of whom 29 passed. The number appeared in the Mechanical Engineer was 21, of whom 18 passed. In Civil Engineering Examination, 3 out of 4 passed. The number of schools imparting instruction in commercial subjects was 4, of which, 2 were Government, one was aided and one was unaided. As, under the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme, Commercial subjects have been included in the optional group, provision for teaching these subjects has been made in some of the High Schools. The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind, Mysore, maintained its popularity with 70 pupils on the rolls as against 62 in the previous year. Of the total strength, 43 were in the Blind Section and 27 in the Deaf Section, of whom 4 were girls.

There were three Sanskrit Colleges, of which, 2 were Government and 1 was aided with a total strength of 271 pupils. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, has been thrown open for the admission of all pupils irrespective of caste or creed and the Inspector-General reports that this concession has so far been availed of by only the Lingayet Community. The courses of studies in this institution have also been revised and the opening of a Primary School in the Bangalore City has been sanctioned recently to serve as a feeder to the school department of this College as well as to Middle Schools. The number of other Sanskrit Schools was 48 with a strength of 1,647 as against 47 and 1,536 in the previous year. The report of the Committee appointed to examine the question of Sanskrit education in the State is stated to be under consideration.

10. *Women's Education.*—There were 5 English High Schools for girls with a total strength of 203, 1 Kannada High School with 26 pupils, 22 Middle Schools with 1,274 pupils, 53 Incomplete Middle Schools with 902 pupils, 700 Primary Schools with 35,901 pupils, 3 Training Schools with 60 pupils and 1 Industrial School with 14 pupils. The percentage of girls under instruction to the total number of girls of the school-going age was 13·89 as against 13·14 in the previous year. In the University Entrance Examination, 8 passed out of 13 examined, in the S. S. L. C., 31 out of 58, in the English Lower Secondary, 102 out of 178 and in the Vernacular

Lower Secondary 265 out of 750. The results of the Training Examination of the Upper Secondary Grade (preliminary) were 4 passed out of 4, in the Lower Secondary Grade (preliminary) 26 out of 70 and in the final 11 out of 14. One of the students of the Vani Vilas Institute, stood first in the State in the University Entrance Examination which is very creditable. The total expenditure on the Education for girls was Rs. 5,88,011 as against Rs. 5,37,190 in the previous year and of this, a sum of Rs. 3,85,140 was met from the State Funds, Rs. 1,25,724 from Local Funds, Rs. 14,147 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 8,004 from fees and Rs. 54,996 from other sources. The average annual expenditure per pupil was Rs. 347 in English High Schools, Rs. 79 in Middle Schools, Rs. 495 in Technical Schools and Rs. 15 in Primary Schools, the corresponding figures for boys being Rs. 74, Rs. 33 (Kannada Middle Schools) Rs. 99 and Rs. 8, respectively.

11. *Education of Special Communities.*—The Advisory Committee for Mahomedan Education met twice during the year and is reported to have discussed several important questions relating to the education of Mahomedans and their views are stated to have been of great help to the Department in the disposal of these questions. The total number of Hindustani Schools for boys and girls decreased from 1,033 to 932 with a strength of 3,6401 as against 33,736 in the previous year. Of the total number, one was a Vernacular High School, 20 were Middle Schools, 70 were Incomplete Middle Schools, 840 were Primary Schools and one was a Training School. The cause for the decrease in the number of schools is the same as in the case of general Primary Schools. There were also 4,063 Mahomedan pupils reading in general schools which gives a total of 40,391 pupils under instruction as against 41,580 pupils in the previous year. The results of the public examinations in the case of boys were 13 passes in the University Entrance Examination, 58 passes in the S. S. L. C. Examination, 117 passes out of 256 candidates in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 202 out of 464 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination and 32 out of 60 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, while the number of passes among girls was one in the S. S. L. C. Examination, four out of 21 in the Teachers' Certificate Examination, six out of 11 in the English Lower Secondary Examination and 133 out of 274 in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination.

12. *Education of Depressed Classes.*—The number of schools for Depressed Classes rose from 592 to 609 with a strength of 15,719 as against 13,661 in the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 429 were Government, 179 were Aided and one was a Special Institution. Of the Government Institutions, three were Middle Schools and 426 Primary Schools. There were 23 institutions giving practical instruction in Weaving, Leather work, Smithy, Mat-making and Basket-making. The Adi-Karnataka Boarding Institution at Mysore, Tumkur and Chikmagalur continued to work satisfactorily. The demand for admission to these institutions is increasing year by year and proposals for increasing the limit of admission to the Chikmagalur Boarding School from 24 to 40 are under consideration. In view of the large number of applications from students of High School Classes for admission into the Boarding Home, Bangalore, the provision for such admission has been increased to 80. The results of the Central Adi-Karnataka Institute at Mysore were very good, 19 boys passing out of 27 in English Lower Secondary Examination and 12 out of 15 in the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, two being placed in the first class. It is gratifying to note that the public sentiment against the admission of Adi-Karnataka and Adi-Dravida pupils into the general schools is weakening and that there were 4,017 such pupils in general schools as against 3,294 in the previous year.

13. *Scholarships.*—The total amount spent during the year on scholarships from State Funds was 1,69,412. The allotments for various scholarships were fully utilised without allowing any appreciable lapses to occur. In deference to the representations made in the Representative Assembly for an increased allotment for Backward Class Scholarships, an additional sum of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned by Government for the purpose and this amount will be utilised for the award of additional scholarships during the current year.

14. *Educational Buildings and Equipment.*—With a view to clearly define the agency for carrying out the work of construction, improvement and repair of school-buildings, the responsibility of the Education and Public Works Departments was

fixed on the basis of the capital value of the buildings. Maintenance of all educational buildings of which the capital value is Rs. 33,333 and below and all repairs, improvements and original works in respect of such buildings have to be undertaken by the Education Department, provided the estimated cost does not exceed Rs. 5,000. All other works exceeding the limits have to be attended to by the Public Works Department.

A sum of Rs. 2,00,621 was spent during the year on educational buildings of all kinds as against Rs. 1,88,914 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 69,338 was spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 1,31,283 by the Education Department. A sum of Rs. 39,908 was spent on High Schools, Rs. 21,413 on Middle Schools, Rs. 59,974 on Primary Schools, Rs. 16,342 on Kannada Girls' Schools, Rs. 15,669 on Hindustani Schools, Rs. 9,337 on Grant-in-aid for school buildings and Rs. 24,763 on repairs of school buildings. The full amount provided in the Education budget for buildings could not be utilised, as some of the District Boards did not convey their approval to the programme. The total amount actually spent on articles of equipment was Rs. 1,08,109, though orders were placed to the extent of Rs. 1,44,790. A sum of Rs. 2,936 was also paid as grants to aided institutions towards the purchase of furniture and equipment. The Inspector-General has submitted a list of essential articles of equipment necessary for the various kinds of schools costing about six lakhs of rupees and has suggested that the supply of these articles may be spread over a period of five years. The proposal is under the consideration of Government.

The accommodation in many of the schools is in urgent need of improvement and the construction of a large number of school buildings should be undertaken in the next few years. To facilitate these objects, a revision of the type designs for Primary and Middle School buildings is under consideration.

15. *Hostels.*—The number of hostels increased from 51 to 55, but their strength decreased from 2,298 to 1,860. The cause of decline in the number of boarders is not explained. Of the total number of hostels, 19 were Government, 31 aided and 5 unaided. Ten of the hostels were attached to Middle Schools. In view of the large commitments for building grants in the past and the number of fresh applications pending disposal, a sum of Rs. 48,000 has been provided in the budget for 1925-26 for making grants for buildings. To ensure the proper working of these hostels and to see that the maintenance grant sanctioned is utilised to the best advantage, Government have recently laid down that, as far as possible, every hostel should have a Resident Warden who should preferably be a teacher in one of the local schools and of a status that will command the respect and confidence of the boarders.

16. *Other Activities.*—The scout movement continued to be popular and the number of scout troops increased from 133 to 162 and the strength from 3,048 to about 3,500. The Sixth Annual Meeting of the Headquarter Council was held under the presidency of Sir K. G. Gupta, K. C. S. I., and a combined rally of the City and Civil and Military Station Scouts was also held under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. W. P. Barton, C. S. I., C. I. E., former British Resident in Mysore. The team which competed for the All-India Ambulance Trophy at Calcutta won distinction standing second in the list.

17. The Government are glad to note that the working of the Department under Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer and Mr. K. Matthan during the year under review was satisfactory and that the Department exhibited zeal in carrying out the reforms introduced during the year, though it must be observed that the work of inspection of the Inspectorial Staff still leaves much room for improvement. The working of the revised S. S. L. C. Scheme, the introduction of Vocational Instruction in High and Middle Schools as far as funds permit and the improvement in the work of the subordinate Inspectorate should receive continued attention of the Department.

The immediate problems before the Department relate to the consolidation as well as expansion of the scheme of Compulsory Primary Education, the improvement of the training courses for Primary and Middle School Teachers, the training of teachers with a view to the effective introduction of the teaching of Elementary Science in Middle Schools, and the formulation of a tentative scheme of medical inspection in all classes of schools in the State.

B. NAGAPPA,
Chief Secretary to Government.
(in charge).

Portraits of His Highness the Maharaja.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 13614-25—G. M. 20-18-29, dated 7th January 1919 directing that fifty coloured portraits of His Highness the Maharaja framed in teakwood be kept for sale at Rs. 15 per portrait at the marginally noted Offices.

(1) Office of each of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
(2) The Government Book Depot, Fort, Bangalore City.
(3) The Arts and Crafts Depot.

2. Para 2 of Government Order No. G. 3952-4011—G. M. 72-22-64, dated 29th August 1923, requesting the Superintendent, Government Printing, among other matters to send the remaining coloured portraits of His Highness except 30 to the Curator, Government Book Depot, for sale to the public at rates noted in the margain.

Coloured portraits—	Rs.
(1) With ordinary teak frame	15 each
(2) Assorted portraits with teak frame at	20 each
(3) Portraits with high class gilt frame	27 each

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. 2262 of 19th January 1926, from the Superintendent, Government Printing, stating that in view of a large number of portraits remaining unsold, the prices of portraits referred to above be reduced as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Coloured portraits with ordinary teak frame	10 each
(2) Assorted portraits with better frame	15 each
(3) Portraits with high class gilt frame	25 each

ORDER No. G. 7495-506—G. M. 7-25-15, DATED 19TH MARCH 1926.

The proposal of the Superintendent to reduce the prices of the various classes of portraits is approved. Thirty of the portraits of the above classes as well as all the copies of the satin portraits may be kept for supply to Government Offices and Schools in future, and the rest sold at the prices now approved.

The fact that the prices of portraits have been reduced may be advertised and action taken to effect a speedy sale of the copies available.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Administration Reports.

READ—

The Administration Reports of the several District Boards in the State during the year 1924-25.

ORDER No. L. 5931-44—L. B. 101-25-14, DATED 10TH MARCH 1926.

In pursuance of the instructions issued in Government Order No. L. 7848-70—M. 135-23-1, dated the 2nd April 1924, a consolidated review is issued on the Administration Reports of all the District Boards in the State for the year 1924-25.

2. *Number of Local Bodies.*—There were eight District Boards, 76 Taluk Boards and 817 Village Panchayets in all, working at the close of the year.

3. *Meetings and Attendance.*—All the District Boards held the prescribed number of meetings during the year. Out of 76 Taluk Boards, the prescribed number of meetings was not held in the case of six Boards in the Tumkur District, four in each of the districts of Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur, three in Chitaldrug, two in Kolar and one in the Hassan District. The Taluk Boards of Gundlupet and Nanjangud in the Mysore District failed to hold the prescribed number of meetings not only this year, but also during the previous year. This is unsatisfactory.

Out of the 817 Village Panchayets, only 46 held the prescribed number of meetings, while a large number of them did not hold meetings at all during the year. Government regret to observe that there has been no appreciable improvement at all in this matter. Government trust that with the coming into force of the new Regulation which is under consideration before the Legislative Council, the Village Panchayets will show greater zeal in the working of their village affairs.

4. *Bye-laws Framed and Fresh Imposts.*—Vaccination Bye-laws framed under the Vaccination Regulation in the Channagiri Taluk, were approved by Government. Rules framed by the District Board, Shimoga District, for the issue of duplicates of debenture bonds of the Shimoga District Board Railway, in lieu of those lost or destroyed, were approved by Government. The Bangalore District Board has proposed the levy of Railway Cess at 3 pies per rupee for a period of five years to finance the Bangalor-Hosur Railway project. The question is under the consideration of Government. Sanction was accorded to the levy of Education Cess in the Mysore District at 6 pies per rupee, on all items of revenue on which local cess is levied, with effect from 1st July 1925. Two districts, *viz.*, Kolar and Kadur have not yet levied the Education Cess. The levy of the cess is proposed to be made compulsory in the District Boards Bill.

5. *Finance Committee and Audit of Accounts.*—The accounts of the several District Boards for 1923-24 were audited by the Local Audit Staff of the Comptroller's Office and no serious irregularities were noticed. The Finance Committee of the Bangalore District Board met three times and eight meetings were adjourned for want of quorum. Since that Committee failed to frame and submit the District Board Budget Estimates for 1925-26 in time, it was dissolved and a new Committee was constituted by the Board, which compiled the District Board Budget and also checked the Taluk Board Budgets. The Committees in the other District Boards met several times during the year to dispose of questions relating to their finances and continued to take great interest in framing their budgets and in supervising the accounts. Government however observe that no action has yet been taken in any District Board for the introduction of a systematic arrangement for checking the accounts of each Board as suggested in para 5 of their review on the District Board Administration Reports during 1923-24.

6. *Demand, Collection and Balance under House, Shop and Mohatarfa Taxes.*—The current demand under this head was Rs. 3,21,259 and the arrear demand was Rs. 2,17,768 as against Rs. 2,89,350 and Rs. 1,19,929, respectively, in the previous year. The total amount collected under both these heads was Rs. 3,00,741, as against Rs. 2,72,547 in the previous year. The collection of the current revenue as compared with the current demand in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Kadur Districts was poor. The collection of current revenue in the Tumkur District was observed to be very poor last year also. The details of demand or collection under arrears, have not been furnished in the case of Bangalore, Chitaldrug, Kolar and Mysore Districts. This information should invariably be given in the future reports. The arrears at the close of the year under review amount to Rs. 2,38,286 as compared with Rs. 1,36,732 at the end of the previous year. Government regret to observe that the arrears of this year are nearly double that of last year. Government hope that vigorous steps will be taken for reducing them appreciably. Steps should also be taken for the reduction of the arrears in all the Village Panchayets which are also reported to be very heavy in all the districts, generally.

7. *General Financial Condition.*—The income and expenditure of all the local bodies under ordinary items amounted to Rs. 15,11,742 and Rs. 16,56,341 against Rs. 18,34,679 and Rs. 17,68,343, respectively, during the previous year, and those under extraordinary items were Rs. 15,25,509 and Rs. 10,14,837, against Rs. 7,71,076 and Rs. 12,32,369, respectively, during 1923-24. The expenditure under ordinary items exceeded the income in all the districts, except Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur, while under extraordinary items, the expenditure in the case of Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts, was more than the income. As in the previous year, the main items of ordinary and extraordinary income were Local Cess and House and Mohatarfa taxes in all districts, and Railway and Education Cesses in the districts where they were levied. The main items of ordinary expenditure in all districts were for Public Works executed by the Public Works Department, Administration and Collection Charges, Medical Relief and Sanitation. Railway charges in the Kolar, Tumkur,

Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts, and contribution towards education charges in the Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, constituted the main items of extraordinary expenditure. The financial condition of the Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug District Boards cannot be considered to be sound. Government hope that necessary steps will be taken during the current year for improving the situation. The closing balance at the credit of the several District Boards was Rs. 13,68,154 against Rs. 16,21,102 during 1923-24, the amount for the Tumkur District being the largest, *viz.*, over rupees six lakhs. There was a deficit balance in the case of the Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts. The outlay for works executed by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 5,48,323 and the amount spent by the Civil Department for Public Works was Rs. 1,86,914. The Mysore and Bangalore Districts have spent the largest amount, under the former head, and Mysore and Kolar, under the latter head. The amount spent for road works during the year was Rs. 4,03,739. The condition of roads is reported to have been fairly satisfactory in the Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. It is reported that in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts, several important roads require special repairs at a heavy cost to make them fit for motor and other heavy traffic. In the case of the Kadur District, it is stated that the District Board should be relieved of a portion of the expenditure by the transfer of some roads to the Public Works Department.

8. *Drinking Water Wells.*—The amount spent by all the Boards was Rs. 90,407 as against Rs. 1,18,127 during the previous year. In all, 298 wells were completed and 946 were in several stages of completion. The balance at the credit of the fund in the Hassan, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts was Rs, 51,126, the details for the other districts not being furnished. Owing to adverse seasonal conditions, a large number of new well works was undertaken in the Tumkur District, though the number of incomplete works in the district was also large. The number of wells completed was the largest in the Tumkur Disirict, being 106, Mysore and Kolar coming next, the numbers being 48 and 38, respectively. The delay in completing the large number of well works in progress in the several districts is said to be due to want of skilled labour and adverse seasonal conditions.

9. *Lapses.*—Under public works executed by Civil Departments, the amount that lapsed during the year in all the districts aggregated Rs. 1,28,969 against Rs. 1,19,940 during the last year. The lapses were heavy in the Mysore and Bangalore Districts, being more than 50 per cent of the year's grant. The heavy lapse in the Mysore District is said to be due to the District Fund quota of Rs. 40,000 provided for constructing bridges across the Cauvery and Kapini at T. Narsipur not being used, as the works were not commenced by Government. No explanation has been furnished for the heavy lapse in the Bangalore District. It is however reported that stringent instructions have been issued to all Taluk Boards to complete all works which have been in progress for a long time.

10. *Medical Relief, etc.*—The Local Fund Dispensary at Hura in the Nanjangud Taluk sanctioned last year, was opened during the year. Another dispensary for Honnavalli in the Tiptur Taluk was sanctioned during the year and opened in August. Two new dispensaries were newly sanctioned to be opened at Akkihebbal and Kagalvadi in the Mysore District. In addition to these, another dispensary at Hulikere in the Tirthahalli Taluk has also been sanctioned out of the Malnad Improvement Funds. Twelve new Vaidyasalas were opened during the year. The number of patients treated during the year in all the dispensaries maintained out of District Funds, was 17,41,862 against 17,03,042 in the previous year. In the 98 Vaidyasalas, 4,82,802 patients were treated as against 4,34,255 during the previous year. The number of labour cases attended to by 137 midwives was 8,435 against 8,675 cases by 129 midwives during 1923-24. The number of persons vaccinated was 1,20,062 against 1,08,924 in 1923-24.

11. *Village Sanitation Rules.*—Village sanitation rules were newly introduced into 51 villages during the year under review and 429 persons were prosecuted for the infringement of these rules. Of these, 248 persons were convicted and a sum of Rs. 416-6-0 was recovered as fines.

12. *Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births and deaths recorded during the year was 77,691 and 1,02,740 against 91,721 and 96,318, respectively, during 1923-24. Plague, cholera and small-pox prevailed in all the districts in a more or less virulent form. The mortality under malarial fever was high in the Mysore and Hassan Districts. Necessary preventive measures are reported to have been adopted for the suppression of these diseases in all the districts.

13. The following important measures were passed during the year in connection with the administration of Local Boards:—

The Local Boards were authorised to depute delegates to the Local Self-Government Conferences held outside the State under certain conditions. The Presidents of District Boards were authorised to inspect Local Fund Dispensaries and the Senior Surgeon was instructed to comply, as far as possible, with the recommendation of the District Board, for the transfer of Medical Officers. Orders were passed on the resolutions of the Local Self-Government Conference on the further development of the Local Boards in the State. The rules relating to the direction and supervision of vaccination in rural parts were amended. The District Boards were empowered to fix the quorum for their Committees, subject to a minimum of 50 per cent of the strength of the Committee.

14. The Shimoga and Kadur District Boards have proposed the transfer of some important District Fund roads to the Public Works Department for want of funds, and the Chikmagalur District Board has prayed for the strengthening of the District Board finances. These proposals will be considered by Government separately, on receipt of definite proposals in each case.

15. *District Board Railways, Mysore District.*—The construction of the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway line which was started in 1919 and ordered to be stopped in 1921 on account of financial stringency, has now been directed to be resumed on the District Board having agreed to raise a Debenture Loan for the purpose and provide for interest and sinking fund charges. A loan of Rs. 8 lakhs was raised. The outlay incurred on the construction of the line during the year was Rs. 21,965. A sum of Rs. 4,29,828 being the accumulated collection under Railway Cess was also made available for the work.

Out of a sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs spent by Government at the outset on the line, one lakh was repaid to Government out of the accumulated Railway Cess Fund.

Shimoga District.—The total amount collected towards the Debenture Loan raised by the Shimoga District Board up to the end of the year for the construction of the District Board Railway was Rs. 3,71,131, which was made over to Government for the construction of the line. The Railway Cess collected so far amounted to Rs. 2,76,329 including accumulated interest. The raising of the balance of the loan and resuming the construction of the Railway line have been referred to Government for orders.

Kadur District.—The Kadur District Board have submitted to Government a scheme for the construction of a Railway from Kadur to Chikmagalur at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs of which, a moiety is to be paid by Government and the other half is proposed to be raised by a Debenture Loan.

Government have since passed orders for constructing the line as a Government concern, on certain conditions accepted by the District Board.

The amount of loan raised for financing the construction of the Chitaldrug-Chikjajur Railway amounted to Rs. 1,57,647. As the District Board was not able to raise further subscriptions to the loan, Government directed that the amount collected may be utilised towards the construction of the line and the Railway be treated as Government line.

16. *General.*—As in the previous year, the non-official members off the District and Taluk Boards, evinced much interest in the administration of these bodies, and took a keen interest in the discussion of the subjects brought before them. The non-official Presidents of the District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan, as also the Vice-Presidents of District and Taluk Boards worked with enthusiasm and Government wish to convey their appreciation of it to these gentlemen. It is however regretted that the members of the Village Panchayets did not take sufficient interest in the working of the Panchayets.

B. N. APPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

APPENDIX I.—Income of District Boards (including Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets) for 1924-25.

Districts	Local cess	House, shop and mohatarfa taxes	Tolls and Ferries	Cattle-pounds	Markets	Fees from Musafirkhanas	Other items	Total ordinary items	Railway cess	Interest on investments	Drinking water well funds	Advances and deposits	Loans	Education cess	Total extraordinary items
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	066	46,160	...	6,284	15,429	324	17,950	2,17,184	..	14,220	15,104	3,565	...	1,32,060	1,64,390
Kolar ...	4,618	36,289	..	2,270	3,480	623	21,249	1,19,409	19,765	9,484	14,167	57,08	...	...	1,21,164
Tumkur ...	1,28,040	[illegible]	1,110	2,996	...	630	10,450	2,07,647	49,177	...	16,118	1,780	...	67,600	1,33,695
Mysore ...	1,70,007	70,944	19,039	4,968	13,495	1,324	32,794	3,11,671	56,628	12,031	4,000	5,740	6,14,270	...	6,93,247
Hassan ...	39,880	31,879	[illegible]	2,237	...	750	26,870 (1)	1,85,563	...	...	...	...	8,988	54,854	78,219
Shimoga ..	91,131	29,952	6,[illegible]	2,923	8,178	509	19,077	1,60,146	31,378	18,644	6,041	4,946	1,[illegible]83	6[illegible],904	1,24,799
Kadur ...	78,207	17,202	13,276	...	...	626	29,327 (2)	1,31,505	67,012	...	4,526	1,055	2,567	...	75,162
Chitaldrug ...	83,569	71,548	1,624	4,319	...	257	15,624	1,78,618	56,917	...	20,481	2,340	470	69,135	1,89,343
Total ...	7,77,868	3,63,395	45,392	33,5[illegible]6	36,627	5,043	2,45,341	15,11,742	3,51,892	54,867	80,460	25,082	6,27,575	3,85,688	15,25,509

(1) Includes Rs. 27,308 and Rs. 74,725, income for District Boards and Taluk Boards, for which details are not furnished.
(2) Rupees 18,002 for [illegible]

EXPENDITURE.

District	Public works by P. W. D.	Public works by Civil Department	Administration and collection	Conservancy and sanitation	Medical Relief	Accommodation to travellers	Cattle pounds	Other items	Total of ordinary items	Railway charges	Interest on investments	Deposits and advances	Drinking water well funds	Education charges	Total of extraordinary items
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore ...	90,808	30,380	10,421	17,610	31,965	4,015	1,036	50,672 (1)	2,57,558	...	..	5,000	1,993	9,103	99,365	1,15,451
Kolar ...	60,[illegible]08	35,265	32,210	17,166	24,465	7,362	1,087	9,248	1,57,340	22,903	...	...	7,813	12,099	...	43,813
Tumkur ..	65,929	18,855	20,649	19,495	24,387	5,795	992	8,529	1,64,424	47,805	...	5,000	476	17,624	25,760	1,26,965
Mysore ...	1,20,002	568,25	25,917	32,347	44,562	8,523	958	36,075 (2)	3,37,369	2,14,661	...	2,000	11,790	14,706	...	3,03,097
Hassan ..	62,000	11,780	10,635	33,185	...	1,788	2,227	71,374 (4)	1,25,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,799 (3)
Shimoga ..	59,726	8,883	20,555	11,701	31,621	6,348	483	12,294	1,51,576	22,949	16,357	...	2,298	5,096	36,192	93,542
Kadur ..	48,129	7,070	14,[illegible]	14,867	20,372	4,732	680	7,401	1,17,774	65,977	1,046	2,000	5,759	6,085	...	1,26,867
Chitaldrug ..	41,181	17,807	21,414	26,942	12,78[illegible]	1,355	891	1,22,820 (5)	2,44,196	1,03,444	...	...	29,529	16,340	23,999	1,83,312
Total ..	5,48,323	1,86,914	1,86,254	1,73,613	1,90,158	42,908	7,909	3,26,167	16,56,341	4,86,744	17,413	2,000	60,[illegible]	81,646	1,90,256	10,14,837

(1) Includes Rs. 38,984 for Miscellaneous contributions.
(2) Do Rs. 26,508 District Board expenditure for which details are not furnished.
(3) Details not furnished separately.
(4) Do for Rs. 69,687 incurred by Taluk Boards.
(5) Includes Rs. 1,00,000 deposited in Government Savings Bank.

APPENDIX II.—Abstract of income and expenditure under ordinary items and closing balance of the District Boards.

District Boards	Income	Expenditure	Closing balance
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	1,14,193	1,75,680	2,70,035
Kolar	92,290	1,00,879	—20,795
Tumkur	99,648	1,00,293	6,11,464
Mysore	2,07,307	2,13,446	4,43,092
Hassan	1,70,759	1,17,772	52,987
Shimoga	83,172	84,015	11,337
Kadur	71,210	66,305	1,11,563
Chitaldrug	99,425	1,96,855	—1,11,529
Total	9,38,004	10,55,245	13,68,154

APPENDIX III.—Demand and Collection under House and Mohatarfa taxes and lapses under P. W. by Civil Departments during 1924-25.

District Boards	House and Mohatarfa Taxes				Expenditure on roads	Lapses under P. W. executed by Civil Department			
	Arrears		Current			Grant	Outlay	Lapse	Percentage of lapses
	Demand	Collection	Demand	Collection					
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bangalore	80,758	....	55,294	46,176	78,640	37,135	16,991	20,144	54·2
Kolar	2,999	....	20,548	19,858	61,428	48,333	39,602	8,731	18
Tumkur	81,513	6,032	70,360	58,368	57,869	29,850	18,640	11,210	37
Mysore	....	....	47,704	47,704	20,124	80,000	30,654	49,346	60·1
Hassan	3,280	2,556	24,953	21,247	51,011	41,747	27,092	14,655	35
Shimoga	1,260	797	15,703	14,852	66,593	75,320	60,339	14,981	19·89
Kadur	623	3,103	12,200	8,500	28,016	31,252	28 016	3,236	10·4
Chitaldrug	47,335	....	74,497	71,548	30,058	29,102	22,436	6,666	23·5
Total	2,17,768	12,488	3,21,259	2,88,253	4,03,739	3,72,739	2,43,770	1,28,969	....

APPENDIX IV—Abstract of Medical Relief, etc., for 1924-25.

District	Local Fund Dispensaries		Vaidyasala and Unani Dispensaries		Midwives		Number of persons vaccinated	Births	Deaths	Deaths from			
	No.	Patients treated	No.	Patients treated	No.	Labour cases attended				Cholera	Small pox	Plague	Malarial fever
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bangalore	20	1,15,214	14	52,872	20	1,920	22,479	10,686	11,167	109	1,622	122	4,779
Kolar	16	1,80,961	11	65,446	13	1,070	18,971	11,002	10,989	64	2,034	100	4,074
Tumkur	14	1,78,041	16	44,065	14	899	16,250	11,528	11,790	8	84	3	4,971
Mysore	28	3,75,165	26	2,20,000	29	1,555	22,964	16,014	26,499	440	1,598	1,118	12,677
Hassan	18	2,24,816	9	20,860	17	729	10,202	6,279	14,017	152	488	317	9,770
Shimoga	26	3,68,169	7	21,295	27	1,211	10,880	8,760	12,002	438	256	101	6,381
Kadur	15	1,80,068	4	35,807	7	305	8,113	3,663	7,877	105	2	120	5,343
Chitaldrug	12	1,19,428	11	22,457	10	746	10,203	9,759	8,399	163	197	912	4,150
Total ..	149	17,41,862	98	4,82,802	137	8,435	1,20,062	77,691	1,02,740	1,488	6,281	2,793	52,145

Promotions in the Police Inspectorate and Sub-Inspectorate.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 2157-9—Pol. 43-22-6, dated 13th September 1922, laying down certain rules in regard to the promotions to and appointments of the executive subordinates of the Police Department.

2. Letter No. C. 1477—24, dated 6th January 1925, from the Inspector-General of Police, forwarding for approval a set of rules for regulating promotions to and in the grade of Inspectors so as to remove discontent caused by the tardy flow of promotions among the younger officers of the Inspectorate and Sub-Inspectorate.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 1477—24, dated 26th June 1925, from the same officer, forwarding extracts of the rules in force in the British Army, Navy *re* age bar, etc., and requesting early orders in the matter.

ORDER No. P. 4382—Pol. 149-24-4, DATED 13TH MARCH 1926.

With a view to remove the discontent among the younger officers in the Inspectorate and Sub-Inspectorate due to long stagnation on the same pay for want of a proper flow of promotions and to improve the efficiency of the Department, the Inspector-General of Police has proposed a set of rules for regulating promotions in the Inspectorate. The main features of the proposal are:—

(1) Provision of an age bar for promotion from the Sub-Inspectorate to the Inspectorate and in the Inspectorate itself from the 4th to the higher class.

(2) Provision of an efficiency bar for the promotion of Inspectors on Rs. 78 to the next higher grade.

(3) Prescribing a pass in the Criminal Higher Examination for promotions to posts in the Inspectorate on Rs. 100 and above.

(4) Making the 1st grade Inspectors on Rs. 150 a selection grade so that promotion to this grade may be made by selection with reference to efficiency and other qualifications and not merely by seniority.

2. On a careful consideration of the proposals of the Inspector-General of Police, Government are pleased to order as follows:—

(1) A pass in the Local Service Criminal Examination (either lower or higher) will be obligatory for all persons who are hereafter appointed permanently as Sub-Inspectors or Inspectors. Persons directly recruited for these posts will, however, be treated as on probation and granted two years' time for passing the Examination failing which they will be liable to be removed from the appointment.

(2) Government do not consider it desirable to prescribe either an age limit for promotion of Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors or an efficiency bar in the grade of Inspectors. The efficiency bar will be applied in the selection of Inspectors for appointment to the grade of Assistant Superintendent of Police, only officers who are law graduates or have passed the Local Service Criminal Higher Examination and who are considered fit for the place by reason of their efficiency, good work and character, being selected for the grade.

3. Sub-paras (3) and (4) of para 1 of Government Order of the 13th September 1922, read in the preamble will be modified to the extent necessitated by this order.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Abolition of Akkibhoja Shops in the Tirthahalli Taluk.

READ—

Subject No. 15 of the Representative Assembly Session of October 1925, brought forward by the members noted in the margin proposing that in order to promote temperance in the Malnad, Akkibhoja shops in the Tirthahalli Taluk may be abolished.

Messrs. B. Gopalachar
" H. S. Venkatappagowda.
" Tudki Ramanna.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 47-25, dated 25th January 1926, from the Excise Commissioner in the matter.

ORDER No. FL. 5326-36—Ex. 34-25-14, DATED 19TH MARCH 1926.

Government direct that shops for vending Akkibhoja or rice beer in the Tirthahalli Taluk be abolished with effect from the year 1926-27 and that no shops for the sale of this liquor be permitted to be opened anywhere in the State in future. A notification to this effect will issue separately.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Central Recruitment Board.

READ—

Sub-para (i) of paragraph 3 of Government Order No. G. 9155-394—G. M. 137-23-1, dated 5th December 1923, regarding the advertisement and filling up of vacancies through the Central Recruitment Board.

2. Resolution of the Central Recruitment Board that the period of privilege leave and acting vacancies which need not be advertised as per existing rules may be reduced from 4 to 3 months.

ORDER No. E. 5145-203—C. R. B. 7-25-6, DATED 18TH MARCH 1926.

Government are pleased to approve of the recommendation made by the Central Recruitment Board. The rule as amended will read as follows:—

"All vacancies whether permanent or temporary (except privilege leave vacancies and other acting vacancies which are not expected to continue for more than three months) shall be reported as soon as they occur to the Central Recruitment Board by the Officer competent to fill up the vacancy in Form A appended to this order, indicating whether the vacancy is one which should under the rules in force be filled by promotion or by direct recruitment."

2. In sub-para (vi) of para 3 of the Government Order read above, the word "three" may be substituted for the word "four."

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Central Recruitment Board.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 9155-394—G. M. 137-23-1, dated 5th December 1923, issuing instructions in the matter of filling up vacancies by advertisement through the Central Recruitment Board.

2. Letter No. H. C. 271—25-26, dated 1st December 1925, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, requesting instructions as to whether the vacancy should be readvertised or the acting arrangements already made in accordance with rules, continued, when an absentee in whose case such acting arrangements are made, resigns, retires or dies.

3. Resolution of the Central Recruitment Board that in the case of the kind cited by the Inspector-General of Education the vacancy should be advertised again when it becomes permanent.

ORDER No. E. 5204-261—C. R. B. 7-25-5, DATED 18TH MARCH 1926.

Government are pleased to approve of the recommendation made by the Central Recruitment Board.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Vice-President of the Mysore Soldiers' Board.

ORDER No. 2519-27—C. B. 180-25-1, DATED 25TH MARCH 1926.

Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A., Offg. Member of Council, is appointed Vice-President of the Mysore Soldiers' Board during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. K. Chandy, B.A., Member of Council.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Drinking Water Wells.

READ—

The statements showing the progress of the drinking water wells during the half-year ending 31st December 1925, received from the Presidents of the District Boards with the letters noted below:—

(1) Letter No. Per. 16-2—L. B. 25-26, dated 11th January 1926, from the President, District Board, Shimoga.

(2) Letter No. C. Per. 19-1-25, dated 12th January 1926, from the President, District Board, Bangalore.

(3) Letter No. C. P. 15, dated 13th January 1926, from the President, District Board, Kolar.

(4) Letter No. Per. 6-2-25, dated 12th—15th January 1926, from the President, District Board, Hassan.

(5) Letter No. Per. 8-1, dated 2nd—6th February 1926, from the President, District Board, Kadur.

(6) Letter No. Per. 67-25, dated 17th February 1926, from the President, District Board, Chitaldrug.

(7) Letter No. Per. 11-1—L. B., dated 17th February 1926, from the President, District Board, Mysore.

(8) Letter No. H. C. 666-25, dated 17th February 1926, from the President, District Board, Tumkur.

ORDER No. L. 6108-17—L. B. 48-25-18, DATED 20TH MARCH 1926.

The appended statement shows the progress made during the half-year. Information under allotments made by the District Boards have not been furnished clearly in the case of the Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug Districts. This should be rectified in the future reports. Separate information has not also been furnished in the several returns regarding the amount utilized out of Government grants as required in para 5 of Government Order No. L. 3222-31—L. B. 48-25-9, dated 2nd November 1925. Information in regard to this particular should be given in the next half-yearly return at least. The number of wells completed was 79 against 236 during the previous half-year. No well was completed in the Kadur District and only very few wells were completed in Shimoga, Hassan and Bangalore Districts, *viz.*, 1, 2 and 5, respectively.

2. One thousand and fifty-three wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,50,593 were in progress against 1,155 wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,89,037 during the previous half-year. Excluding Rs. 454 collected in the Bangalore District, the total contribution received from the raiyats was Rs. 46,639, of which Rs. 13,662 was in cash and Rs. 32,977 by labour. One hundred and fifty-six wells were undertaken without the people's contribution, the largest number being 56 in the Kolar District and the smallest, *viz.*, 3 in the Shimoga District, while no such work was undertaken in the Bangalore District.

3. The progress achieved in the State during the period under review in regard to the construction of wells was not very satisfactory, only Rs. 27,366 having been actually spent.

4. The inconvenience of postponing the execution of well works to the fag end of the year was pointed out in reviewing the last half-yearly reports. It is hoped that proper instructions have since been issued for expediting the execution of works taken in hand and that the District Boards will fully utilise the Government grant and not allow lapses therein.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

STATEMENT.

Name of Taluk	District Board Budget allotment	No. of wells to be provided for	No. of wells completed	No. of well works in progress	Estimated cost of the well works in progress	Contribution from raiyats			Actual amount spent during the half-year	Well undertaken without the peoples' contribution	
						In cash	By labour	Total		No.	Cost
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1. Bangalore	10,000	44	5	135	59,330	..	..	454	1,338	..	..
2. Kolar	5,000	55	12	100	45,906	690	7,920	8,610	6,767	56	21,643
3. Tumkur	15,000	41	30	288	87,459	3,979	10,095	14,074	4,155	31	7,262
4. Mysore	10,000	320	15	190	47,358	490	4,995	5,485	3,975	26	8,572
5. Hassan	3,440	200	2	107	67,324	1,425	545	1,970	5,635	4	2,127
6. Shimoga	10,000	62	1	62	36,076	2,245	4,185	6,430	210	3	1,728
7. Kadur	7,185	2	..	31	22,477	3,012	3,109	6,121	535	10	7,420
8. Chitaldrug	14,556*	389	14	140	84,663	1,821	2,128	3,949	4,751	26	9,115
Total ..	75,181	1,113	79	1,053	4,50,593	13,662	32,977	47,093	27,366	156	57,867

* Reported to be the amount available for expenditure.

Abolition of Bench Courts.

READ—

Government Order No. J. 4550-4600—Cts. 312-12-1, dated 10th May 1918, directing among other things the establishment of Bench Courts in places where it may be possible to constitute such courts under the Separation Scheme.

2. Government Order No. G. 6583-95—Cts. 213-17-18, dated 28th September 1918, constituting Bench Courts among other courts, at Sagar and Tirthahalli, in connection with the introduction of the Separation Scheme in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts as per Government Order No. G. 7962-69—Cts. 27-18-3, dated 1st November 1918.

3. Government Order No. G. 13546-58—Cts. 42-19-5, dated 10th December 1919, constituting Bench Courts among others at Mandya, French Rocks and Hunsur and Tarikere in connection with the introduction of the Separation Scheme in Mysore and Kadur Districts as per Government Order No. G. 27798-805—Cts. 157-18-2, dated 12th June 1919.

4. Government Order No. G. 18547—Cts. 260-18-8, dated 12th February 1920, sanctioning the constitution of a Bench Court at Hole-Narsipur.

5. Government Order No. P. 15-27—Cts. 96-23-8, dated 24th October 1923, constituting Bench Courts among others at Kolar and Chikballapur in connection with the extension of the Separation Scheme in Kolar District as per Government Order No. P. 2040-52—Cts. 21-22-7, dated 5th October 1923.

6. Government Order No. P. 371-85—Cts. 25-24-6, dated 26th July 1924, sanctioning the constitution of Bench Courts among others at Saklespur in connection with the introduction of the Separation Scheme in Hassan District as per Government Order No. P. 710-26—Cts. 209-22-19, dated 16th August 1924.

7. Government Order No. P. 1558-72—Cts. 56-24-2, dated 23rd September 1924 sanctioning the constitution of Bench Courts at Maddagiri and Tiptur at the time of the introduction of the Separation Scheme in Tumkur District as per Government Order No. P. 1106-19—Cts. 37-24-5, dated 29th August 1924.

8. Representative Assembly Subject No. 7 of Birthday Session of 1925, *re* the abolition of Bench Courts in places where the Special Magistrates' Courts are also located and where there is not sufficient work for either.

9. Correspondence ending with letters as noted below from the District Magistrates of Districts.

District Magistrate,	Bangalore,	letter No. 426,	dated	16th September 1925.
Do	Hassan	J. C. 118,	,,	24th September 1925.
Do	Kolar	98,	,,	8th October 1925.
Do	Shimoga	147,	,,	17th October 1925.
Do	Kadur	30,	,,	28th October 1925.
Do	Mysore	279,	,,	9th November 1925.
Do	Tumkur	235,	,,	18th November 1925.
Do	Chitaldrug	12 A. 25-26,	,,	9th March 1926.

10. Correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 837, dated 26th February 1926, from the Registrar, Chief Court in the matter.

ORDER NO. P. 4582-92—CTS. 95-25-16, DATED 24TH MARCH 1926.

As the Separation Scheme was extended to Districts, Bench Courts were established in every Taluk and Sub-Taluk headquarter town in order to obviate, to some extent, the inconvenience and trouble to which the parties would be put by travelling long distances to the Special Magistrates' Courts. A representation having been made in the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly of 1925, that where both the Special Magistrates' Courts and the Bench Courts are located in one and the same place and both the courts have not sufficient work, the Bench Courts may be abolished. The matter was investigated in consultation with the District Magistrates and the Chief Court. From the reports received from the District Magistrates, it is found that in the marginally noted places where courts of Special Magistrates and Bench Courts are located, there is not sufficient work for both classes of courts and that at Tirthahalli also where the Special Magistrate's Court of Shimoga holds court for about a week every month, the Bench Magistrate's Court has not got sufficient work. In the circumstances, Government consider it unnecessary to continue the courts of Bench Magistrates in the above mentioned places as the Special Magistrates who have not sufficient work can easily attend also to the work done by the Bench Courts.

Hassan	District	Hole-Narsipur and Saklespur.
Kolar	,,	Kolar and Chikballapur.
Kadur	,,	Tarikere.
Mysore	,,	Mandya, French Rocks and Hunsur.
Tumkur	,,	Maddagiri and Tiptur.
Shimoga	,,	Sagar.

2. Government therefore direct that the courts of Bench Magistrates mentioned below be abolished with effect from the 1st April 1926:—

1.	Hassan District	Hole-Narsipur
		Saklespur
2.	Kolar District	Kolar
		Chikballapur
3.	Kadur	Tarikere
4.	Mysore District	Mandya
		French Rocks
		Hunsur
5.	Tumkur District	Maddagiri
		Tiptur
6.	Shimoga District	Sagar
		Tirthahalli

3. The Special Magistrates will, from that date, take congizance of all classes of cases arising within their jurisdiction and hitherto tried by the Bench Courts hereby abolished. The District Magistrates concerned will arrange to transfer the cases pending on the files of the Bench Courts to the Special Magistrates in their respective jurisdiction.

4. A separate notification will issue withdrawing the powers of the Honorary Bench Magistrates of these Bench Courts.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Duty Allowances.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 6723-72—S. & A. 166-19-1, dated 24th March 1920, regulating the grant of Duty Allowances and stating that such allowances should be treated as "salary" for purposes of calculating leave and travelling allowances, but are not included in the term "emoluments" for purposes of pension.

ORDER No. Fl. 5438-97—S. & A. 82-25-1, DATED 25TH MARCH 1926.

Government are pleased to direct that Duty Allowances proper, but not Deputation Duty Allowances, be permitted to reckon for pension. This order will have effect from 17th March 1926.

Necessary amendments to the Mysore Service Regulations, will issue separately.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Financial Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department.

READ—

Administration Report of the Public Works Department for the year 1924-25, received from the Chief Engineer of Mysore with his letter No. 1530, dated the 3rd December 1925.

ORDER No. P. W. 3323-29—B., DATED 20TH MARCH 1926.

Recorded.

2. There has been a delay of over a month in the submission of the Report, and Government hope that necessary arrangements will be made for the submission of the same punctually in future.

3. *Personnel.*—Mr. J. Bhore continued to be Chief Engineer during the year under review, and Mr. K. R. Seshachar was Secretary to Government, Public Works, and Electrical Departments, and also Special Officer, Krishnarajasagara Works.

4. *Grant and outlay.*—The final grant for the department under all heads was Rs. 44,76,064, against which an outlay of Rs. 38,14,743 was incurred, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 6,61,321. Besides, an outlay of Rs. 2,50,863 was incurred from sources, such as, contributions, etc., bringing the total expenditure of the department during the year to Rs. 40,65,606 against Rs. 43,11,538 during the previous year.

The lapse as observed above amounts to over six and a half lakhs of rupees and is heavy and no explanation is given for the same. Arrangements should be made with a view to avoid such heavy lapses in future.

5. *Irrigation Works.*—The expenditure incurred on irrigation works, original, amounted to Rs. 3,15,260 against the grant of Rs. 3,08,706, the important works that were in progress being the restoration of Pothaganahalli tank in Tumkur District and Hairige tank, Mysore District, constructing an anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halsur, Mysore District, improving and extending the Lakshmanapur anicut, and constructing an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala in the Shimoga District.

WATER WORKS.

6. (i) *Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore.*—The outlay on these works during the year was Rs. 2,30,724, inclusive of establishment charges, of which a sum Rs. 1,20,613 was charged to State Funds. One thousand two hundred and seventeen million gallons were pumped from the City and the Civil and Military Station head-works, and the quantity of filtered water supplied to them from the Combined Jewell Filters amounted to 570 and 590 million gallons, respectively. The total consumption in the City was 570 million gallons, the average consumption being 13·02 gallons per head per day against 13 gallons during the previous year. The number of house connections increased from 4,338 to 4,671. The north-east Monsoon of 1924, during which the Hessarghatta lake receives its usual supplies, was complete failure and there was no appreciable replenishment. The question of water-supply to Bangalore caused much anxiety, and special measures indicated in Government Order No. 1690-5, dated 9th November 1925 have been taken to tide over the difficulty, by reserving and passing down the supplies available in the upper tanks to Hessarghatta and minimising waste in distribution as far as practicable. Schemes for increasing the storage capacity of the tank, improving the duct and duplicating the main, with a view to improve the system of water-supply, have been approved in Government Order No. 509-512—Ml. 127-23-13, dated 22nd July 1925, and when the works contemplated are executed, the water-supply system of Bangalore will have been placed on a safe basis.

The arrears of excess water charges that remained to be collected at the end of June 1924 amounted to Rs. 9,141, and the amount that remained over for recovery at the end of June 1925 was Rs. 9,919. Effective steps should be taken to collect all the arrears.

(ii) *Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore.*—The expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 1,15,720, including establishment charges, the net amount charged to State Funds being Rs. 48,727.

The quantity of water pumped during the year was 635 million gallons against 612 million gallons during the previous year. The number of house service connections rose from 2,570 to 2,800. The daily average consumption in the City was 20·46 gallons against 19·72 in the previous year.

The arrears of excess water charges to be collected amounted to Rs. 28,720 at the end of June 1925, and effective measures should be taken for the recovery of the arrears.

(iii) *Kolar Gold Fields Water Works.*—Three hundred and eighty-three million gallons were pumped during the year, and the maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 1,02,952. The receipts from the Water Works amounted to Rs. 2,19,117 against the budgetted revenue of Rs. 2,20,000. The work of renewing the rising main was practically completed.

(iv) Works connected with improvements to the water-supply of Kolar, Chintamani and Chikmagalur towns were completed during the year and handed over to the Municipalities concerned for maintenance.

7. *Civil Buildings.*—The expenditure incurred on the construction of, and improvements to, buildings during the year amounted to Rs. 3,87,917 against the grant of Rs. 4,45,555, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 57,638. The principal works in progress were the construction of the High School at Davangere, the New Guests' Mansion at Mysore and the re-wiring of the Fort Palace.

The amount spent on repairs to buildings was Rs. 1,70,646. All Government buildings were maintained in a fair state of repair.

8. *Communications.*—An outlay of Rs. 50,589 was incurred on original works and Rs. 7,35,808 on repairs.

The amount spent during the year on repairs to State Fund roads was Rs. 6,80,372 against Rs. 5,75,243 during the preceding year. The total length of State Roads maintained was 2,061 miles.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that, as a result of the general rise in prices of materials and wages of labour, an increase of about 25 to 50 per cent in the mileage allotments of State Fund roads and of about 50 to 100 per cent in the case of District Fund roads is necessary. In the case of a few roads, both under State Fund and District Fund, the mileage allotment has recently been raised as circumstances permitted. The general question will be taken up separately for consideration when funds are available.

9. *Miscellaneous public improvements.*—A sum of Rs. 38,891 was spent under this head on original works, the important works carried out being sanitary improvements to Shimoga town, and constructing a canopy over the Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja.

10. *Departmental works.*—An outlay of Rs. 28,530 was incurred on the construction of buildings of the Military Department, Rs. 28,597 on buildings connected with the University, and Rs. 27,969 on the construction and improvement of Elementary School buildings.

11. *Contribution works.*—An expenditure of Rs. 2,18,358 was incurred on account of these works, which were carried out by the Public Works Department from Muzrai and Municipal Funds, grants from the Government of India and contributions from private parties and raiyats.

12. *District Funds.*—The sanctioned grant for the year was Rs. 5,70,680 against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,69,486 was incurred, resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,194.

The total length of the District Fund roads maintained during the year was 3,569 miles.

13. *Irrigation Cess Fund.*—Against the grant of Rs. 3,20,825 under this head, an outlay of Rs. 2,88,225 was incurred, of which a sum of Rs. 2,47,607 was spent on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and annual maintenance of, and special repairs to the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts.

14. *Vani Vilas Sagara.*—The total area under block system was 12,362 acres. Orders were passed by Government during the year removing the restrictions on the nature of crop to be grown on the lands under the Vani Vilas Sagara channels, increasing the water rate from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8, and limiting the area under irrigation to 10,180 acres. However, owing to the strong representations received from the raiyats that the revised rate of assessment was too high, Government, after reconsideration, have recently ordered that the water rate on the lands under Vani Vilas Sagara be fixed at Rs. 6-8-0 per acre for the three years from 1st July 1925, and at Rs. 8 thereafter for a period of five years.

15. *Minor Tank Restoration Scheme.*—The procedure to be adopted in working out and accounting this scheme was changed, much to the benefit of the raiyats. Three hundred and forty-five works were in progress during the year against 304 in the previous year. One hundred and thirty-four works were brought to completion during the year. Against the grant of Rs. 1,00,000, allotted for those works, the reappropriated grant was Rs. 80,000, and the outlay Rs. 72,938. It is reported that the incomplete nature of the estimates prepared by the Marahmat Department, necessitating revision in many cases, want of labour facilities in certain parts, lack of local co-operation, etc., have tended to impede the progress on these works.

Considering that a large number of tanks still remain unrestored and that, even as regards restored tanks, frequent complaints are being received, Government consider that arrangements for a more sustained and systematic method of the restoration and maintenance of tanks are necessary in future. As a preliminary to increasing the grants for tank maintenance and adoption of energetic measures for pushing on the work of restoration, proposals are under consideration to form a Tank Survey Division for the purpose of collecting correct data and preparing projects.

16. *Establishment.*—The total charges under this head amounted to Rs. 7,66,337. The proportion of establishment charges to outlay on works and repairs was 22·6 per cent against 26·6 during last year.

17. *Touring and inspection.*—The Chief Engineer was 125 days on tour and travelled over 5,116 miles by road, and inspected 8 Division and 11 Sub-Division Offices during the year. The Executive Engineers inspected almost all the buildings, roads and tank works in their respective charge. All the Sub-Division Officers were also inspected by their Executive Engineers except those of Mysore and Kadur, inspected their Division Office. The Executive Engineers of these two Districts should be called upon to explain their omission.

18. *Flood damages.*—As a result of the unprecedented floods in July 1924, numerous roads, brides and irrigation works in the Districts of Kadur, Shimoga, Hassan and Mysore sustained serious damages, and prompt steps were taken for rectifying the same. In practically all the cases where damage had been caused to anicuts, temporary arrangements were made for supply of water for irrigation. It is satisfactory to note that the repairs of the damaged works were handled in a prompt and energetic manner by the officers concerned.

In consideration of the fact that the damages were heavy and unexpected and might cause a heavy drain on the resources of the District Boards, Government ordered that a portion of the outlay on repairs to District Fund roads to the extent of Rs. 11,395, in the case of Mysore District, Rs. 15,000 in the Kadur District and Rs. 5,100 in the Shimoga District be borne from State Funds.

The grant sanctioned for flood damage works during the year under review was Rs. 2,79,000, *viz.* Rs. 2,15,000 for roads and bridges, and Rs. 64,000 for irrigation works, against which the outlay incurred amounted to Rs. 1,61,625 and Rs. 79,757, respectively. The unspent balance should be worked out without delay.

19. *General.*—The administration of the Public Works Department was hampered by restricted grants under all heads and by the special situation created by damages to roads, buildings and to irrigation works by floods. Some of the departmental methods of work were under scrutiny and revision, and instructions were issued to introduce necessary reforms. The pay and prospects of the executive officers of the department have also recently undergone revision. It is hoped that the execution of works and general supervision over them will show substantial improvement in the near future, and the several irregularities in regard to contracts, rates and delay in closing accounts, reported to Government during inspection of Public Works Department offices, will be carefully avoided in future.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

Formation of a Tank Survey Division.

READ—

Public Works Secretary's Note No. D. 125, dated 5th August 1925, dealing with Tank Problems.

2. Public Works Secretary's Note No. D. 751, dated the 17th December 1925, submitting proposals for the formation of a Tank Survey Division.

ORDER No. P. W. 3530-36, DATED 31ST MARCH 1926.

The policy of Government with regard to the restoration of tanks has been laid down in G. O. No. R. 1299-1309—L. R. 15-22-1, dated the 8th September 1922. Owing to financial stringency and other causes, the pace of restoration has not been as quick as was expected, although comparatively larger grants were being made in the budget year after year since 1921-22 for the purpose. The necessity for larger grants and a more rapid rate of restoration are bing repeatedly pressed on the attention of Government by both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council from time to time, and these formed the subject of a resolution in the Dasara Representative Assembly of 1924. In the course of the discussion thereon, the representatives brought to notice the great hardships suffered by the agriculturists owing to the neglected condition of tanks throughout the State and the necessity for an annual grant of 10 lakhs of rupees for Tank Restoration. In the following year, another resolution was moved in the June Session of the Legislative Council in the same matter. In winding up the debate on that occasion, the Dewan President said :—

"Government are convinced that the welfare of the raiyat population, which no doubt is retarded to a large extent by the delay which has taken place during the last half a century in this important matter, depends greatly on the quick restoration of minor tanks."

In his concluding remarks at the October Session of the Representative Assembly in 1925, the Dewan said :—

"It is necessary that tanks once restored should not be allowed to deteriorate year after year and the question of a suitable organisation to carry out such works, which are generally neglected by the raiyats under the existing conditions of village life, will be taken up by Government immediately. In this connection, I again wish to emphasise the importance of planning out a large programme for tank restoration. The question of a tank survey for collecting the necessary data will also be taken up early. I am confident that the Government will be able to lay down a definite policy to find the ways and means according to the rough estimate of annual expenditure already indicated in my opening speech."

2. The Tank System of Mysore is responsible for the irrigation of not less than 500,000 acres (against only about 120,000 acres under all river channels in the State), and a revenue of about 33⅓ lakhs to the State. Taking Rs. 50 as the average yield per acre, the property represents an annual yield of 2½ crores to the agriculturists of the State. Further, even the wells on the Mysore table-land are reported to be showing a tendency to dry up in many places owing to the silting up of tanks. In spite of the extreme importance of the question, it has to be admitted that full, definite and up-to-date information in regard to the condition of the tanks has not been collected, with the result that the work of restoration is not carried on according to a definite programme based on technical investigation of all the tanks in a series and their present condition.

3. As a preliminary, therefore, to more energetic action and for ensuring more efficient methods of restoration, it is necessary to form a Tank Survey Division to collect the most essential particulars that will enable the restoration work to proceed on correct data, specially as it is anticipated that larger grants will be available in the near future for such works.

4. Government consider that it is not desirable to entrust this special work to the regular Public Works Department Establishments. Its importance as well as its urgency demands that undivided attention should be devoted to it so as to bring it to completion within the shortest possible time after which restoration work can be undertaken on a larger and more extensive scale. They are therefore pleased to direct that a Special Division to be termed "Tank Survey Division" be formed with two Sub-Divisions attached to it, for a period of six months in the first instance, with an establishment costing Rs. 23,000 nearly as detailed in the margin. The scheme will be given effect to, in the first instance, in the Districts of Kolar and Tumkur which contain a large number of tanks.

FOR THE SURVEY DIVISION WITH HEADQUARTERS AT BANGALORE.
1 Executive Engineer.
1 Sub-Overseer.
1 Clerk.
1 Draftsman.
3 Peons.

FOR THE TWO SUB-DIVISIONS AT TUMKUR AND KOLAR.
2 Sub-Engineers. (To be p[illegible] from the regular establishment sanctioned for the Public Works Department.)
20 Sub-Overseers.
2 Clerks.
4 Peons.

5. The main object of the survey should be the collection of all necessary data for preparing a suitable programme for the selection of tanks for restoration or improvement in future. The Chief Engineer is requested to submit, at an early date, for the approval of Government, a detailed note of instructions for the Special Survey Establishment.

6. The Chief Engineer is requested to submit forthwith proposals for organising this establishment, so that it may commence work not later than the 15th April. The expenditure required during 1925-26, will be sanctioned as an additional grant to the Public Works Budget.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Resettlement of Chamrajnagar Taluk.

READ—

Government Order Nos. 348—Rev. and 8543-4—Rev. 1268, dated the 10th April 1877 and 26th November 1894, sanctioning the original settlement of 30 and 126 villages respectively of the Chamrajnagar Taluk, Mysore District.

2. Letter No. 56, dated the 16th November 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the Chamrajnagar Taluk.

3. Letter No. 82, dated the 21st January 1926, from the same officer, forwarding with his observations, the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, on the resettlement proposals.

4. Correspondence ending with Memo No. 90, dated the 4th February 1926, from the same officer, submitting with his remarks the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner on the above proposals.

5. Letter No. 105, dated 22nd February 1926, from the Survey Superintendent, forwarding with his remarks, as well as those of the Deputy Commissioner and Revenue Commissioner, eleven objection petitions from the raiyats of the Taluk.

ORDER No. R. 4823-34—L. S. 19-25-6, DATED 30TH MARCH 1926.

The proposals of the Survey Superintendent relate to the revision of assessment in 162 villages of the Chamrajnagar Taluk. At the time of the original settlement, there were 156 villages (30 settled in 1877 and 126 in 1894), of which 3 have been absorbed and 9 villages newly formed, making in all 162.

2. The climate of the tract is salubrious and invigorating. The taluk enjoys the benefit of both the monsoons. The average rainfall is 27 inches per year and it is adequate and fairly distributed over the different parts of the Taluk.

3. The river Suvarnavathi which is more or less perennial, waters the whole of the eastern portion of the Taluk. Two permanent dams are put across the stream, one near Attagulipura and the other in Hongalvadi village, from which channels are drawn to feed the Bhandigere and Ramasamudra tanks respectively. There are 40 tanks in the Taluk, of which 20 major and 6 minor are restored. A sum of Rs. 1,86,316 has been spent on the improvement and repairs of tanks since the original settlement.

4. Besides the usual dry crops such as jola, ragi, avare and other pulses, paddy and sugar-cane are grown under tanks and river channels. The chief garden crops are cocoanut, areca-and plantain and there is extensive mulberry cultivation in the whole of the northern portion of the taluk.

5. There has been a steady increase in the population of the taluk, from 61,002 in 1881 to 94,331 in 1921, 25 villages having a population of over 1,000 and 39 of over 500.

6. The taluk is well served by roads and communications. Chamrajnagar the headquarters of the taluk, occupies a central position with roads radiating from it in all directions to the adjoining taluks. One new road has been formed since the original settlement between Chamrajnagar and Hondrabal, which has been of much use as an inter communication. The roads to Gundlupet and T. Narsipur pass through two of the biggest markets, *viz.*, Therakanambi and Santemarahalli respectively.

7. Weekly fairs are held at Santemarahalli, Ganaganur and Mukkadihalli. That at Santemarahalli is the largest and most important, as people from the adjoining British Taluks also, assemble in large numbers and transactions to the extent of about a lakh of rupees are carried on in rice, cloth and cattle. The fair held at Therakanambi on the road to Gundlupet also affords great facility to the raiyats of the taluk to dispose of their produce.

8. The agricultural resources of the people have considerably improved since the original settlement. Houses have increased by 51 per cent, cattle by 99 per cent, carts by 108 per cent, and ploughs by 79 per cent. There is a marked increase in the value of the land. The prices of the staple agricultural products have also appreciably risen-ragi by 196·14 per cent, rice by 193 per cent, horsegram by 198·17 per cent, castor-seed by 201·67 per cent, coriander by 168·88 per cent and chillies by 141·65 per cent.

9. The area under occupation has expanded both under assessed and unassessed area; the rise under the former is from 108,499 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,42,686 in 1898-99 to 109,312 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,45,558 in 1923-24. The increase of assessment due to occupation of unassessed area is Rs. 7,875. There were no remissions during the currency of the present settlement.

10. In view of the foregoing considerations, the Survey Superintendent proposes to revive the existing rates as shown below, keeping intact the present grouping of the villages:—

Group	Number of villages	Dry		Wet		Garden	
		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Settled in 1877.						
I	23	2 0 0	2 8 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	12 0 0
II	7	1 12 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	6 8 0	15 0 0	12 0 0
	Settled in 1894.						
I	39	2 4 0	2 12 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
II	11	1 14 0	2 6 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
III	72	1 8 0	2 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
IV	4	0 12 0	1 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0

Channel maximum wet rate existing is Rs. 9 for all groups.
Channel maximum proposed is Rs. 10 under all groups.

The above proposals result in a net increase of Rs. 43,197 or 28 per cent over the present assessment of the taluk.

11. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, while agreeing to the Survey Superintendent's proposals as regards the revised maximum rates proposed for dry and garden lands and also to the wet rates for the 30 villages settled in 1,877 does not fully support the increase in the wet rates for 39 villages of the first group settled in 1894. He further, considers that the increase in the maximum wet rates in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th groups of villages settled in 1894, is not justifiable and that the existing rates may be retained. In support of his views, the Deputy Commissioner urges that Chamrajnagar is a taluk where dry land is more sought after, than wet, and where garden cultivation is specialised in preference to paddy cultivation, wherever circumstances permit, that several tanks did not get sufficient water for a number of years, and that the storage capacity of the tanks has also deteriorated owing to silting up by natural causes unimpeded by any effort to counteract them.

12. In reply to this criticism the Survey Superintendent states that in the water classification, note is taken of the deterioration of the tanks, that the maximum wet rate is fixed with reference to the rise in prices and on other general considerations above set forth and that it is against all principles of assessment to interfere with the maximum rate on the ground that a series of tanks have deteriorated. He has however, no objection to accept the slight modifications suggested by the Deputy Commissioner as regards the retention of the existing maximum rates in the villages in groups 2, 3 and 4 settled in 1894.

13. The Revenue Commissioner agrees with the final proposals of the Survey Superintendent.

14. Eleven objection petitions have been received from the raiyats of the taluk. The Deputy Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner consider that the representations are of a general nature. The Survey Superintendent adds that they disclose no new facts or arguments which have not already been taken note of, in the settlement report.

15. Considering the general prosperity of the taluk as evidenced in the increase in agricultural resources and in population, its natural advantages particularly for cocoanut and mulberry cultivation, and the facilities in the matter of communications and transport of agricultural produce, Government are pleased to accord sanction to the final proposals of the Survey Superintendent, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 42,980 which represents 28 per cent net addition to the present survey assessment or 18 per cent over the existing revenue inculding temporary assessment. The new rates will be announced as soon as possible, and brought into effect from 1st July 1926, with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

16. The Irrigation cess will not be levied separately on Government lands. It will be treated as merged in the revised wet and garden assessment and a lumpsum equivalent to the amount of the cess will be set apart towards the Irrigation Cess Fund.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

General Holiday.

ORDER No. G. 8067-122—G. M. 147-25-2, DATED 5TH APRIL 1926.

In modification of Notification No. G. 3618—G. M. 125-24-10, dated the 19th November 1925, notifying among other matters, the 3rd June 1926 as a General Holiday on account of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday, it is directed that Saturday the 5th June 1926 be observed as a General Holiday on account of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Articles to be examined by the Chemical Examiner to Government.

READ—

Government Order No. 11665—Mis. F. 28-96 of 17th March 1898, fixing the rates of fees to be levied in the case of articles tendered by firms and private parties for examination by the Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist to Government.

2. Letter No. 584, dated 1st December 1925, from the Director of Public Health Institute, proposing the addition of the following two items to those enumerated in the Government Order of 1898 read above:—

8	Wassermann Test for Syphilis ..	Rs. 15
9	Examination of Blood, Sputum, Urine, etc. ..	„ 5

ORDER NO. G. 7852-5—SANY. 54-25-5, DATED 29TH MARCH 1926.

The addition of the two items proposed at the following rate of fees is approved:-

8	Wassermann Test for Syphilis ..	Rs. 10
9	Examination of Blood, Sputum, Urine, etc. ..	„ 3

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agricultural Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Royalty on low grade Manganese Ore.

READ—

Representation by the Superintendent, United Steel Co., Ltd., Shimoga, dated 25th November 1925, requesting for reasons stated, that the present rates of royalty on Manganese Ore may be reduced, as under low grade ore of 44 per cent and below, from annas 12 to annas 6 and under ores of higher grade from Rs. 1-4-0 to annas 12 per ton.

2. Letter No. C.—621-1, dated 20th January 1926, from the Director of Geology, submitting his report in the matter.

ORDER NO. I. C. 6545—GEOL. 73-25-4, DATED 23RD MARCH 1926.

The Director of Geology states that the present rate of royalty on high grade ores, *i. e.*, above 44 per cent does not require to be reduced, but that, in the case of low grade manganese ore below 42 per cent the market conditions are very unfavourable, and that it is difficult for mining companies to work them with a reasonable margin of profit at the present rate. He therefore recommends that the royalty on low grade manganese ore containing not more than 44 per cent of manganese may be reduced to 6 annas per ton as requested by the United Steel Company, in order to encourage the several licensees and lessees to continue their mining work.

2. In the circumstances, Government are pleased to direct that the royalty on low grade manganese ore (44 per cent and below) be reduced from annas 12 to 6 annas a ton for a period of 2 years.

A notification in this respect will issue separately.

No change is called for in the rates of royalty on higher grade ore.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Resettlement of Channapatna Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. 3626-60—R. F. 58-93, dated the 23rd August 1893, sanctioning the original settlement of the Channapatna Taluk in the Bangalore District.

2. Letter No. 71, dated the 17th December 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements, in Mysore, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of Channapatna Taluk.

3. Correspondence ending with Memo No. 85—25-26, dated the 26th January 1926, from the same officer, submitting with his remarks, the opinions of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District and the Revenue Commissioner on the above proposals.

4. Memo No. 114, dated the 24th March 1926, from the same officer, forwarding with the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, seven objection petitions from the raiyats concerned.

ORDER No. R. 4875-86—L. S. 26-25-5, DATED 3RD APRIL 1926.

The original settlement of the Channapatna Taluk was ordered in August 1893. The Taluk then consisted of 234 Government villages, of which nine have since been absorbed. Eleven forests, plantations and kavals have been newly formed into villages, with the result that the present proposals relate to 236 villages, including 102 villages of the Closepet Sub-Taluk.

2. The tract enjoys a salubrious climate, and the people are fairly healthy and industrious. The rainfall is 34 inches per year in the average and it is adequate and well distributed.

3. There are in the Taluk, 119 tanks and 1,673 irrigational wells. Of the tanks, 26 major and 47 minor are restored and 4 major and 42 minor unrestored. The Kanva river which is dammed near Abbur feeds a series of tanks in the villages of Malur, Sankalgere, Hottiganahosahalli and Malurpatna. A sum of Rs. 3,62,325 has been spent on the improvement and repairs of tanks, since the original settlement.

4. Besides the usual dry crops, *viz.*, ragi, avare, togari, gram and oil-seeds, the main crops grown are paddy, betel leaves, plantains and sugar-cane. The banks of the Arkavathi and Kanva rivers are studded with a large number of mulberry and cocoanut gardens. It is reported that this tract is best suited for the cultivation of cocoanut.

5. There has been a steady increase in the population of the Taluk from 73,021 in 1881 to 1,14,224 in 1921. There are 20 villages with a population of over 1,000.

6. The tract is well served by roads and communications. Two new roads have been opened since the original settlement, *viz.*, one from Channapatna to Halgur in the Malvalli Taluk, and another under the Village Improvement Scheme, from Channapatna to Nidasale *via* Bevur. The Bangalore-Mysore Railway passes through the Taluk from North to South and has four Railway Stations, *viz.*, Bidadi, Closepet, Channapatna and Settihalli within the area.

7. Besides the weekly fairs at Santemogenhalli, Singarajapura and Closepet, annual Jatras are held at Malur and Hunasamaranahalli. These give opportunities to the people to dispose of betel leaves, cocoanuts and vegetables.

8. The tract has a number of subsidiary industries, the chief among them being silk-worm rearing, silk-reeling, lacquerware, toys, rope making, manufacture of violin-wire and leather articles. Channapatna is noted for the excellence of its wooden toys and chunam. There is no dearth of labour in the tract, the wages being 8—12 annas a day for skilled labour and 6—8 annas (for males) and 3—4 annas (for females) for unskilled labour.

9. The agricultural resources of the people have improved appreciably since the original settlement. Houses and cattle have each increased by 40 per cent, carts by 12 per cent, and ploughs by 53 per cent. There is a marked increase in the value of the land. The prices of staple agricultural products have risen considerably—Ragi by 215·73 per cent, rice by 181·03 per cent, dal by 216·6 per cent, oil-seeds by 275 per cent, areca by 274·26 per cent and chillies by 274·29 per cent.

10. The area under occupation has expanded from 96,098 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,21,479 in 1893-94 to 107,818 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,30,380 in 1923-24 besides an acreage of about 4,000 acres occupied under temporary assessment. There were no remissions of assessment in respect of the villages in Channapatna Taluk during the present settlement, while those granted in Closepet Sub-Taluk on account of failure of crops are negligible. The revenue history of the Taluk shows steady progress.

11. Retaining the present grouping of the villages into three classes, the Survey Superintendent submits the following revision proposals:—

Group	Maximum rate per acre					
	Dry		Wet		Garden	
	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	2 2 0	2 12 0	8 0 0 (tank) 9 0 0 (channel)	9 0 0 (tank) 10 0 0 (channel)	10 0 0	10 0 0
II	1 14 0	2 8 0	8 0 0 (tank) 9 0 0 (channel)	9 0 0 (tank) 10 0 0 (channel)	10 0 0	10 0 0
III	1 10 0	2 2 0	8 0 0 (tank) 9 0 0 (channel)	9 0 0 (tank) 10 0 0 (channel	10 0 0	10 0 0

These proposals result in a net increase of Rs. 36,634 or 28 per cent over the present assessment of the Taluk; (or more correctly 23 per cent after making allowance for the increase of cultivated area under temporary assessment). The average rates under the original and revised settlement compare as under:—

	Original Settlement			Revision Settlement		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	13	1	1	1	2
Wet (tank)	3	13	4	4	4	6
(Channel)	6	3	9	6	15	5
Garden	3	13	11	3	8	9

Except in one village, where the rise is 125 per cent due to the formation of new gardens out of dry and kharab lands, the increase according to revision proposals will be within the maximum limit of 33 per cent.

12. Seven objection petitions have been received from ... people of the Taluk. The representations therein are of a general nature and do not call for any consideration.

13. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District and the Revenue Commissioner support the proposals of the Survey Superintendent. Considering the general prosperity of the Taluk, its natural advantages particularly for cocoanut cultivation and the facilities for transport of agricultural produce, Government agree that the revised rates are suitable and compare favourably with those in force in the surrounding Taluks. They are accordingly pleased to sanction the proposals of the Survey Superintendent in their entirety. The rates will be announced as soon as possible, and brought into effect from 1st July 1926 with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

14. The Irrigation Cess will not be levied separately on Government lands. It will be treated as merged in the revised wet and garden assessment and a lumpsum equivalent to the amount of the cess will be set apart towards the Irrigation Cess Fund.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Damages caused to Lands by the side of Channels in the Malnad.

READ—

Subject No. 1 (Kadur District) of the Representative Assembly of October 1924, re constitution of a Committee for devising measures to minimise danger to lands on the side of channels and water courses in the Malnad as a result of floods.

Correspondence ending with letter No. 3639—25-26, dated 11th December 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan Districts and recommending that the remedial measures to prevent damages being caused to lands by the sides of channels suggested by the Executive Engineer, Hassan Division, in his note sent up by the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan may be given a fair trial.

(Printed in extenso.)

ORDER No. R. 4714-7—L. R. 149-24-88, DATED 25TH MARCH 1926.

The Executive Engineer, Hassan, states that the damage that is usually caused lands by the side of channels in the Malnad, is of the following kinds:—

(1) The soil in the Malnad being generally soft and yielding due to heavy infall in the catchment on the hill side of the channels, the excessive in-flow scours e banks and damages the lands below.

(2) Owing to the steep falls of the valleys, large amounts of silt and slipped earth are carried and deposited on the lands.

(3) There is also a tendency of the banks breaching due to the impingement of the water descending with high velocity along the steep valley lines.

To minimise these damages he suggests the following remedial measures:—

(1) Planting aloes and similar plants along the valley lines for the hallas on either side entering the channel, to prevent side slips and their being carried into the channel, and to arrest most of the silt brought in, by the hallas.

(2) Constructing relieving weirs, with silt traps where required, at all the cross hallas to prevent sudden swelling of flow in the channels.

(3) Rough stone revetment, to be done to the bank slopes wherever they are liable to cut up the flow of water, as in cases of curves, or where hallas enter the channel. This measure will be necessary in special cases as the cost of construction is heavy.

2. The Revenue Commissioner agrees with the opinions expressed by the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Hassan that the formation of Committees, as suggested in the Assembly would serve no useful purpose. He recommends that the proposals of the Executive Engineer, Hassan Division, may be given a fair trial.

3. Government are pleased to accept the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner and to direct that the measures suggested be tried in one selected taluk, to begin with, in consultation with the Public Works Department. The cost during the current year may be met by reappropriation of funds at the disposal of the Revenue Department and the Revenue Commissioner may intimate to the Comptroller direct the exact source. Proposals for making necessary provision in the next year's budget may be submitted by the Revenue Commissioner. The question of extending the measures to the other Malnad taluks will be considered on receipt of a report from the Revenue Commissioner as to how far the scheme has been beneficial in the selected taluk.

4. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue necessary instructions to the Local Revenue Officers to encourage the Malnad raiyats to make use of the facilities created in Government Order No. R. 3363-4—R. M. 207-06-5, dated the 28th November 1907.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

ANNEXURE.

Letter No. C. 3639—25-26, dated Bangalore, 9th—11th December 1925, from C. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A., Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

Adverting to your No. R. 7150—L. R. 149-24-70, dated 29th May 1925, calling for proposals on Subject No. 26 of the Representative Assembly of October 1924, the constitution of a Committee for devising measures to minimise danger to lands on the sides of channels in the Malnad, I have the honour to forward herewith in original the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners of Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan and to state as follows:—

2. The Deputy Commissioners of Kadur and Hassan are not in favour of forming any Committee for this purpose. The Deputy Commissioner of Kadur thinks that if the majority of the land-owners instead of sitting on Committees execute the necessary customary repairs to channels and water-courses whether small or large, there would be no danger to the lands above and below. The Deputy Commissioner of Hassan submits a note prepared by the Executive Engineer, Hassan, suggesting certain

remedial measures to prevent damages being caused to lands by the sides of channels. I beg to recommend that the proposals of the Executive Engineer may be given a fair trial. The Local Revenue Officers will be asked to encourage the Malnad raiyats to make use of the facilities created in Government Order No. R. 3363-4—R. M. 207-06-5, dated 28th November 1907.

3. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, is in favour of the formation of a Committee, but as regards the suggestion of Mr. H. Krishna Rao, that Officials should not interfere with the repairing of check drains, he thinks that it is necessary that raiyats should obtain previous permission before making new ones or repairing old ones, for the reason that they invariably attempt to encroach upon large extent of gomal lands often times with valuable timber under the pretext of draining off surplus water. In order to prevent such encroachment, Revenue Officers should have the right to enquire the party concerned to provide sufficient pathways across the drain or trench so as to give access for men and cattle to the land included within the trench or drain. With this reservation, raiyats may be permitted to cut trenches or check drains.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Recovery of Arrears of Rent.

READ—

Para 3 of Government Order No. R. 597-606—L. R. 52-22-22, dated the 25th July 1924, issuing instructions for guidance of Revenue Officers for the improvement of Inam villages taken under Government management stating *inter alia* that the arrears that accrued after the village is taken under Government may be recovered by summary procedure unless the amounts are barred by limitation, the period of limitation being at present 12 years.

2. Government Order No. R. 28-48—L. R. 482-17-42, dated 2nd July 1925, passing orders on the Inam Commission report and defining among other matters the conditions under which Inam villages may be taken over by Government for management.

3. *Letter No. C. 899—22-23, dated the 10th December 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, soliciting instructions in the matter of the period of limitation for the recovery of arrears of rent due from an inferior holder in Inam villages under Government management.

*(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER No. R. 5085-93—L. R. 339-22-4, DATED 9TH APRIL 1926.

Government are pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of Revenue Officers on the several points raised by the Revenue Commissioner in the letter read above.

2. Inam villages under Government management may, for the purposes of this reference be divided into two classes as follows :—

(i) Inam villages attached and taken under Government management for the recovery of arrears of Government revenue under Section 165, Land Revenue Code.

(ii) Inam villages which may be taken up temporarily under the management of Government (under Section 120, Land Revenue Code) under the Government Order of 8th February 1911, or the Government Order of 2nd July 1925, on the application of the Inamdars and estates belonging to the Palace and to the encumbered Inamdars, under Government management.

3. In the first case the village reverts by the attachment to Government, free of encumbrances (Section 166, Land Revenue Code). The village is thereby restored temporarily to its original condition of an unalienated village. So, as regards the assessment due by an inferior holder to the superior holder accruing after the assumption of the management, no question of limitation for their recovery by Government by summary process arises and they can be recovered by summary process under the Land Revenue Code, without any limit of time. But in the second category of villages, Government only succeed to the place of the Inamdar, and have no more powers than what the Inamdar possessed and the arrears for 2 years only, can be recovered by Government by summary process, while the arrears of more than 2 years have to be recovered by Civil suit, unless time-barred, the period of limitation applicable in such cases, being 6 years as per Section 119 A of the Limitation Regulation.

4. In respect of the arrears outstanding at the time of assumption of Government management, the position is the same in both the first and second classes of cases, and Government may on the application of the Inamdars under Section 97, Land Revenue Code, collect only the last two years' arrears, by summary process, while the arrears of the previous years, have to be recovered by or at the instance of the Inamdars, by filing Civil Suits against the tenants.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

Letter No. C. 899—22-23, dated 8th—10th December 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department.

Adverting to Government Order No. R. 597-606—L. R. 52-22-22, dated 25th July 1924, giving certain instructions in connection with Inam villages under the mangement of Government, and in continuation of my letter No. C. 899—22-23, dated 30th November 1925, promising a report in this connection, I have the honour to state as follows:—

2. It appears very necessary to draw a clear distinction between Inam villages which are attached and taken under Government management for default in the payment of revenue under Section 165, Land Revenue Code, and villages which may be taken temporarily under Government management for other reasons as contemplated in Section 120, Land Revenue Code; as for instance under the Government Order No. R. 4558-68—L. R. 384-09-3, dated 8th February 1911 on the application of the Inamdars, Estates belonging to the Palace, to certain encumbered inamdars, to certain mutts, temples, etc.

3. With regard to villages coming under the first category, it has been laid down in Section 166, Land Revenue Code, that the lands of such villages revert to Government free of all encumbrances. This aspect of the law has been specially emphasised in Government Order No. R. 5762—L. R. 360-14-8, dated 11th December 1915, regarding the proposed restoration to the Inamdars of the Kudlur village which had been brought under Government management on account of default in payment of Government dues. In this Government Order, it is pointed out that the reversion of the Inam to Government in such circumstances temporarily restores it to its original condition of an unalienated village, and that dues accruing from the inferior holders during the term of management are not strictly speaking, rent, but Land Revenue carrying with it all the incidents attached thereto, and that therefore the question of any Limitation of time for recovery by summary process cannot arise.

4. The previous orders on the subject were not in consonance with this view. In the Government Orders of 3rd December 1907, and 28th August 1906 (Page 373, Land Revenue Manual, Volume I), it is observed that when an inam village is taken under Government management, Government only succeed to the rights and liabilities for the inamdar subject to the reservations mentioned in Clause I of Section 166, Land Revenue Code, and also, that the words "Public Revenue" mentioned in that clause cannot be taken to mean arrears of rent due from the inferior holders to the inamdar without limit of time. In the case of the Kudlur village, referred to above, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore was of opinion presumably following these Government Orders—that the assessment due to an inamdar from his tenants could not be recovered by summary

process if it related to more than two years even though the village was under Government management. But Government in their order of 11th December 1915 already cited, held that this view was manifestly incorrect.

5. The Government Order of 25th July 1924 however states that arrears that accrue after the village is taken under Government management may be recovered by summary procedure, if not barred by limitation, the period of which is mentioned as 12 years. Neglecting the actual period of limitation for the present, it will be seen that position taken up is neither that of the Government Orders of 28th August 1906 and 3rd December 1907, nor that of the Government Order of 11th December 1915, for according to the former only two years' dues can be recovered summarily while according to the latter, there will be no limitation at all during the period of Government management.

6. The period of limitation is in my opinion applicable only to cases of recovery by Civil Suit of dues which are not recoverable summarily. I therefore submit that the view taken in the Government Order of July 1924 requires modification.

7. As for the actual period of limitation in such cases, it has been specifically fixed at 6 years in 119 (a) of the first Schedule of the Limitation Regulation (IV of 1911); and not 12 years as stated in the Government Order of 1924.

8. The position with regard to villages coming under the second category is somewhat different and it cannot be held that Government have any more powers than the Inamdar possessed. If this view is correct then, during the term of Government management, only the dues for two years can be recovered summarily, while dues which exceed that period but are within 6 years will have to be recovered by Civil Suit.

9. As regards arrears of years prior to the villages coming under Government management in both categories, the rules are clear, *i. e.*, that no responsibility rests with Government, but that Government may summarily collect the dues for the immediately previous two years on the application of the Inamdars, just as they would do if Government had not taken over the management (*vide* Government Orders of 22nd March 1919 and 25th July 1924).

10. I request that Government may be pleased to reconsider the whole question and issue suitable orders for the guidance of all concerned.

Rent for the occupation of Bungalows on the Nandi Hill.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 1825-84—G. M. 34-21-14, dated 26th January 1923, passing orders on the revised rates for occupation of bungalows on the Nandi Hill.

2. Government Order No. I. C. 2643-6—A. & E. 395-24-3, dated the 22nd October 1925, directing, among other things, that the Superintendent, Government Gardens, may submit definite proposals for reducing the rates of rent for the occupation of rooms on the Nandi Hill, during the off season.

3. Letter No. 288, dated the 24th February 1926, from the Superintendent, Government Gardens, submitting his proposals in the matter as called for in the Government Order read above.

4. Letter No. 321, dated 4th March 1926, from the same officer, recommending, in continuation of the letter read above, that the rule, *viz.*, "Except in Sankey's Bungalow, no occupier will be charged any additional fee for accommodating his wife and two children under ten years of age in his suite of rooms", be relaxed to admit four children under fifteen years of age.

ORDER No. I. C. 6883-939—A. & E. 253-25-3, DATED 6TH APRIL 1926.

The Superintendent, Government Gardens, has submitted certain proposals for revising the rates of rent for occupation in respect of the different bungalows during the season and the off season respectively and for allowing concession rates in the case of school children going to the Hill Stations during the off season.

2. Government are pleased to approve of the proposals. The revised rates and concessions as approved are appended to this order.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agricultural Departments.

NANDI HILL STATION.

STATEMENT OF REVISED RATES OF RENTS OF ROOMS IN THE BUNGALOWS.

A. Rates during the Season.

Suite of rooms.	Sanctioned rates. Rs.	a.	p.
1. *Cunningham Bungalow.*—			
4 double and 2 single blocks.			
Double Block No. 1	3	0	0
" 2	2	8	0
" 3	2	8	0
" 4	2	0	0
Single Block No. 1 and 2 each	1	8	0
2. *Cubbon Bungalow.*—			
4 double and 4 single blocks.			
Double Block No. 1 to 4 each	3	0	0
Single Block No. 1 (5)	1	8	0
" 2 (6)	1	8	0
" 3 (7)	2	0	0
" 4 (8)	2	0	0
3. *Glentilt Bungalow.*—			
3 double blocks.			
Double Block No. 1	2	8	0
" 2	2	8	0
" 3	2	0	0
4. *Brown's Bungalow.*—			
3 double blocks.			
Double Block No. 1, 2 and 3 each	1	8	0
5. *Sankey's Bungalow 3 rooms.*—			
Room No. 1	1	8	0
Bed	0	6	0
" 2	1	0	0
Bed	0	4	0
" 3	1	0	0
Bed	0	4	0

Except in the case of Sankey's Bungalow, no occupier will be charged any additional fee for accommodating his wife and four children under fifteen years of age in his suite of rooms.

B. Rates During off Season.

During the off season, the rates will be half of the season rates except in the case of single beds in Sankey's Bungalow.

C. Concession Rates to School Children during off Season.

The following concession rates will be allowed in Brown's and Sankey's Bungalows to *bona fide* students in charge of responsible teachers.

Brown's Bungalow.—There are 3 double blocks. Each block may be occupied by 6 students on payment of 12 annas per day; any extra student occupying it will pay at 2 annas per day.

Sankey's Bungalow.—This contains 3 rooms. Each room may be occupied by 8 students on payment of 8 annas per day. Any extra student occupying the room will pay at 2 annas each.

1. *N.B.*—Every block is furnished with a set of furniture suited to it and no extra articles will be made available even on extra payment. Furniture, etc., will not be permitted to be shifted from one block to another.

2. School parties should make their own arrangements to provide themselves with necessary bedding, linen, etc.

3. Parties occupying bungalows between sun-rise and sun-set are allowed the usual concession of half the prescribed rate of rent.

4. Available vessels, etc., will be supplied free of cost on previous notice to parties making their own arrangements for cooking.

5. Water carried to the bungalows and firewood supplied will have to be paid for at the usual rates.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Report on the working of the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 67, dated 31st March 1926—1st April 1926, from the Inspector-General of Police, submitting the report on the working of the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation and the rules framed thereunder, for the calendar year 1925.

ORDER No. P. 5200-8—POL. 161-25-4, DATED 10TH APRIL 1926.

Recorded with the observation that the report has been received one month after the due date and that such delays should be avoided in future.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

ANNEXURE.

No. Per. 67, dated, 31st March—1st April 1926, from P. F. Bowring, Esq., J. P., Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, to B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Local and Legislative Departments.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the working of the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation and the rules framed thereunder for the Calendar year 1925.

2. The following statement shows the particulars of licenses issued and the amount of license fees realised during the year as compared with those of the preceding year 1924:—

District	1925. District licenses	1925. District licenses including State Forests	1925. Provincial licenses	1925. Agricultural licenses	1925. Total	1925. Amount of license fees realised.	1924. District licenses	1924. District licenses including State Forests	1924. Provincial licenses	1924. Agricultural licenses	1924. Total	1924. Amount of license fees realised
						Rs.						
Bangalore ..	41	..	12	..	53	505	53	1	23	..	77	855
Kolar ..	27	..	..	..	27	135	31	..	..	..	31	155
Tumkur ..	6	..	..	—	6	30	6	..	..	..	6	30
Mysore ..	40	..	2	..	42	250	40	4	3	..	47	335
Hassan ..	22	..	4	..	26	220	18	1	1	..	20	130
Shimoga ..	11	13	..	5	29	260	10	20	..	2	32	354
Kadur ..	43	..	1	30	74	320	51	..	1	25	77	460
Chitaldrug ..	3	..	..	..	3	15	3	..	..	..	3	15
Total ..	193	13	19	35	260	1,735	212	26	28	27	293	2,334

It is seen from the statement that there was a decrease both in the number of licenses taken out and the amount of fees realised, the figures during the year 1925 being 260 licenses and Rs. 1,735 respectively, as against 293 licenses and Rs. 2,334 during the year 1924.

Thus there was a net decrease of 33 licenses of which as many as 24 were in the Bangalore District. Perhaps the decrease may be attributed to the scarcity of game owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions.

3. Of these 260 licenses, 193 were District licenses, 13 District licenses including State Forests, 19 Provincial licenses and 35 Agricultural licenses, of which 94 had been taken out by Europeans and Eurasians and 166 by Indians.

4. It was only in the Tumkur District that one case of prosecution was instituted for infringement of the provisions of this Regulation and it ended in conviction.

5. The District reports are herewith forwarded in original for reference. The District reports were due in this office on or before 15th February 1926 but owing to the delay in the receipts of the reports from the District Magistrates of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, the forwardal of the present report was delayed.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Resettlement of Gundlupet Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. Camp 1-8, dated the 11th April 1891, sanctioning the original settlement of the Gundlupet Taluk.

2. Letter No. 59, dated the 26th November 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements submitting proposals for the revision of assessment in the Gundlupet Taluk.

3. Letter No. 92, dated the 8th February 1926, from the same officer, forwarding with his remarks the opinions of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Revenue Commissioner on the above proposals.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. 104, dated the 22nd February 1926, from the same officer, forwarding with the remarks of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Revenue Commissioner, four objection petitions, together with his own remarks.

ORDER No. R. 5271-82—L. S. 20-25-6, DATED 19TH APRIL 1926.

The proposals relate to the revision of assessment in 161 villages, of which 158 are situated in the Gundlupet Taluk and the remaining three villages in the Chamrajnagar Taluk. At the time of the original settlement in 1891, there were 179 villages, of which 23 have been absorbed in other villages. Four District and State Forests and a new village, *viz.*, Magunhalli-Melakamanahalli, proposed to be formed out of the Bhandipur State Forest, have now been added on.

2. The climate of the tract is salubrious except that the southern portion is slightly malarial. The rainfall is sufficient and seasonal, the average for 30 years ranging from 25·2 inches to 31·40 inches per year.

3. There are 27 tanks and 757 irrigational wells in the taluk. Of the major tank, three are restored, and the remaining three unrestored while all the minor tanks are restored. The Vijayapur Amanikere is the largest, with an atchkat of about 450 acres. The Gundlu river empties itself into this tank. Two masonry bunds are put up across the river in the limits of Dumbrasanapur and Kammerahalli, thus bringing under wet cultivation, a further extent of land. A sum of Rs. 93,506-9-4 has been spent on the improvement and repairs of tanks, since the original settlement.

4. Jola is the staple crop of the Taluk. The other common dry crops are gram, ragi, chillies and other pulses. Paddy is grown in limited quantities under the tanks. The chief garden crops are plantains, cocoanuts and betel leaves. Cotton cultivation is prevailing in all parts of the Taluk and is capable of development.

5. There has been a steady increase in the population of the taluk from 61,499 in 1891 to 77,659 in 1921, 19 villages having a population of over 1,000 and 44, of over 500.

6. Gundlupet, the Headquarters of the Taluk occupies a central position, with roads radiating from it in all directions to the adjoining taluks and to the Malabar and the Nilgiris in the Madras Presidency. The road connecting Malabar with Mysore affords special facilities for the timber traffic from the former place. A number of cart-tracks connect the interior villages with the main roads.

7. Weekly fairs are held at Kotekere and Terakanambi. The fair held at Terakanambi is one of the biggest in the State, with traders from the Niligiris resorting to it in large numbers and with very large transactions, besides affording facility to the raiyats, to dispose of their produce. The annual festival in Gopalaswami Hills is an important one.

8. The agricultural resources of the people have considerably improved since the original settlement. Houses have increased by 88 per cent, cattle by 36 per cent, carts by 66 per cent, and ploughs by 57 per cent. The transport of timber and oranges from Malabar provides a good source of income to the agriculturists who use their carts in the slack season for the purpose. There is a marked increase in the value of the land. The prices of the staple agricultural products have also appreciably risen:—

Jolum by 270·74 per cent, ragi by 248·44 per cent, rice by 172 per cent, Bengal-gram by 191·36 per cent, avare by 190·47 per cent, and chillies by 100 per cent.

9. The area under occupation has expanded from 117,300 acres with an assessment of Rs. 82,558 in 1894-95 to 125,982 acres with an assessment of Rs. 86,956 in 1923-24. There were no remissions during the currency of the present settlement. The revenue history of the Taluk is one of steady progress.

10. The Survey Superintendent submits the following proposals, for revision in the rates without disturbing the present grouping of the villages into three classes:—

Group	Dry		Maximum rates				Garden	
			Wet					
	Existing	Proposed	Existing		Proposed		Existing	Proposed
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	1 6 0	1 12 0	7 0 0		8 0 0		8 0 0	8 0 0
II	1 2 0	1 8 0	6 0 0		7 0 0		8 0 0	8 0 0
III	0 12 0	1 0 0	5 0 0		6 0 0		8 0 0	8 0 0

These proposals are expected to result in a net increase of Rs. 29,608 or 33 per cent over the present assessment of the taluk or more correctly 26 per cent after making allowance for the increase of cultivated area. The average rates under the original and revised settlement compare as under:—

	Original settlement			Revision settlement		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	10	3	0	13	2
Wet	3	8	7	3	15	5
Garden	3	6	11	2	14	6

11. Four objection petitions have been received from the raiyats of the taluk. The Deputy Commissioner and the Revenue Commissioner consider that the representations are of a general nature. The Survey Superintendent adds that they have already been taken note of in the resettlement report.

12. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, who was consulted, is of opinion that the maximum dry rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent may be accepted, except in the second group, where the increase should be reduced from six annas to four annas. He is not in favour of increasing the existing maximum wet rates. In support of his views, he urges that the proposed rates exceed the average for the several groups of the Heggaddevankote Taluk and that the efficiency of tanks has deteriorated owing to silting up and that the paddy grown is confined to lands under a few tanks and is not also sufficient for local consumption with the result that a large quantity of it is imported into the taluk. Other reasons, such as, the malarious climate of a portion of the taluk, and the backwardness of the taluk owing to the paucity of roads and communications, are also adduced.

13. The Revenue Commissioner accepts the dry and garden rates proposed in the revision settlement report but agrees with the Deputy Commissioner not to alter the present maximum wet rates. He, however, suggests, that, as a compromise, if an increase n wet rate is considered necessary, it need not exceed 8 annas per acre in each group.

14. As against these criticisms, the Survey Superintendent states that the silting up of tanks has no bearing upon the maximum wet rate to be fixed, that note is taken of the deterioration of tanks in the classification of lands and that various concessions are now extended to holders of wet lands, such as remission of assessment in bad years, exemption from levy of irrigation cess, and that increase of Re. 1 proposed in the wet rates is very moderate and fully justified. As regards the reduction of the proposed maximum dry rate in Group II from 6 annas to 4 annas, he argues that dry cultivation has extended much more largely in this group than in the first one and that a case is made out for a higher increase in that group and that, even though the Deputy Commissioner's suggestion is accepted, the average dry rate in Group II will be reduced from Re. 0-12-2 to Re. 0-11-2, which does not substantially relieve the raiyat of his burden. He therefore adds that his proposals may be accepted in their entirety.

15. Government have carefully considered the proposals made by the Survey Superintendent and the opinions of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Revenue Commissioner. They observe that, as regards the proposed dry rates, they compare favourably with those in force in the adjoining Heggaddevankote Taluk, and that the raiyats are much benefited by the rise in the prices of crops grown and that the increase proposed is moderate and fair. The Survey Superintendent's proposals regarding the dry rates are accordingly approved.

16. In the matter of the wet rates, it may be noted that the silting up of tanks is not peculiar to the Gundlupet Taluk alone. All the minor tanks have been restored at considerable cost to Government and are in good condition. The inadequacy of water, complained of, by the raiyats in a few cases is due to the want of satisfactory arrangement for control over the distribution of water from the tanks and the consequent wastage resulting in the intimately depletion of the tanks. Apart from these, there is considerable force in the arguments that a portion of the Taluk is malarial, that it is backward owing to paucity of communications in the interior as no road was opened during the currency of the present settlement and that paddy, its production under a few tanks not being sufficient for local consumption, is imported from abroad. Taking these circumstances into consideration, Government are of opinion that, as suggested by the Revenue Commissioner, it would be sufficient if the maximum wet rate is increased by 8 annas in each group. The garden rates will remain as heretofore. With this modification the proposals of the Survey Superintendent which result in a net addition of Rs. 29,186 or 32·07 per cent to the present Survey assessment are sanctioned. The new rates will be announced as soon as possible and brought into effect from 1st July 1926, with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

17. The Irrigation Cess will not be levied separately on Government lands. It will be treated as merged in the revised wet and garden assessment, and a lumpsum equivalent to the amount of the cess will be set apart towards the Irrigation Cess Fund.

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Chief Secretary to Gover nent.

Grant of Commission under Section 7 (3) of the Mysore Village Offices Regulation.

READ—

Letter No. C. 1879—25-26, dated 25th March 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner, recommending the grant of commission under Section 7, Clause 3 of the Village Offices Regulation to Mr. M. K. Krishna Rao, Pleader and Inamdar of Padavankodu Hosahalli in the Chamrajnagar Taluk.

ORDER NO. R. 5390-1—L. R. 420-25-2, DATED 24TH APRIL 1926.

The grant of the accompanying commission to Mr. M. K. Krishna Rao, Pleader and Inamdar, to exercise the powers of an Assistant Commissioner, under Section 7 (3) of the Village Offices Regulation, is sanctioned as recommended.

COMMISSION UNDER SECTION 7 (3) OF THE MYSORE VILLAGE OFFICES REGULATION NO. IV OF 1908.

The Government of Mysore are pleased to confer on you, Mr. M. K. Krishna Rao, Pleader and Inamdar of Padavankodu Hosahalli in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, Mysore District, the powers of an Assistant Commissioner to punish Village Officers in the aforesaid village, to the extent described below :—

"You may, of your own motion or on complaint and after enquiry, fine, suspend, dismiss or remove any holder of a village office in the said village of Padavankodu Hosahalli in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, for misconduct or for neglect of duty or for incapacity or for non-residence in the village, (except when such non-residence is permitted by the Deputy Commissioner) or for any other sufficient cause."

2. The power delegated to you is vested in you during the pleasure of and subject to recall by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

P. G. D'SOUZA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Registered No. M.—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

BANGALORE, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1926.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Office of the Dewan of Mysore has become vacant by the retirement of Rajamantra Dhurina SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR BANERJI, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., We, placing trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability and judgment of Amin-ul-Mulk, Mirza Muhammad Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., do hereby appoint the said Amin-ul-Mulk, Mirza Muhammad Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., to be the Dewan of Mysore, and We do further appoint the said Amin-ul-Mulk, Mirza Muhammad Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., to be *Ex-officio* President of the Council.

Given under Our hand and Seal at Mysore this 30th day of April 1926.

KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR.

SEAL

Registered No M.—1175.

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The Mysore Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

BANGALORE, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1926.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2816—*C. B.* 200-25-1, *dated* 30*th April* 1926.

In permitting Rajamantra Dhurina SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR BANERJI, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., to retire from the public service with effect from the 1st of May 1926, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA desires to place on record his appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the State by this distinguished officer.

Sir Albion Banerji, on joining the Mysore Service on the 21st March 1916 as a lent officer from the Indian Civil Service, Madras, was appointed a Member of the Executive Council. He held that office with credit for six years, and at the end of that period was appointed Dewan on the 6th March 1922. Throughout his service of ten years in Mysore, he has been distinguished for the zeal and energy he has displayed in the performance of his public duties. He was Dewan during a period of acute financial stringency, and the present condition of the finances of the State is due, in a large measure, to his vigilant control and management.

His Highness the Maharaja is conscious that in bidding Sir Albion Banerji farewell, he is losing the services of an able officer.

His Highness is now graciously pleased to sanction the grant of the full salary of his appointment for six months from the date of his retirement. Further, and as a mark of his personal favour, His Highness is pleased to grant to Sir Albion Banerji a special pension of Rs. 500 per mensem with effect from the 1st of November 1926.

By Order,
P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Marimallappa's High School, Mysore.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 4795-6—Edn. 115-22-5, dated 3rd February 1923, sanctioning a grant of Rs. 6,480 to the Marimallappa's High School, Mysore, during the year 1922-23 and directing that the authorities of the school be definitely told that the grant is liable to be reduced from the year 1923-24 to what is strictly admissible under the rules, *viz.*, Rs. 5,514.

2. Government Order No. E. 475-6—Edn. 66-23-2, dated 11th August 1923, sanctioning the continuance of the grant at Rs. 6,480 per annum to the above school for a further period of two years from 1923-24 and stating that from the year 1925-26 onwards the grant will be limited to what is strictly admissible under the rules.

3. Government Order No. E. 1186-7—Edn. 19-25-6, dated 12th June 1925, sanctioning the continuance of the grant of Rs. 540 per mensem or Rs. 6,480 per annum to the institution, pending orders on the question of taking over the institution under Government Management.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 6060 of 24-25, dated 24th November 1925, from the Inspector General of Education, in the matter of taking over the institution under Government Management.

ORDER No. E. 5720-22—EDN. 10-25-5, DATED 14TH APRIL 1926.

The Marimallappa's High School, Mysore, is under the management of a Board of Trustees appointed by and subordinate to the District Judge, Mysore. It has an endowment of Rs. 30,000 yielding an annual income of Rs. 1,500 and consists of the High and Middle School Sections. The institution is also in receipt of a Government grant of Rs. 6,480 per annum which is in excess of what is admissible under the grant-in-aid rules. The financial condition of the school has not been

satisfactory and in spite of repeated instructions issued by the Government and the Department, the management have not been able to effect any improvement in this direction. The Inspector-General of Education reports that the management is suffering from two burdens, *viz.*, (1) grant of freeships to all Lingayet students and (2) payment of pension charges amounting to Rs. 960 per annum to two retired members of the staff, and that on account of these handicaps which materially reduce the resources available, the Board of Trustees are quite unable to continue to run the institution in an efficient manner, and have therefore requested that the institution may be taken over by Government on the following conditions:—

1. that the school should continue in the name of the Donor,
2. that the Lingayet students up to a maximum of 33⅓ per cent of the total strength of the school should be free students.
3. that Rs. 600 per annum be spent on scholarships for higher studies of Lingayet students.

2. The Inspector-General of Education having commended the above proposals of the Board of Trustees with certain modifications for favourable consideration of Government, he was requested to consult a few leading gentlemen of the Lingayet Community and the Secretary of the Lingayet Education Fund Association, regarding the future of the trust and the terms on which the school could be taken over under Government Management and submit a scheme that would be to the best advantage of the institution and likely to meet with the general approval of all parties concerned. He has accordingly submitted revised proposals in the matter.

3. On a careful consideration of the proposals, Government are pleased to direct that the Marimallappa's High School, Mysore, be taken over under Government Management on the following conditions:—

(i) the present name of the school to be retained;

(ii) forty per cent of the students of the Lingayet Community to be free students, while students of other communities to be free to the extent of 20 per cent (as in all other Government High Schools);

(iii) the endowment to be left in the hands of the Trustees to be newly appointed by the District Court and the income derived therefrom to be utilised for the award of scholarships for the higher Education of the students of of the Lingayet Community;

(iv) the pensions which the Trustees have sanctioned to some of the retired members of the staff to be paid out of the income from the endowment as long as they are payable, and after they lapse, the whole amount to be utilised for scholarships; and

(v) the management of the building in which the institution is at present located and its appurtenances to be transferred to the Government.

4. The Inspector-General is requested to move immediately the District Court, Mysore, for making the necessary alterations in the existing scheme and submit proposals regarding the minimum staff and other requirements necessary in the interests of the efficient working of the institution.

5. As the institution will also serve the purposes of a Practising School for the B. T. students of the University, the need for the continuance of the present Practising High School attached to the training College, Mysore, will no longer exist. Separate orders will, however, issue in the matter of abolishing the present Practising High School, after consulting the University.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Further Programme of Development of High Schools.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 5350-3—Edn. 218-22-15, dated 8th March 1923, laying down a programme of development of High Schools in the State.

2. Letter No. C. 3105—25-26, dated 11th March 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education, submitting a further programme for opening additional High Schools in the State to be given effect to, as funds become available.

ORDER No. E. 5925-27—EDN. 212-25-2, DATED 26TH APRIL 1926.

The Inspector-General of Education reports that the programme of development of High Schools in the State laid down in the Government Order of 8th March 1923, read above, has been completed with the exception of a High School for girls at Tumkur, the necessity for which is not yet well established. He further states that, in view of the large increase in the number of Middle Schools in the State, and of the representations in the matter made from time to time, both in the Representative Assembly and in the District and Taluk Conferences, it is necessary to open High Schools by Government in new centres as private effort in this direction is not forthcoming. He has accordingly submitted for approval a programme for opening High Schools in the marginally noted places in the order of urgency, to be given effect to as funds became available and with reference to the co-operation that may be forthcoming from the people, and requests also that provision for opening one additional High School, may, if possible, be included in the Departmental budget for next year.

Bangalore District	—Another High School in Bangalore City.		
Tumkur do	—A High School at Maddagiri.		
Hassan do	—	Do	Hole-Narsipur.
Bangalore do	—	Do	Dodballapur.
Shimoga do	—	Do	Sagar.

2. Government are of opinion that the programme submitted by the Inspector-General of Education is well-considered and are therefore pleased to generally approve of the same, with the observation that the order of urgency will be examined with reference to existing conditions, the extent of co-operation from the local bodies and the people of the localities, etc., when specific proposals are received for the opening of the High Schools.

3. The question of providing funds for opening an additional High School next year will be considered in connection with the budget for 1926-27.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Amarayi Sales.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 2296-307—L. R. 205-22-2, dated the 20th November 1922, issuing revised instructions in regard to the holding of auction sales.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 3446—24, dated the 3rd April 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the opinions of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts on the R. A. Subject No. 4 for October 1924, regarding the disposal of Amarayi Tamarind trees by Messrs. Thathi Reddi and Chikka Reddi of Chintamani Taluk and recommending that the system of auction may continue, the period of sale being fixed at three years at a time and that in special cases, however, the disposal may be for upset price by the Huzur Jamabandi Officer, for reasons to be recorded by him.

ORDER No. R. 5436-44—L. R. 149-24-90, DATED 27TH APRIL 1926.

Government are pleased to direct that the system of auctioning Amarayi for 3 years as recommended by the Revenue Commissioner be tried in one selected Taluk in each District, by the Deputy Commissioners and the result reported after the end of three years.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Payment of toll.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 6437-56—Ml. 174-22-1, dated 21st March 1923, issuing instructions in regard to the working of auction sales in respect of Local Fund and Municipal tolls and market fees.

2. Letter No. C. 551—25-26, dated 22nd March 1926, from the President, District Board, Shimoga, requesting sanction to the resolution of the District Board to introduce a fresh clause in the sale notification of the District Fund Tolls appended to the above Government order exempting from the payment of toll cattle belonging to the residents of the village or the town within the limit of which toll gate has been established.

ORDER No. L. 6667-88—L. B. 145-25-2, DATED 28TH APRIL 1926.

In the notification appended to the Government Order No. L. 6437-57—Ml. 174-22-1, dated 21st March 1923, the following additional clause shall be added to rule 14 of the toll rules:—

"(L) No toll shall be levied on cattle belonging to the residents of the village or the town within the limit of which the toll gate is established."

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Additional clause to rule 14 of the toll rules.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 6437-56—Ml. 174-22-1, dated 21st March 1923, issuing instructions in regard to the working of auction sales in respect of Local Fund and Municipal tolls and market fees.

2. Letter No. C. 551-25-26, dated 22nd March 1926, from the President, District Board, Shimoga, requesting sanction to the resolution of the District Board to introduce a fresh clause in the sale notification of the District Fund Tolls appended to the above Government order exempting from the payment of toll cattle belonging to the residents of the village or the town within the limit of which toll gate has been established.

ORDER No. L. 6667-88—L.B. 145-25-2, DATED 28TH APRIL 1926.

In the Notification appended to the Government Order No. L. 6437-57—Ml. 174-22-1, dated 21st March 1923, the following additional clause shall be added to rule 14 of the toll rules:—

"(L) No toll shall be levied on cattle belonging to the residents of the village or the town within the limit of which toll-gate is established."

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 465 of 1925-26, dated the 23rd March 1926, from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding copy of letter dated the 4th March 1926, received from the Secretary to the Advisory Committee of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore, submitting the curricula of studies in the Patasala as passed by the Committee and recommending that it may be sanctioned.

(Printed as annexure.)

ORDER No. 1303—MUZ. 260-25-2, DATED 14TH APRIL 1926.

The course of studies framed by the Committee and recommended by the Muzrai Commissioner is approved.

The new course will come into effect from the next academical year. The Muzrai Commissioner is requested to take necessary action in the matter.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

ANNEXURE.

Letter No. 465 of 1925-26, dated the 24th March 1926, from the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Referring to para 2 of the notes of inspection of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore, by the First Member of Council on the 27th October 1925, a copy of which was sent with your letter No. 502—M. F. 13-25-5, dated 28th October 1925, I have the honor to state that the Advisory Committee of the Patasala had been requested to send up detailed proposals about the curricula of studies, the length of the entire course, and the graduated series of text-books to be prescribed for the several classes, and a copy of letter No. 58, dated the 4th March 1926, together with its enclosure received from the Secretary to the Committee is herewith enclosed.

2. The resolution of the Committee recorded at a meeting held on the 27th January 1926 and the Secretary's letter explain in sufficient detail the scope of the present proposals and the basis on which they have been formulated. As the scheme has been scrutinized by distinguished and learned gentlemen like Maha Mahopadhyaya Vidya Nidhi Brah: Virupaksha Sastry and Mimamsa Kantirava Brah: Vaidyanatha Sastry, and it also makes suitable provision for the training of such students as could afford to remain in the Patasala for a few years only, I am of opinion that the committee's recommendation may be accepted and that the new courses of study may be brought into effect from the next academical year immediately after the summer vacation.

3. The other matters referred to in the Secretary's letter will be reported upon separately for orders of Government.

Letter No. 58, dated 4th March 1926, from the Secretary, Advisory Committee, Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, to the Muzrai Commissioner in Mysore.

With reference to your letter No. C. 465 of 1925-26, dated the 23rd November 1925, calling for suitable proposals about the curricula of studies, etc., to be followed in the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, I have the honor to submit herewith an extract of the resolution of the meeting of the Committee held on 27th January 1926, and to state that after discussing the matter at several meetings with Maha Mahopadhyaya Vidyanidhi Virupaksha Sastry and Mimamsa Kantirava Vidyanatha Sastry as well as the pandits of Patasala, a syllabus of studies has been framed extending over a period of 12 years during which time a student of ordinary capacity is expected to finish Ghana with Lakshana and can go out into the world with a thorough grasp of the Branch of the Veda to which he belongs or the Prayoga which he has taken up for study. The course has further been so framed as to enable the student to earn his livelihood even if by force of circumstances, he is compelled to give up his studies after undergoing a course of 3 or 4 years.

2. The curriculum of studies thus framed was approved by the Committee at their meeting held on 27th January 1926. A copy of the same is herewith submitted and I am to request that early sanction may be accorded thereto, so that it may be brought into force on the reopening of the Patasala after the summer vacation.

3. As regards text-books to be studied it will be seen from the curriculum that suitable text-books for the portions to be studied in the Sahitya classes have been prescribed. The study of Vedas does not require any text-books as the Mantras have to be taught by word of mouth; and suitable text-books for the Prayoga, Jyotisha and Dharma Sastra classes will be prescribed in consultation with the Secretary to the Board of Sanskrit Studies, Mysore, with whom I am in correspondence on the subject.

4. Quarterly Examinations are at present held by the Pandits of the Patasala in order to determine the award of scholarships, and it is decided to have annual Examinations conducted by Pandits outside the Patasala in order to gauge the progress attained and to grant promotions to higher classes. The Committee, however, consider that as the Patasala will take some time to prepare students for any public Examination, it is too soon to think of the award of diplomas and that this subject is one that requires some further consideration. The matter will be considered further and suitable proposals sent up in due course.

Extract of resolution V of the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore, held on 27th January 1926.

* * * * * * *

V. Resolution No. 1 of the last meeting that the question of fixing the curricula of studies in the Patasala, etc., be considered at the next meeting.

Resolved that the curricula of studies framed by the Secretary in consultation with Maha Mahopadhyaya Vidyanidhi Brah: Virupaksha Sastry and Mimamsa Kantirava Brah: Vidyanatha Sastry and the Pandits of the Patasala be approved and that the same be sent up to Muzrai Commissioner for obtaining sanction of Government thereto.

* * * * * * *

Year	Veda		Prayoga			
	Veda lessons	Sahitya	Prayoga lessons	Sahitya	Jyotisha	Dharmasastra
			KRISHNA-YAJURVEDA.			
1st	Samhita, 1st Kanda	Amara, Sabda, Samasa, Raghuvamsa 2 Sargas.	Sandyavandana, Agnikarya, Rudra, Chame, Purusha Sukta, Srisukta, Laghunyasa, Trisuparna, Brahmayagna.	Amara, Sabda, Samasa, Raghuvamasa 2 Sargas.		
2nd	Samhita, 3rd and 4th Kandas.	Amara, Sabda, Samasa, Kumarasambhava 2 Sargas.	Aruna. 1st prasna; Ekagnikanda 2 prasnas; Punyaha to Ankurarpana.	Amara, Sabda, Samasa, Kumarasambhava 2 Sargas.		
3rd	Samhita, 5th and 7th Kandas.	Amara, Sabda, Samasa, Magha 2 Sargas, Naishadha 1 Sarga.	Udakasanti, Agnimukha to Navagraha; Sikshavalli.	Amara, Sabda, Samasa Magha 2 Sargas; Naishadha 1 Sarga.		
4th	Samhita, 2nd and 6th Kandas.	Naishadha 1 Sarga; Champuramayana 3 Kandas.	Sahavie and Chitti; Garbhadana to Upanayana; Brahmavalli Upakarma to Vivaha; Namovache, Bhriguvalli.	Nishadha 1 Sarga; Champu Ramayana. Three Kandas; Champu Bharata 3 Stabakas.		
5th	Brahmana, 1st and 3rd Ashtakas.					
6th	Brahmana, 2nd Ashtaka. The whole of Aruna Ekagnikanda, 2 Prasnas	Champu Bharata 3 Stabakas.	Apara and Sradha Prayogas or Ellajiya. Pitri Medha, Prasna 1.		Kalamruta; Kalavidana.	
7th	Pada; Lakshana and Krama to be commenced.		Samhita 3rd Kanda; Narayanopanishad.		Purva Prayoga Mantra Bhyashya.	
8th	Pada		Samhite 4th Kanda (whole); Abhisravana Samhite, the whole.		Apara Prayoga, Mantra Bhashya.	
9th	Pada		Samhite, 1st Kanda; Abhisravana (Brahmana).			Abhisaravana; Abhinava Shadasiti;
10th	Krama		Brahmana, 3rd Ashtaka 2 prasnas. Do 1st Ashtaka 1 do Do 2nd do 1 do			Grihya Sutra.
11th	Jata, Ghana and					Dharma Sutra. Dharma Sindhu.
12th	Lakshana					

Year	Veda		Prayoga			
	Veda lessons	Sahitya	Prayoga lessons	Sahitya	Jyotisha	Dharmasastra
			RIG VEDA.			
1st	Samhite, 6 Adhyayas	(*Vide* Krishna Yajurveda Curriculum.)	Primary lessons as in Krishna Yejurveda studies.	(*Vide* Krishna Yajurveda Curriculum		
2nd	Do 8 do		Punyaha to Kautuka Bandhana			
3rd	Do 12 do		Agnimukha to Navagraha; Mahasanti, Devarik—Ayurik.			
4th	Do 12 do		Garbhadana to Upakarma, Mahasaura.			
5th	Do 12 do		Veda Vratas to Vivaha; Suryasukta, the whole.			
6th	Do 14 do		Apara Prayoga or Ellajiya Pavamana—2 Adhyayas.			
7th	Pada		Samhite, 1st Ashtaka 4 Adyayas; Pavamana—2 Adyayas.			
8th	Do		Samhite, 7th Astaka, the whole			
9th	Krama		Do 8th do			
10th	Do		Vamanasukta, Vishnusukta Parisishta—4 Adhyayas.			
11th, 12th	Jata, Ghana Lakshana					
			SUKLA YAJURVEDA.			
1st	Samhite, 6 Adhyayas	(As in Krishna Yejurveda Course.)	Primary as in Krishna Yejurveda Course.	(As in Krishna Yejurveda Course)		
2nd	Do 8 do		Punyaha-Nandi-Navagraha			
3rd	Do 8 do		Garbhadana to Chudakarma			
4th	Do 10 do		Upanayana to Vrata Chatushtaya.			
5th	Samhite 8 do; Brahmana 2 Adyayas		Vivaha, the whole			
6th	Do six do		Apara Prayoga			
7th, 8th	Pada		Samhite, the whole			
9th	Krama					
10th, 11th, 12th	Jata, Ghana Lakshana					

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

Bonus to be paid to Assured.

READ—

Letter No. 19020, dated the 25th March 1926, from the Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee, submitting for sanction a draft copy of the amendment to paragraph 2 of Rule 22 of Public Branch Rules on the ground that the amendment is in conformity with Section 3 of the Insurance Regulation.

ORDER No. FL. 6188-9—G. F. 44-25-36, DATED 3RD MAY 1926.

Sanctioned.

2. Paragraph 2 of the rule will stand as follows:—

"In the event of death of the insured before an assignment of his Policy or a nomination therefor has been recognised by the Deputy Secretary to the Insurance Committee, the Bonus assured by it may be paid on surrender of the Policy, to such person or persons whom the President of the Insurance Committee, after reasonable enquiry finds to be entitled to receive it, provided that the sum payable does not exceed Rs. 2,000. In all other cases, the amount assured shall be paid to legal heirs declared as such, by a competent Court of Law in the Mysore State, and on the surrender of the Policy."

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
For *Financial Secretary to Government.*

Levy of a fee for Registering Assignments.

READ—

Letter No. 15732, dated the 6th February 1926, from the Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding for sanction the following resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee, Public Branch, regarding the levy of a fee for registering assignments:

"Resolved that a fee of Re. 1 for registering an assignment in favour of any one other than the wife, children or parents of the insured be levied in all future cases."

ORDER No. FL. 6186-7—G. F. 44-25-35, DATED 3RD MAY 1926.

Sanctioned.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO,
For *Financial Secretary to Government.*

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Report on the Administration of Scholarships for the Backward Classes during the year 1925-26.

READ—

Letter No. C. 3657—25-26, dated 27th March 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education, submitting a report on the administration of scholarships for the Backward Classes during the year 1925-26.

(*Printed as annexure.)

ORDER No. E. 5907-8—EDN. 31-25-39, DATED 24TH APRIL 1926.

Recorded.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANNEXURE.

No. C. 3657 of 25-26, dated 27th March 1926, from K. Matthan, Esq., B.A., Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, to P. G. D'Souza, Esq., B.A., B.L., Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Adverting to para III 2 (f) of Government Order No. E. 5030-3—Edn. 142-21-41, dated 17th February 1923, requiring the submission of a report on the working of the scheme of Backward Class Scholarships of the several grades in the State, I have the honor to submit herewith for perusal of Government, a detailed statement showing the number of scholarships available, applications received, awards made and the applications that could not be considered for want of provisions.

From a perusal of the statement it will be seen that out of the total provision of Rs. 61,790 per annum (including the share of Rs. 5,510 per annum out of the additional grant of Rs. 8,000 sanctioned as per Government Order No. E. 2483-85—Edn. 148-23-9, dated 13th November 1925) a sum of Rs. 61,620 per annum has been awarded, leaving a small balance of Rs. 170 for the whole year as against Rs. 80 per annum in the previous year.

From the experience so far gained, the scheme has been working satisfactorily and the thanks of the Department are due to the several Taluk and District Ad Hoc Committees for their hearty co-operation in this work.

Statement showing the allotments, awards, applications rejected for unsatisfactory progress, etc., and the applications that could not be considered out of the Backward Classes scholarships of the several grades during 1925-26.

Serial No.	Community	Group	B. C. II. Grade (C. E. class) Allotment	Applications received	Awards made	Applications rejected	Applications that could not be considered	Lapses	Remarks	B. C. III Grade (E. S. classes) Allotment	Applications received	Awards made	Applications rejected	Applications that could not be considered	Lapses	Remarks	B. C. IV Grade (Middle classes) Allotment	Applications received	Awards made	Applications rejected	Applications that could not be considered	Lapses	Remarks
1	Agasa			1	1				(*) Of the Rs. 20 per mensem, Rs. 16 was utilised in the III grade and Rs. 4 in the IV grade.		4	3		1		Includes		39	10	5	28		Includes 1 Additional
2	Navinda	I	1	1	1			2*		14	10	9		1		2 Additionals	25	32	11	2	20		1 Reserve, 1 Additional
3	Kumbara										5	5						27	7	4	12		
4	Panajiga						6				79	71	23	31		2 Additionals		165	17	15	95		1 Reserve, 2 Additionals
5	Dasari	II	3							12							19	38	9	1	35		1 do
6	Santani			2	1		1				15	8	4	6		1 Reserve		43	6	18	19		1 Reserve
7	Dezai			3	2		3		Includes 1 Reserve		16	8	1	7		1 Additional		46	5	14	27		
8	Mahratta	III	4	6	2		6			14	17	9	6	6		1 Reserve, 1 Additional	25	79	7	37	35		2 Reserves
9	Ganiga			1	1				do		8	1	3	3				31	6	17	18		1 Reserve, 1 Additional
10	Neigi			12	2		10		do		49	8	18	21		1 Reserve, 1 Additional		169	12	53	71		do do
11	Beda			3	3						15	14	4	1		1 Additional		92	29	14	45		do 4 Additionals
12	Besta			2	2			9†	† Rs. 20 per mensem 8 was utilised in the III grade and the balance of Rs. 10 could not be utilised, as there was some discrepancy in the application of a student of this group, for whom it was reserved.		11	9	1	1			117	69	29	21	19		2 do
13	Oclia	IV	13	2	2					70	19	19	3	4		3 Additionals		49	19	16	14		do do
14	Kuruba			8	3						61	49	1	11		5 do		187	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		do do
15	Idiga			1	1				‡ Rs. 24 per mensem was utilised in III grade and Rs. 6 per mensem in IV grade.		7	6				1 Additional							
16	Togata			2	2						7	7						34	12	3	19		2 do
17	Uppara	V	6					9‡		21	8	7		1			46						Rs. 2 per mensem is allowed to lapse.
18	Medi										9	2						7	2	3	1		
19	Jogi																				2		
20	Linganet	VI	14	47	15		32		1 Additional	50	200	58	5	27		1 Additionals	87	597	99	153	336		2 Reserves, 2 Additionals
21	Vokkaliga	VII	26	47	29		18		1 Reserve, 2 Additional	91	255	103	23	61		1 Reserve, 16 Additionals	161	556	161	161	232		17 do
22	Komati										1	1				1 Reserve		8	0		6		
23	Nagaratha	VIII	8	8	3		5		1 Reserve	10	18	8	4	6		do	10	41	4	18	19		
24	Panchala			2	1						24	9	1	14		1 Additional		89	17	56	47		1 Reserve, 2 Additionals
25	Kshatria			4	1						85	7	10	16		3 Reserves, 1 Additional							
26	Vaisya	IX	2	12	1		11			7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19									
27	Jain			9	1		8		1 Reserve														
28	Indian Christian																						

THE MADRAS GAZETTE, MAY 18, 1926.

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LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Arms Regulation.

READ—

Letter No. Per. 66, dated 10th April 1926, from the Inspector-General of Police, submitting a report on the working of the Mysore Arms Regulation and the rules framed thereunder, for the Calendar year 1925.

ORDER No. P. 5590-95—POLICE 193-25-2, DATED 1ST MAY 1926.

Recorded.

2. The inspection of shops continued to be unsatisfactory in the Shimoga District, as many as 17 shops having been left uninspected during the year. The District Magistrate, Shimoga, is requested to see that all the shops in the District are inspected in the current year.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

ANNEXURE.

No. Per 66-E—4, Pol. 193-25-1, dated the 10th April 1926, from P. F. Bowring, Esq., J.P., Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore City, to B. Nagappa, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Local and Legislative Departments.

I have the honor to report as follows on the working of the Mysore Arms Regulation, and the rules framed thereunder for the Calendar year 1925.

2. The attached statement No. I gives the total number and description of licenses issued during the year under the various forms as compared with those of the preceding year. It is seen therefrom that a total of 20,950 licenses were issued during the year, as against 20,766 in the previous year, showing a net increase of 184 licenses.

The increase is mostly under Forms IV and VII, and is in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Hassan and Shimoga the largest increase, *viz.*, 317 is in the Tumkur District, next come Hassan, Bangalore and Shimoga with 278, 172 and 156 respectively. But in Form VI, there is a large decrease of 263 licenses and is in the Districts of Kolar and Kadur, the former alone being responsible for as many as 255 licenses.

3. Statement No. II appended gives the number of licensed dealers in sulphur, their stock and the purposes for which sulphur was chiefly used during the year.

One hundred and ten persons were licensed to deal in sulphur as against 114 in the previous year. The stock of sulphur on hand with these dealers at the beginning of the year was 10 tons, 17 cwts. and 16¼ lbs. or 1 cwt. 3 qrs. and 13¾ lbs. less than the closing balance on the 31st December 1924. Sulphur is reported to have been issued for the preparation of fire works and medicines.

4. No. III Statement furnishes the number of shops licensed in Forms II and III, and the result of their inspection by the Police and Magistracy. The total number of shops licensed during both the years 1925 and 1924 was the same, *viz.*, 143. Of these, Police Inspectors inspected 72 shops, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police 84, and Magistrates 82, and the total number of shops left wholly uninspected during the year was 18 as against 29 in the year previous.

The inspection during the year is comparatively better than that of the previous year.

5. During the year under report, 51 persons were prosecuted in 52 cases including cases and persons pending at the beginning of the year, for violation of the provisions of the Mysore Arms Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder. Of these, 41 persons in as many cases were convicted, six cases involving six persons ended in acquittal or discharge, and the remaining five cases were pending at the close of the year.

6. Neither arms nor ammunition were manufactured in any of the Districts except Bangalore, where eight arms are reported to have been manufactured during the year.

7. The delay in the submission of this report is due to the non-receipt in time of the District reports, which were received in this office on the dates noted in the margin with incomplete information in some instances.

1. Bangalore, 24th February 1926
2. Kolar, 21st March 1926
3. Tumkur, 10th March 1926
4. Mysore, 15th March 1926
5. Hassan, 11th March 1926
6. Shimoga, 5th March 1926
7. Kadur, 10th February 1926
8. Chitaldrug, 7th March 1926

No. I.—Statement showing the number and description of licenses issued by the District Magistrates in the State for the year 1925 and the previous year.

Nature of licenses issued	Number issued for the previous year			Number issued for the year under report			Variations as compared with the preceding year	
	Total number of licenses issued	Number of arms covered by the licenses issued		Total number of licenses issued	Number of arms covered by the licenses issued		Increase in the number of licenses issued	Decrease in the number of licenses issued
		Fire arms	Other arms		Fire arms	Other arms		
1. License to transport arms, ammunition or Military Stores, etc., (Form I).	12	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3	.....
2. License to manufacture, convert or sell or to keep for sale arms, etc., (Form II).	53	497	15	48	492	15	.....	5
3. License to keep and sell arms or ammunition or Military Stores (Form III).	113	192	10	107	190	10	.....	6
4. License to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed, etc., (Form IV.)	17,817	18,803	135	18,124	15,587	134	307	.....
5. License to go armed on a journey (Form V)	24	25	.....	9	9	.....	.....	15
6. License to possess fire arms, ammunition or Military Stores (Form VI)	274	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	263
7. License to possess arms and ammunition for the purposes of destroying wild animals (Form VII).	2,473	2,269	.....	2,686	2,687	.....	163	.....
Total ...	20,766	21,286	160	20,950	18,926	159	473	289

No. II.—Statement showing the number of licensed dealers in Sulphur, their stock and the purpose for which Sulphur was sold during the year 1925.

District	Number of licenses issued or in force				Quantities for which licenses were issued				Stock of Sulphur																Opening balance	Closing balance	General purpose for which sulphur was sold, or used	Remarks
			1925						Balance on 1st January 1925				Purchased or Imported during 1925				Sold during 1925				Balance on 31st December 1925							
	1923	1924	Old	New	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.				
Bangalore ...	29	36	25	...	17	...	...	12	4	8	2	18	5	3	2	22	5	13	...	15 13/16	3	19	...	19 3/16	...	...	Fire works and Medicines.	
Kolar ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Tumkur ...	10	10	10	1	6	4	...	12	1	1	3	14 12/16	...	4	2	1 1/4	...	13	...	13 11/16	...	13	1	2 3/8	—3/8 lbs.	...		
Mysore ...	9	10	10	1	19	13	2	3	1	2	...	16 1/4	3	12	3	24 1/2	3	17	1	26 7/16	...	17	2	14 9/16	...	...		
Hassan ...	10	8	8	2	2	6	3	8	...	6	2	24	...	19	1	...	...	8	...	21	...	17	3	3	...	...		
Shimoga ...	25	26	26	...	6	9	...	2	1	1	1	19 7/8	...	12	3	24 3/4	...	17	2	22 1/4	...	16	2	16	—0-1-3-13	...		
Kadur ...	20	19	19	1	1	8	2	4	...	18	...	8 1/4	1	...	...	4	1	7	1	16 3/4	...	10	2	24	...	...		
Chitaldrug ...	7	8	7	...	6	18	1	16	1	18	1	9 3/4	1	17	1	18	2	10	...	11 3/4	1	5	2	16	...	...		
Total ...	111	114	105	5	60	...	1	1	10	17	...	16 1/8	13	10	3	10 9/16	15	7	...	15 11/16	9	...	8	10 13/16	...	...		

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No. III.—Statement showing the number of shops licensed under the Rules issued under the Mysore Arms Regulations which have been inadequately inspected by Police Officers and Magistrates.

District	Number of shops licensed in Forms II and III		Number of omissions in which Inspectors of Police have failed to inspect in								Number of omission on the part of				Number of shops left wholly uninspected during the year	
			First Quarter		Second Quarter		Third Quarter		Fourth Quarter		Superior Officers of Police		The Magistracy			
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Bangalore ...	36	29	32	22	22	8	26	7	26	5	1	1	36	15	1	1
Kolar ...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...
Tumkur ...	14	15	7	2	5	8	6	8	6	9	9	...	5	4	3	...
Mysore ..	10	11	10	11	7	10	9	9	6	6	3	2	7	1	1	...
Hassan ...	8	13	5	11	5	7	5	10	...	4	4	1	3	4	...	...
Shimoga ...	42	41	38	38	37	29	36	32	28	28	35	33	26	35	18	17
Kadur ...	20	22	17	22	16	22	16	19	14	17	20	22	6	...	6	...
Chitaldrug ...	11	10	11	...	11	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
Total ...	143	143	120	108	103	86	103	87	85	71	72	59	96	61	29	18

No. IV.—Districtwar statement showing the number and description of licenses issued under the Mysore Arms Regulation during the year 1925 and the previous year.

District	Number I License to transport arms and ammunition, etc.		Number II License to manufacture arms, ammunition or Military Stores		Number III License to keep and sell arms, ammunition or Military Stores		Number IV License to possess arms and to go armed for purposes of sport, etc.		Number V License to go armed on a journey		Number VI License to possess fire arms or ammunition or Military Stores		Number VII License to possess arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals		Total	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Bangalore ...	...	...	4	4	35	25	2,631	2,806	23	7	..	...	...	...	2,694	2,842
Kolar ...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3,153	2,746	...	1	255	...	...	...	3,411	2,750
Tumkur ...	...	...	4	4	10	11	1,919	2,236	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,933	2,251
Mysore ...	...	...	2	1	10	11	1,118	1,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	1,058
Hassan ...	...	...	6	7	8	9	1,718	1,991	...	...	...	...	4	1	1,731	2,008
Shimoga ...	...	...	16	15	26	26	2,231	2,387	...	...	...	...	2,253	2,421	4,526	4,849
Kadur ...	12	15	20	16	16	16	3,634	3,605	...	...	19	11	204	198	3,905	3,861
Chitaldrug ...	..	...	...	...	8	7	1,415	1,310	1	1	...	...	12	16	1,436	1,334
Total ...	12	15	53	48	113	107	17,817	18,124	24	9	274	11	2,473	2,636	20,766	20,950

Trial of cases arising under Chapter XII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

READ—

Government Order No. J. 4550-4600—Cts. 312-12-1, dated the 10th May 1918, directing that Assistant Commissioners, Amildars and Deputy Amildars should continue to be Magistrates *Ex-officio*, but cease to exercise magisterial functions in practice except such as are really executive in their nature such as those referred to in Chapters VIII to XII of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. Office Memorandum No. J. 1156-75—Cts. 41-20-6, dated 27th August 1925, directing that cases falling under Chapters VIII to XII of the Criminal Procedure Code should be filed before the Assistant Commissioner Magistrates only.

3. Government Order No. P. 2939-41—Cts. 207-23-7, dated 9th December 1924, directing that cases falling under Chapters VIII to XII of the Criminal Procedure Code arising in the Kadur Taluk be tried by the Special First Class Magistrate, Chikmagalur.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. Dl. Dis. 216—25-26, dated 22nd February 1926, from the Registrar, Chief Court, in the matter of the proposal to entrust the trial of cases falling under Chapter XII of the Criminal Procedure Code to Special Magistrates.

ORDER NO. P. 5567-77—CTS. 196-25-4, DATED 29—30TH APRIL 1926.

On a representation made in the Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly in 1925, that there was considerable delay in the disposal of cases under Chapter XII, Criminal Procedure Code, on the part of some of the *Ex-officio* Magistrates, Government passed orders in Government Order No. P. 3034-42—Cts. 298-24-12, dated 12th December 1925, directing that suitable instructions should be issued by the District Magistrates to the subordinate magistracy to guard against undue delay in the disposal of these cases. Notwithstanding these instructions, Government understand that instances of inordinate delay on the part of the *Ex-officio* Magistrates in dealing with such cases are not uncommon. One of the non-official members of the Legislative Council having sent up in February 1926, a resolution for discussion in the Council, recommending that cases falling under Chapter XII of the Criminal Procedure Code may be ordered to be enquired into and disposed of by the Special First Class Magistrates instead of by the *Ex-officio* Magistrates, the Chief Court were consulted in the matter and they have expressed it as their opinion that these cases can be disposed of more expeditiously by the Special Magistrates than by the *Ex-officio* Assistant Commissioner Magistrates except in places like the Bangalore and Mysore Cities where the work of the Special Magistrates is too heavy to enable them to deal with these cases in addition to their other work.

2. Government accordingly direct that the cases falling under Chapter XII of the Criminal Procedure Code be dealt with and disposed of by the Special Magistrates, exception being made in the case of the City Magistrates of Bangalore and Mysore.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

Rules of Recruitment.

READ—

Letter No. R. O. C. 32—23-24, dated 23rd September 1923, from the Registrar, Chief Court, stating that the rules for the recruitment of ministerial officers of the Subordinate Civil Courts contained in Government Orders Nos. J. 3588—Legis. 23-13-14, dated 4th March 1916, No. J. 1468-9—Cts. 64-15-3, dated 30th October 1916, and No. J. 3110—Cts. 175-21-2, dated 9th January 1922, are found to be defective and that they have to be revised in the light of the general principles laid down by Government for making appointments to the ministerial ranks of the superior service as per Government Order No. E. A. 2013-92—E. A. 14-21-6, dated 28th November 1921, and Government Order No. E. A. 2093-172—E. A. 14-21-7, dated 28th November 1921, and forwarding a set of draft rules embodying all the amendments for the sanction of Government.

2. Proceedings of the meeting of the Central Recruitment Board held on 19th November 1923, amending the rules relating to recruitment forwarded by the Registrar, Chief Court.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. R. O. C. 32, dated 15th April 1925, from the Registrar, Chief Court, stating that the Chief Court generally agree with the rules as

modified by the Central Recruitment Board and requesting that the words "except in the case of those specially exempted by the Chief Court" may be added to Rule 1 (4) and that a rule may be added that every two out of three vacancies may be filled up by promotion and the third by direct recruitment in modification of Government Order No. E. A. 2093-172—E. A. 14-21-7, dated 28th November 1921.

4. Letter No. R. O. C. 32—23-24, dated 18th March 1926, from the Registrar, Chief Court in the matter.

ORDER No. P. 5666-7—CTS. 73-23-6, DATED 5TH MAY 1926.

The accompanying general rules of recruitment for the ministerial ranks of the Judicial Department as modified by the Central Recruitment Board are approved.

2. Government are of opinion that it is unnecessary to add the words "except in the case of those specially exempted" in Rule 1—4 as suggested by the Registrar, Chief Court, as Government Order No. G. 1053-112—G. M. 11-23-1, dated 12th July 1923, gives the Chief Court power to recommend for exemption in cases where they consider that such exemption is warranted and justifiable under the terms of that order.

3. The proposal to modify para 3 (6) of Government Order No. E. A. 2093-172—E. A. 14-21-7, dated 28th November 1921, so as to admit of two out of every three vacancies being filled up by promotion from the lower ranks and the third by direct recruitment will be taken up and dealt with separately as a general question.

4. Separate orders will issue in the matter of the powers of the presiding officers of the Civil Courts as regards appointment, punishment and grant of leave.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

GENERAL RULES OF RECRUITMENT FOR THE MINISTERIAL RANKS OF THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

1. All appointments in the Judicial Department shall be made subject to and in accordance with the general principles contained in the marginally noted Government Orders with the modifications noted below.

(1) G. O. No. E. A. 2013-92—E. A. 14-21-6, dated 28th November 1921.
(2) G. O. No. E. A. 2093-172—E. A. 14-21-7, dated 28th November 1921.

2. Vacancies in the posts of Head Munshis of Munsiffs' Courts, Process and Court Nazirs need not be reported to the Central Recruitment Board, but steps should be taken to fill in the next lower appointment in accordance with the Government Order of the 17th May 1923.

3. For the post of Head Munshis of Munsiffs' Courts the prescribed qualification shall be a pass in the Civil Part II and the Registration Examinations (M. L. S. Examinations) exemptions being granted under the rules in force.

4. For the posts of Sheristedars of Subordinate and District Judges' Courts and Head Munshis of District Courts, the prescribed qualification shall be the following:—

Civil Part II, Registration, Criminal Higher and Accounts Lower or Higher (of the Mysore Local Service Examinations).

5. The appointments of Sheristedars and Head Clerks of District Courts will be treated as on a provincial basis, the incumbents being liable to be transferred from one Division to another.

II. PROCESS SERVERS.

Appointments of process servers will be confined to persons knowing how to read and write Kannada with facility. In districts where it is not possible to get literate men as process servers, special exemption in each particular case should be obtained from the District Judge with a full explanation of the circumstances.

A quarterly return of such exemptions granted should be furnished by the District Judge to the Chief Court, with reasons therefor. The possession of a good physique should be an important consideration in the selection of both Process Servers and Amins.

III. AMINS.

Seventy five per cent of the vacancies in the grade of Amins shall be filled up by promotion and 25 per cent by direct recruitment.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Combination of Privilege Leave and Furlough.

READ—

Letter No. R. O. C. 666, dated 30th November 1925, from the Registrar, Chief Court bringing to notice the hardship caused by the existing rule that combination of privilege leave with furlough is admissible only if the privilege leave to the full extent due is combined with furlough.

ORDER NO. FL. 6258-317—S. & A. 80-25-6, DATED 5TH MAY 1926.

Government are pleased to direct that the words "to the extent due" in Article 209A (v), Mysore Service Regulations, be omitted.

They are also pleased to declare that "furlough is not an interruption of duty."

These modifications will have effect from 25th March 1926. Necessary addenda and corrigenda slip will issue separately.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Acceptance of female lives for insurance in the Public Branch.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 4360-1—G. F. 36-24-19, dated the 31st January 1925, approving of the resolution of the Insurance Committee regarding the non-acceptance of female lives for insurance in the Public Branch till the results of the Actuarial valuation are known.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 20421, dated the 13th April 1926, from the Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding copy of resolution dated 31st October 1925 of the Insurance Committee, regarding the acceptance of first class female lives for insurance in the Public Branch and submitting for sanction an amended note 1 to Rule 7 of the Public Branch Insurance Rules.

ORDER NO. FL. 6440-1—G. F. 44-25-37, DATED 10TH MAY 1926.

Approved.

2. Note 1 will read as follows:—

"Women are eligible to take policies under Tables III and IV only, but in their cases a load of five years, as explained below shall be added. Women above 40 are not eligible to take policies under Table III and those above 45 under Table IV.

Under Endowment Assurance Table the addition of a load of five years means that if a woman of say 30 takes out a policy, payable at age 50 or previous death, then she shall be treated for the purpose of calculating the premium as a woman of 35 taking out a policy payable at 55 or previous death."

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Revival of accedated proposals.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 20544, dated 19th April 1926, from the Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee, forwarding the resolution of the Committee in the matter of the rievval of accepted proposals and an amendment to the second sentence of Rule 15 of the Public Branch Rules as noted in margin.

"If the first instalment is not paid within the time specified in Rule 14, it may be paid on production of a satisfactory ordinary or detailed medical certificate obtained from an approved Medical Officer, on payment to him of a fee of Re. 1 for the former and Rs. 2 for the latter, according as the period is within three months from the last due date for payment of the first premium under Rule 14, or thereafter, within one year from the date of acceptance of proposal. If it is not paid within one year, as specified above, the proposal shall be treated as having been cancelled and should the proposer desire to insure again, he shall produce a fresh proposal with a fresh detailed medical certificate at his own cost."

ORDER NO. FL. 6442-3—G. F. 44-25-38, DATED 10TH MAY 1926.

Sanctioned.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

Resolution No. VI of the Insurance Committee.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 20602, dated 20th April 1926 from the Secretary, State Life Insurance Committee, requesting sanction to the following resolution No. VI relating to the Public Branch passed at the meeting of the State Life Insurance Committee held on the 30th January 1926 :—

Resolved that the term of Mr. Gundu Rao be extended by a further period of six months so that the next election of all members may be arranged for at the same time, that the maximum number of Members to represent the insured of the Public Branch be limited to only 3 (three) and that in all future elections, only those who have insured in the Public Branch for an aggregate sum of Rs. 500 or more be permitted to vote.

ORDER NO. FL. 6444-5—G. F. 44-25-39, DATED 10TH MAY 1926.

Sanctioned.

M. N. KRISHNA RAO,
Financial Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Bangalore Water Supply.

ORDER NO. P. W. 4001-5, DATED 8TH MAY 1926.

For three years past in succession, the replenishment of the Hessarghatta lake, which is the source of the water-supply of Bangalore, has been scanty and disappointing with the result that the lake is now practically dry.

2. Various temporary measures have been tried, such as, reserving the upper tanks in the catchment area of the Hessarghatta lake and emptying their contents into the lake, and connecting other tanks outside the catchment area with Bangalore by means of pumps and mains hastily improvised for the occasion. In spite of these measures which have cost a sum of over Rs. 2 lakhs, it has not been possible to cope with the demands for water-supply in the City and Cantonment Station in the present hot weather.

3. The situation is thus an anxious one, and as the needs of the population are growing, it is likely to become more and more tense in future years, if neglected. Government, therefore, consider it necessary to have the defects of the existing system thoroughly investigated by a Committee of Engineers with a view to place the question on a permanently satisfactory basis.

4. They are accordingly pleased to direct that a Committee be constituted with the marginally noted gentlemen as Members, under the guidance of Sir M. Visvesvaraya who has kindly consented to be the Chairman, to advise Government as regards the measures to be adopted for the permanent improvement of the water-supply.

V. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Esq., Retired Director of Industries and Commerce ..
J. Bhore, Esq., Chief Engineer ..
K. R. Seshachar, Esq., Secretary, Public Works Department ..
H. R. Venkatasubba Rao, Esq., Executive Engineer, Water-supply Division—Secretary.

5. The Chief Engineer is requested to take immediate steps to collect all available data on the subject, examine the various alternative schemes put forward or contemplated from time to time in the past and prepare a detailed report in the first instance for the consideration of this Committee.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Placing Mr. C. E. Rama Rau, on Special Duty.

ORDER No. O. 3034-41—O. E. 132-25-1, DATED 19TH MAY 1926.

Mr. C. E. Rama Rau, Registrar, General and Revenue Secretariat, is placed on Special Duty, with effect from 2nd June 1926, in connection with the arrangements for the reception and entertainment of Indian Guests during the Festivities connected with the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1926.

2. Gentlemen invited to Mysore as guests are requested to place themselves in communication with that officer for any information or assistance they may require in the way of accommodation, conveyance, etc., at Mysore

3. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, Mysore City Municipal Council and the Executive Engineer, Special Division, Mysore, are requested to render all reasonable help to the Officer on Special Duty.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Report on the Chemical, Bacteriological and Toxicological Work.

READ—

The Report on the Chemical, Bacteriological and Toxicological Work done in the Public Health Institute in Mysore, Bangalore, during the calendar year 1925, received from the Director, Public Health Institute, with his letter No. 1104, dated 3rd—10th April 1926.

ORDER No. G. 9047-56—SANY. 48-25-4, DATED 11TH MAY 1926.

Recorded.

2. *Chemical Section.*—One hundred and three articles were received for analysis during the year in the section against 64 in 1924. As usual, the bulk of the work in this section related to analysis of samples of water received from Districts. Of the 67 samples received, 19 were found fit for drinking purposes and 48 were condemned.

3. *Bacteriological Section.*—Three thousand four hundred and forty examinations were conducted against 2,239 in 1924. Three hundred and thirty-four samples of water were examined as to the presence of cholera vibrio, and the results were negative in all the cases. Under the work done in the section, examinations relating to the Veterinary Department are also included.

4. *Toxicological Examination.*—One hundred and thirty-eight cases with 401 articles were received for examination during the year in this section as against 182 cases with 484 articles in 1924. The bulk of the work in this section related, as usual, to the examination of suspected poisons and of blood stains, which accounted for 33 and 52 cases with 116 and 142 articles, respectively.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agricultural Depts.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Election of members to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board from the ratepayers of the Sanitary Board area.

READ—

Letter No. C. 427—21-22, dated 28th July 1924, from the President, Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields, submitting draft rules for the election of non-official gentlemen to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board under sub-clauses i and ii of clause (*b*) of Rule I under Section I of the rules relating to the constitution of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 16—25-26, dated 21st December 1925, requesting the approval of Government for the election franchise being conceded to the ratepayers of the Sanitary Board area.

No. L. 6867—L. B. 9-25-10, DATED 8TH MAY 1926.

The draft rules for regulating the elections to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board by the ratepayers are approved subject to the following modifications:—

Rule 1.—Omit "of candidates approved beforehand by Government" occurring in the last portion of Rule 1.

Rule 2.—Omit Rules 14 read "one year" for "three years" occurring in line 2 of Rule 14 of the draft rules.

A copy of the rules as revised is enclosed.

A separate Notification has been issued extending election franchise in respect of the non-official members constituting the Board.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

DRAFT RULES REGULATING ELECTIONS TO THE KOLAR GOLD FIELDS SANITARY BOARD BY THE RATEPAYERS.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to frame the following rules for the nomination of non-official gentlemen to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, under sub-clauses i and ii of clause (*b*) of Rule I under Section I of the rules relating to the constitution of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, published with Government Notification No. L. 7346, dated 2nd April 1924:—

1. The nomination of non-official members to the Sanitary Board from amongst the ratepayers of Robertsonpet and Andersonpet shall be by election.

2. The date and place of election will be duly published in the *Mysore Gazette* by the President of the Sanitary Board.

3. Persons intending to stand as candidates for such election should signify their intention in writing to the Vice-President of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, at least 20 days before the date fixed for election specifying the constituency for which they wish to stand.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS.

4. The following qualifications are prescribed for voters in the said elections:—

(i) All persons who pay a mohatarfa tax of not less than Rs. 5 in the constituency or who occupy or are in possession of a house building or structure or of a portion of it in the constituency the rental value of which is Rs. 15 per mensem or more.

(ii) Graduates of an Indian University and Advocates and Pleaders enrolled as such in the Mysore State who reside in the constituency.

(iii) Registered land-holders living in the constituency whose holdings are assessed, (or in the case of alienated lands, would be assessed if they were not alienated) to land revenue at an amount not less than Rs. 2-8-0.

(iv) All persons who, living in the constituency, pay income-tax to the Mysore Government.

DISQUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTERS.

5. The following persons are disqualified to be registered voters:—

(i) Persons of unsound mind or deaf-mutes;

(ii) Persons who have been convicted of any offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any order implying a defect of character which in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner of the District unfits them to be voters;

(iii) Persons who are not subjects of Mysore or of any other State in India or British subjects;

(iv) Persons who have not attained the age of 21 years in the year preceding in which the electoral register is published.

(2) No person shall be qualified to vote at an election under these rules in any electoral area unless his name is entered in the electoral register of that area and he has resided therein for six months in the aggregate in the year preceding that in which the electoral register is published.

6. All persons qualified to vote as above shall be entitled to have their names entered in the electoral register which shall be prepared by the President of the Sanitary Board and kept open to public inspection in the office of the Sanitary Board at least six weeks prior to the date of election.

7. The qualifications for candidates shall be the same as those prescribed for voters, subject to the disqualifications mentioned in paragraph 6 of these rules.

8. At least seven days before the date fixed for election, the President of the Sanitary Board shall publish in the Office of the Sanitary Board, Champion Reef, a list of candidates whose candidature has been approved by Government.

9. The election shall be by ballot and shall be conducted by polling officers to be appointed by the President of the Sanitary Board. Non-official gentlemen may be appointed to help the polling officers in the elections.

10. After the voting is concluded the polling officers shall count the votes in the presence of such candidates as may be present and declare the results. The candidate obtaining the largest number of votes shall be declared elected. In the case of an equality of votes between two or more candidates the result shall be decided by drawing lots.

11. The names of the elected persons will be submitted to Government for publication in the Gazette.

12. An appeal will lie to the Deputy Commissioner in respect of any material irregularity in the conduct of elections and he may, after such inquiry as may be necessary pass such orders as he deems fit.

An appeal shall lie to Government against the order of the Deputy Commissioner and their decision shall be final.

13. The term of members nominated as above shall be one year from the date of publication of the names in the Gazette.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Potgi Rules.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 3107-17—L. R. 224-25-3, dated the 19th December 1925, directing the revision of the Potgi Rules so as to define, the items classed under "Gross Revenue" for the calculation of potgi payable to Patels and Shanbhogs.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 116, dated the 26th March 1926, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, suggesting certain amendments to the Government Order read above, and also requesting the revision of the existing Potgi Form for the statement of collections.

ORDER No. R. 5644-55—L. R. 224-25-8, DATED 11TH MAY 1926.

The Survey Superintendent makes the following suggestions :—

(*a*) As in the Government Order read above, the words "Jodi and quit-rent in Inam villages and lands including Kayamgutta mentioned as item (*b*) of the items comprising the "Gross Revenue" are not very clear, the words "Jodi and quit-rent on Inam lands" as originally proposed by him may be retained ;

(*b*) "Coffee lands" as also lands cultivated with tea, cardamom, etc., must be specially, included in these items of "Gross Revenue" as these lands are treated as "Kharab" in Survey accounts, and the amounts leviable are not therefore entered in the Survey accounts and that therefore a special mention of these lands is necessary, instead of merging them under assessment in items No. (*a*) in para 1 of the Government Order, dated 19th December 1925.

(*c*) The revised Potgi Form submitted by him may be approved in place of that given in the Revenue Survey Manual (Part III, page 121).

2. The Revenue Commissioner who was consulted in the matter agrees with the recommendations of the Survey Superintendent. In the circumstances, Government are pleased to approve of the Survey Superintendent's recommendations and direct that the Government Order read above be modified accordingly.

3. The revised Potgi Form, as approved by Government, is appended to this order.

4. The Superintendent, Government Printing, is requested to print the above Form and supply copies of the same on indent to the Superintendent, Revenue Survey.

B. SRINIVASIENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

APPENDIX.

Form No. 1
ನಮೂನೆ ನಂಬರು 1

Statement of collections
ವಸೂಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿ

Taluk
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

District.
ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್.

Serial Number ಸೀರಿಯಲ್ ನಂಬರು	Name of Hobli ಹೋಬಳಿ ಹೆಸರು	Name of village or villages ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಹೆಸರು	Collection of the year.... .....ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಾಬತು ವಸೂಲಿ						Government land ಸರಕಾರದ ಜಮೀನು				
			Collections of the village mean (1) the annual assessment of occupied Government lands including permanent water-rate, (2) jodi and quit-rent on Inam lands and (3) amount leviable on coffee lands, and on lands cultivated with tea, rubber and cinchona, etc. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಒಟ್ಟು ವಸೂಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ (1) ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕಾಯಂ ನೀರು ಸರದಿ ದೇಖೀಲು (2) ಇನಾಂ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವಸೂಲಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಜೋಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ವಿಟ್‌ರೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಟ್ಯಾಯಲಕ್ಕಿ, ಸಿಂಕೋನ ವಗೈರೆ (3) ಕಾಫಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಮೇಲೆ ವಸೂಲಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಆಕಾರ	Local, Irrigation, Railway, Education, Coffee and other cesses, if any ಲೋಕಲ್, ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್, ರೈಲ್ವೆ, ಎಜ್ಯುಕೇಷನ್, ಕಾಫಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಸೆಸ್ಸುಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವುಗಳು	Mohatarfa collections ಮೊಹತರಫಾ ವಸೂಲಿಗಳು	Hulbanni and Amrai (based on the average collection of 3 years preceding.....) ಹಲ್ಬನ್ನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮ್ರಾಯಿ ಆದಾಯವು ಮೊಲಗುವ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮೂರು ವರುಷಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ (.....)	Temporary and temporary water-rate (based on the average collection of 3 years preceding.....) ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಹಂಗಾಮಿ ನೀರು ಸರದಿ ಮೊಲಗುವ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮೂರು ವರುಷಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ (.....)	Total of columns 4 to 8 ಅಂತೂ ಕಾಲಂ 4ರ ಆಗಾಯಿತು 8ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಕೂಡಿದ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಲಗುವ	Survey assessment on occupied land ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತರಂ ಆಕಾರ	Survey assessment on arable waste ಬೇಳೆ ಇಡಬಹುದಾದ ತರಂ ಆಕಾರ	Total assessment on arable land ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸದವರ ಮೊಲಗುವ	Survey assessment on Inam land ಇನಾಂ ಭೂಮಿಯ ತರಂ ಆಕಾರ	Total of columns 12 and 13 which must correspond to the total assessment shown in the akarband ಆಕಾರ ಬಂದಿದ ಒಟ್ಟಿನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ತಾಳೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಕಾಲಂ 12, 13 ಕೂಡಿಸಿ ಆಗುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಲಗುವ	Remarks ಷರಾ
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

Placing Mr. C. E. Rama Rau in charge of the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly.

ORDER No. REL. 451-9—R. A. 35-25-1, DATED 19TH MAY 1926.

Mr. C. E. Rama Rau, placed on Special Duty in connection with the ensuing Birthday Festivities in Government Order No. O. 3034-41—O. E. 132-25-1, dated 19th May 1926, is also placed in charge of arrangements in connection with the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly. Members of the Representative Assembly are requested to place themselves in communication with Mr. C. E. Rama Rau, for any information or assistance that they may require at Mysore during the Session of the Assembly. Every possible assistance will also be rendered to the Members of the Legislative Council proceeding to Mysore in connection with the ensuing meetings of the Council on application to the Special Duty Officer.

2. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, the President, Mysore City Municipal Council, and the Executive Engineer, Special Division, Mysore, are requested to render all reasonable help to the Officer on Special Duty.

R. RANGA RAO,
Ex-officio *Secretary to Government,*
Representative Assembly, Legislative Council and Economic Conference.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1926

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Syllabuses of the S. S. L. C. Courses.

READ—

Letter No. H. C. 603—24-25, dated 10th February 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education stating that the syllabuses in the marginally noted vocational subjects have been adopted tentatively in the High Schools for boys in connection with the revised S. S. L. C. Courses and curricula and requesting approval to the same.

1. Mechanical Shop and Fitters' Work
2. Electrical Wiring and Fitting, Pattern making and Foundary work
3. Printing
4. Mensuration with Survey and Draughtsmanship
5. Business Correspondence, Precis writing and Typewriting

2. Letter No. H. C. 603—24-25, dated 13th April 1926, from the same officer on the subject.

ORDER No. E. 6002—EDN. 123-25-19, DATED 3RD MAY 1926.

The syllabuses referred to above are approved and appended to this order.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Syllabus in Printing.

V FORM—FIRST YEAR.

Types, their composition, classification according to their bodies and faces and their uses: Compositors' tools and appliances and their uses; the principles of good composition in ordinary and tabular work; theory of making up and ordinary imposition; elementary knowledge on bookproduction; elementary punctuation and proof-reading and sizes and division of ordinary printing and writing papers.

Practical.

Ability to distribute type; to compose plain and simple tabular matter from manuscript copy at a reasonable rate of speed; to make up a forme of octavo and impose it; and to correct proofs in metal. To read and mark corrections in an ordinary book with proof in slip and made up page and to finally revise the same for press.

VI FORM—SECOND YEAR.

Theory.

Principles of construction of hand presses, cylinder and treadle machines; mode of making ready ordinary work; common defects; their cause and remedy; and rollers, their composition, mode of manufacture and treatment.

Elementary lessons on binders' work, binding tools and principles of binding.

Practical.

To make ready and print off a solid or open forme; and to test the condition of rollers and to make them fit for use.

To count, fold, cut and trim printed sheets; to stitch and sew ordinary books; and to do ordinary binding with half-cloth and boards and wrappers.

Vocational Class.— Mechanical and Fitters Works, 1½ hours—Twice a week.

(*Syllabus*).

FIRST YEAR.

(1) Practice in Chipping and Filing :—

4. (*a*) Chipping the five faces of the block supplied and making them level and square to one another using a Try square.

4. (*b*) Filing these five faces and testing them with a surface plate. Fine surfacing-filing and draw filing.

(*c*) Groove (½" x ¼") cutting with a cross-cut chisel and filing it by means of a square file.

Key and key-making with keys of various shapes.

(2) Making tools :—(as many as possible)

(*a*, *b*, *e*, *i*, *n*, *o* are compulsory).

(*a*) Cold chisel.
(*b*) Cross cut chisel.
(*c*) Diamond pointed chisel.
(*d*) Round-nose chisel.
(*e*) Outside calipers.
(*f*) Inside do.
(*g*) Odd leg do.
(*h*) Dividers.
(*i*) ("3/8" x 3") Bolt and nuts with treading.
(*j*) Try square.
(*k*) Scribing block.
(*l*) Steel rule.
(*m*) Bevel square.
(*n*) Marking pin.
(*o*) Centre Punch.
(*p*) Spanners.

SECOND YEAR.

Machine Shop.

(*i*) Turning :—
4 (*a*) Plain turning (reducing the dia. of a rod from 1¼" to 1 1/8").
3 (*b*) Taper turnings.
3 (*c*) Right hand V threads.
3 (*d*) Left hand V threads.
(*ii*) Chuck waste :—
3 (*a*) Nut for Ex. (*c*).
3 (*b*) Nut for Ex. (*d*).
(*iii*) 3 Shaping machine practice.
(*iv*) 3 Milling machine practice.
(*v*) 8 Planing machine practice.
(*vi*) Models preparation of working models.

FIRST AND SECOND YEAR.

½ hours—twice a week.

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Drawing.

Ex. 1. Method of representing C. I., W. I., steel, brass, lead wood, in sections on paper.

Ex. 2. Drawing :—Chipping Blocks, *vice*, hammers, file, chisels, drills, Trysquare.
Freehand :—Grinding stone, surface, plate, screw drivers, spanner, calipers, scribing block, steel, rule bevel square, marking pin, centre punch, dividers.

Ex. 3. Bolt and Nut (5" x 1").
(*a*) V. Threads (Right and Left hand).
(*b*) Square threads.
(*c*) Double square threads.

Ex. 4. Foundation bolt with plate.

Ex. 5. Rivetted joints.

Ex. 6. Pipe joints.

Ex. 7. Plummer Block.

Ex. 8. Lathe parts :— (*a*) Head stock
(*b*) Tail stock
(*c*) Tool rest.

Ex. 9. Engine parts :— (*a*) Eccentric
(*b*) Piston and piston rings
(*c*) Link motion.

Ex. 10. A. (Small) Drilling machine.

Ex. 11. A. (Small) Steam engine.

Ex. 12. Pump.

Syllabus of Electrical Wiring and Fitting for the Vocational Classes :—

FIRST YEAR.

Explanation of Electro-technical terms.
Wire Gauges in common use.
Bare Wires, Standed Wires, Insulated Wires and Cables.
Resistance, Current, p. d. Ohm's Law.
Primary and Secondary Cells.
Calculation of current, drop in line and power.
Simple calculations of size and wire.
Drawing and sketching Electrical Diagrams.
Different types of insulated cables, safe current for insulated cables.
Jointing of bare wires, insulated cables, straing and Tee joints of stranded wires.
Wiring of Electric Bells, indicators and simple telephones.
Various types of switches and other fittings used in house lighting and their specifications.
Incandescent lamps (Carbon lamps, Mettalic lamps of the Vaccum Type and Gas filled type).
Fuses and their uses.

SECOND YEAR.

Wiring of small houses for lamps, fans and heaters.
Various house wiring systems such as the Wood casing, Henly and Conduit systems.
Controlling of lamps from two or more places, series, parallel, series, parallel control.
Testing of small electrical installations.
Wiring of small switch boards for battery charging for small lighting sets.
Wiring of small motors and dynamos.
Wiring of simple meters (Ammeters, Voltmeters, Wattmeters and Watt-hourmeters.
Syllabus of Pattern Making and Foundry work for the Vocational classes.

FIRST YEAR.

Pattern Making :—
Tools and their uses.
Timber and its uses.
Methods of seasoning timber.
Preservation of timber.
Planing.
Chipping.
Sawing.
Cutting groves at different angles.
Mortising and tenoning.
Half lap joint.
Mortise and tenon joint.
Dovetail joint.
Wood turing practice.
Simple patterns for pulleys, pipes, brackers and other (machine parts).
Core boxes and pillow blocks.

SECOND YEAR.

Foundry work :—

Moulding sand.
Foundry tools and their uses.
Levelling.
Preparing cores for different moulds.
Preparing moulds for chipping block, straight pipe, bend pipe.
Tee pipe, elbow pipe, bearings, flanges, brackets and other (machine parts).
Crucible practice.
Cupola practice.
Simple cashing of brass and gun metal.

Syllabus in Mensuration.

Mensuration :—

V Form.—Definitions and first principles in Geometry-tables of Lineal and square measures, determination of sides and perimeters of right angled triangles, any triangles and parallelograms, similar figures, rules of finding out lengths of circumstance of a circle and areas of segments and sectors. Determination of areas of triangles, parallelograms.

VI Form.—Determination of areas of circles, sectors, segments of circles and of irregular plain figures by middle ordinate and Simpson's rules. Determination of surfaces and volumes of prisms, pyramids, cylinders, cones and shpheres. Estimation of areas, surfaces and volumes from actual measurements of objects. Practical rules for the measurement of timber. Calculation of the weight of a body when its volume and specific gravity are known.

Surveying :—

V Form.—Running a chain line, methods of passing obstacles ; measuring of offsets ; use of cross staff ; well conditioned triangles, check or tie lines, keeping the field books, testing the chains, *Plotting and Office work* construction and use of plane scales and plotting a chain survey.

VI Form.—Use of plane table, surveying with plane tables, compass and chain. Different technical vernacular names used in Mysore Revenue Survey, Elementary notion of levelling.

Plotting and Office work :—Plotting a compass survey ; reduction of irregular figures to equivalent triangles or rectangles estimation of areas of plotted work by "area square" and by calculation, copying plans to a different scale by squares.

Drawing :—V Form.—Use of drawing instruments and scales, simple problems relating to lines, triangles, quadrilaterals and circles.

VI Form.— Plan and elevation of common and simple objects such as book case, chest of drawers, box, desk, bench, etc., copying plan and elevation or section of simple buildings from rough sketches.

BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE, PRECIS WRITING AND TYPEWRITING.

(TWO YEARS' COURSE).

Business Correspondence.

1. Letters and Letter Writing.—Characteristics of a good letter, official, commercial and private letters. Arrangement of a business letter ; envelopes and their addressing ; the letter book and press copying ; carbon copying and duplicating indexing and cross-referencing ; the files, the docket and the pigeon hole ; telegrams and the use of Telegraphic Codes.

2. Cheques, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ; their drawing, endorsing, crossing, accepting honouring and dishonouring.

3. Letter writing on topics relating to :— Applications for situations, references, enquiries, quotations, offers and their acceptances, acknowledgments, complaints, letters of credit and trade circulars, and collection of dues.

4. Postal information relating to Inland and Foreign Postage, remittances, registration, insurance, packets, book-posts, postal orders, etc.

5. Filling in blank forms relating to Invoice, Credit Note, Debit Note, statement, Money Order and V. P. P. forms, Cheques, Bills of Exchange, P/Ns. paying-in-slip and Pass book.

Precis Writing.—The expression in the form of a brief connected and well composed narrative of the substance of an official or commercial correspondence, public speech or a lengthy prose passage. The precis should be such as to enable any one who has not had the original documents to grasp all the leading features of what is contained in them.

N.B.—V Form.—Paras 1, 3 and 4 in Business Correspondence.
VI Form.—Paras 2 and 5 do and Precis Writing.

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GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION.

TYPEWRITING.

To typewrite in proper form a disarranged, and abbreviated rough manuscript, official or business letter (Lithographed) of not more than 250 words and also a tabular statement (Lithographed).

	Time.	Marks.
1st paper on correspondence and precis-writing	2½ hours	75
2nd paper on Typewriting	1 hour	25
	Total	100

Rainfall Registration.

READ—

Letter No. 725, dated 17th April 1926, from the Meteorological Reporter to Mysore Government submitting in duplicate, the Report on Rainfall Registration in Mysore for 1925.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 757, dated 6th May 1926, from the same officer on the subject.

ORDER NO. I. C. 7892-201—STCS. 35-25-5, DATED 17TH MAY 1926.

Recorded.

2. Government observe that there has been no improvement in the inspection of rain gauge stations during the year under review especially in the Mysore District. Some of the stations in the Districts of Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur were not inspected during the year. All the rain gauges were inspected during the year in the other four Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan and Chitaldrug.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Abolition of certain Village Courts.

READ—

Paragraph 4 of Government Order No. P. 3382-91—Cts. 160-24-2, dated 8th January 1925, observing that as many as 87 Village Courts had no work during the year 1923-24 and requesting the Revenue Commissioner to investigate and submit proposals for the abolition or the revival of these Village Munsffis' Courts.

2. Letter No. C. 2188—24-25, dated 11th August 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding statements received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and recommending that 53 Village Courts in the various districts may be abolished.

3. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 2188, dated the 5th April 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that it is reported that some cases are pending in 4 of the Village Courts recommended to be abolished and that these courts also may be abolished as originally recommended, the pending cases being transferred to the Munsffis' Courts having jurisdiction over the area.

ORDER No. P. 5916-25—CTS. 56-25-6, DATED 17TH MAY 1926.

From the statements submitted by the Deputy Commissioners, Government observe that out of the 87 courts which did no work during the year 1923-24, no suits were filed at all in some of the courts since their establishment, that in respect of some others the courts could not be formed as competent men were not available to be appointed as Village Munsffis and that in the case of one of the courts the village had been submerged under Kannambady.

2. The Deputy Commissioners have recommended that 34 of these courts may be given a further chance and kept on for some time longer as they can be made to show better work by changing the presiding officer or by extending the territorial jurisdiction. These courts will accordingly be continued and the Deputy Commissioners requested to take suitable steps to improve their working.

3. The four courts noted in margin which are stated to have a few cases pending on their file, will also be continued for the present and proposals for their abolition submitted, if necessary, if they are found to have no work in future.

DISTRICT.	COURT.
Mysore	Bookinakere.
	Agrahar Bachahalli.
Shimoga	Santebennur.
	Nallur.

4. As the remaining 49 courts which are detailed in the annexed list are not serving any useful purpose and their further continuance is not therefore necessary in public interests, Government are pleased to direct that these courts be abolished with effect from 1st July 1926.

5. A separate notification will be issued abolishing these courts.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

District	Taluk or Sub-Taluk	Name of the court abolished.
Bangalore	Bangalore	Krishnarajapur.
	Channapatna	Honganur. Kudlur. Mandya Bommanaikanhalli. Mailnaikanhalli. Malurpatna.
	Hoskote	Kadgodi.
	Anekal	Sarjapur. Dommasandra.
	Magadi	Thavarekere.
	Kankanhalli	Chikkamaralvadi. Doddamaralvadi.
Kolar	Bagepalli	Gulur
Tumkur	Tumkur	Kolala.
	Koratagere	Holavanahalli.
Mysore	Heggaddevankote	Hebbalaguppe. Kolagala. Malali.
	Seringapatam	Belgola. Palhalli.
	Mysore	Varuna.
	Chamrajnagar	Amachavadi.
	Krishnarajpete	Hoskote.
	Yedatore	Bherya. Hebbal. Galegekere.
	Mandya	Atagur. Kilara. Budanur.
	Hunsur	Kamalapura. Bettadapura. Halebedu. Bilikere.
Hassan	Arsikere	Banavara. Javagal.
Shimoga	Kumsi	Harnahalli.
	Channagiri	Kogilur. Nalkudre. Hodigere. Tavarakere.
	Sorab	Sorab. Mudi.
	Nagar	Yadur.
Kadur	Tarikere	Lakkavalli.
	Chikmagalur	Malalur.
Chitaldrug	Holalkere	Ramagiri. Bharmanaikanburga. Muttagadur. Holalkere.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Charitable Endowments.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. D2. Dis. 3867, dated 26th January 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education in the matter of fixing a minimum in respect of charitable endowments to the Education Department.

ORDER No. E. 6175-76—EDN. 82-25-21, DATED 13TH MAY 1926.

The rules relating to acceptance by Government of charitable deposits are contained in Article 339 of the Mysore Account Code but the period for which the reduced minimum of Rs. 1,000 referred to in the said rules was fixed having expired, each case of small endowments is being dealt with on its merits. In view of the large number of cases in which small amounts are offered as charitable endowments, the Inspector-General of Education was consulted as to the desirability or otherwise, of fixing a minimum amount to be accepted as endowments for instituting prizes, etc., in the institutions of the Education Department. The Inspector-General has proposed that so far as charitable endowments carrying special rate of interest are concerned, the minimum may be fixed at Rs. 1,000 and that in the case of endowments for which the parties do not expect any special concession in the matter of interest, a minimum of Rs. 250 may be fixed.

2. Government are pleased to accept the proposal of the Inspector-General of Education referred to above. The limits proposed will also apply to endowments offered in bonds as securities.

T. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Disbursement of pay of women teachers of Girls' Schools.

READ—

Government Order No. 8529-39—Edn. 33-18-3, dated 8th March 1919, laying down that the system of direct payment at the Treasury may be adopted in the case of payment of salaries and grants to teachers of Village Elementary Schools within a distance of 10 miles of the Taluk headquarters and that in the case of villages beyond this distance, the pay and grants may be remitted by Postal Money Order.

2. Government Order No. 1372-4—Edn. 762-21-2, dated 27th September 1921, passing orders regarding the procedure for disbursement of pay to Village Elementary School Masters.

3. Representation No. 129 of the Proceedings of the Representative Assembly at the Dasara Session of 1924, suggesting that the pay of the School Masters in villages within 10 miles of Taluk headquarters may be arranged to be disbursed through peons or by means of Money Orders since the present practice of their going to Taluk Office to obtain their pay, causes great inconvenience to the school work and the reply of Government thereto.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. G. C. 212—24-25, dated 23rd March 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education furnishing his views in regard to the above representation.

ORDER No. E. 6410-12—EDN. 131-24-102, DATED 25TH MAY 1926.

The Inspector-General states that the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools and some of the District Inspectors of Education are not in favour of the extension of the scheme of payment of salary by Money Order in the case of teachers in Boys' Schools, not only on account of the extra cost involved which is estimated to amount to Rs. 512-9-0 per mensem or Rs. 6,150-12-0 per annum but also for the reason that it will not result in any real benefit or convenience, unless Postal facilities in rural parts are considerably improved and suggests that the question of extending the scheme in the case of these schools may therefore be deferred for the present. He also adds that the working of the present arrangement will be further examined and that if any more satisfactory system is found to be feasible, definite recommendations in the matter would be submitted for the orders of Government.

2. As regards Girls' Schools, the Inspector-General states that it is hard for women teachers to go to the Treasury 5 to 10 miles to receive payment of their salaries and that the system of payments by Money Order may therefore be extended in the case of women teachers in Girls' Schools within a radius of less than 10 miles and more than 5 miles of Taluk headquarters. The extra cost on this account is estimated at Rs. 400 (in round figures) per mensem.

3. Government are pleased to accept the opinion of the Inspector-General and to direct that in modification of their order dated 8th March 1919 read above, the pay of women teachers of Girls' Schools within a radius of less than 10 miles and more than 5 miles from Taluk headquarters, be remitted by Postal Money Order and that the existing system in the case of Boys' Schools be continued pending issue of orders on the recommendations, if any, to be made by the Inspector-General in the matter.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

Appointment of Mr. S. G. Forbes, as a Member of the Committee of Engineers.

READ—

Government Order No. P. W. 4001-5, dated the 8th May 1926, constituting a Committee of Engineers for investigating the defects in the existing system of water supply to Bangalore and for suggesting suitable measures for its permanent improvement.

ORDER No. P. W. 4293-98, DATED 27TH MAY 1926.

Government are pleased to appoint Mr. S. G. Forbes, Chief Electrical Engineer, as a Member of the Committee constituted in the above Government Order.

K. R. SESHACHAR,
Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Season and Crop Report.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. C. Per. A. 107-25-26, dated 10th April 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore forwarding the Season and Crop Report for 1924-1925 duly revised, with his remarks thereon.

2. Letter No. R. O. C. 1378—Hc. 380 of 25-26, dated 6th March 1926, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore stating that the above report from the Revenue Commissioner may be adopted as he has no additions or alterations to suggest.

ORDER No. I. C. 8108-59—STCS. 27-25-5, DATED 29TH MAY 1926

Recorded with the observation that the delay of more than four months in the submission of the return should have been avoided.

Rainfall.—The average rainfall in the State during the year under review was 46·85 inches as against 40·74 inches in the year 1923-24. The increase was shared by all the Districts except Shimoga where the average fell from 81·70 to 80·80 inches. In July and August 1924, the rainfall was remarkably heavy in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur, resulting in heavy floods and loss of crops and damage to landed and other property in the riverside villages.

Area of the State.—The area of the State is shown as 18,948,622 acres instead of 18,941,873 as in the previous year. For 13,95,833 acres no returns existed as this area consists of alienated tracts such as Jahagirs, Jodi Sarvamanya and Kayamgutta villages. Information given in the tables relates therefore only to the balance of 17,552,789 acres.

This total area differs considerably from the total area shown last year. It is explained that the difference is due to figures relating to Sidlaghatta Taluk. The causes of the large difference are stated to be under investigation. A report may be submitted to the Government not later than 1st October 1926, indicating the result of the investigation.

The total extent of 1,75,52,789 acres were made up of the various classes of land as follows.—

1.	Forests	17,66,403
2.	Unculturable land used for non-agricultural purposes.	70,86,578
3.	Cultivable waste	6,90,014
4.	Under occupancy	80,09,794

Area under occupancy showed an increase of about 50 thousand acres.

An area of 1,027,250 acres of land was irrigated during the year, while the total area of crops irrigated was 1,077,936 acres.

Specification of Crops.—The total cropped area rose from 6,144,810 to 6,549,047 acres during the year, the increase being shared by all the important crops such as paddy, ragi, cholam, groundnut, cocoanuts, etc. The area under sugar-cane fell from 34,866 to 32,029 acres, but that under crops other than sugar-cane, yielding sugar, is shown as having risen from 866 acres to 12,503 acres. The area under Indian hemp rose from 117 to 2,202 and under maize from 270 to 21,823. The decrease under sugar-cane is very likely due to an error in classification as it cannot be said that there is any other sugar-producing crop in the State which could have increased from 866 acres to 12,503 acres. The abnormal increase under maize and Indian hemp is also of doubtful correctness. The accuracy of these figures requires investigation.

Agricultural Stock.—The figures for live-stock, ploughs, carts, etc., are taken from the Census of Agricultural Stock held in March 1925, and include the figures for the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. The total number of live-stock in the State was 89,27,783 as against 96,75,079 as per previous census. The decrease is due to the prevalence of epidemics. Of these, 38,21,546 were oxen, 7,54,120 were buffaloes, 24,92,269 were sheep, 17,43,122 were goats, 58,542 were pigs, 16,707 were horses and 41,132 were donkeys. The total number of ploughs were 8,41,784, of which 8,615 were of the new pattern. There were 2,62,474 carts in the State.

Incidence of Land Revenue.—The incidence of land revenue per head of population was Rs. 2-3-1 as against Rs. 2-0-5 in the previous year.

Exports and Imports (by rail) of the chief Agricultural Products.—Tanning barks, copra, dried fruits and nuts, grains and pulses, jawar and bajra, paddy, groundnuts and refined sugar were largely exported during the year. The export of raw cotton, cocoanut, coffee, ragi, castor, cotton seeds, unrefined sugar and jaggery, fell to a considerable extent.

Among the more important articles largely imported were raw cotton, fresh fruits and vegetables, dried fruits and nuts, grains and pulses, rice, wheat flour, castor, groundnuts, gingelly, tobacco, refined sugar and jaggery.

Wholesale Prices.—There was a general rise in the average price per palla of rice both 1st and 2nd sort, in all the Districts except Mysore and Hassan. The average price of the important staple crop of ragi rose slightly in all the Districts except in the Hassan, Tumkur and Kolar Districts.

The price of cholum fell in the Kadur District whereas it rose slightly in the Districts of Chitaldrug, Shimoga, Mysore and Bangalore.

There was a slight rise in the price of Bengal gram in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur Mysore and Chitaldrug. It was stationary in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts and there was a fall in price in the Districts of Hassan and Bangalore.

Except in the Districts of Mysore and Chitaldrug, where the price of salt rose slightly, there was a fall in the price of the salt and it remained stationary throughout the year in the Kolar District.

Conclusion.—It is observed that figures relating to area under select crops given in parts 1 and 2 do not agree. The Revenue Commissioner states that the two parts are compiled independently from different returns and that in previous years also there has been such difference. If the differences are traced in the taluk offices, it will be possible to locate the error and give correct figures in both the returns. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue necessary instructions to have the differences traced and the same figures entered in both parts of the Tables.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Commission.

READ—

Letter No. C. 3957—24, dated the 5th May 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that Survey and Settlement has been recently introduced in Inam Naranakere Village, Hoskote Taluk, Bangalore District, and recommending sanction for the issue of a Commission to Mr. Jayarayacharya, Dewan of Sri Uttaradi Mutt, in respect of the above Inam Village, under Section 99 of the Land Revenue Code.

ORDER No. R. 5914-5—L. R. 468-25-2, DATED 29TH MAY 1926.

Government are pleased to direct the grant of powers under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*e*) and (*f*) of Section 99, Land Revenue Code to Mr. Jayarayacharya, Dewan of Sri Uttaradi Mutt, and the issue of the accompanying Commission.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

ANNEXURE.

Commission granted under Section 99 of the Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888, to Mr. Jayarayacharya, Dewan of Sri Uttaradi Mutt, Bangalore.

By virtue of the powers vested in them by the Land Revenue Code, the Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to confer on you Mr. Jayarayacharya, Dewan of Sri Uttaradi Mutt, the following powers specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*e*) and (*f*) of Section 99 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, to be exercised within the limits of the Inam village of Naranakere, Hoskote Taluk, Bangalore District, belonging to the Uttaradi Mutt:—

Clause (*a*) to demand security for the payment of the land revenue or rent due to you, and if the same be not furnished, to take such action, as the Deputy Commissioner is authorised to take under Sections 147 to 149 except the power to fine under para 3 of Section 148 or to sell the crop under Section 149;

(*b*) to attach the property of persons making default in the payment of land revenue or rent due to you in the said village;

(*c*) to fix from time to time the times at which and the instalments in which the land revenue or rent due to you shall be payable;

(*d*) to receive notices of relinquishment under Section 71 and to determine the date up to which such notices shall be received only in that Section provided;

(*f*) to take measures for the maintenance and repair of boundary marks in the manner provided for survey officers in Section 130.

II. The above mentioned powers delegated to you are vested in you during the pleasure of and subject to recall by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Narahariah.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 16600-52—G. M. 514-17-1, dated the 4th June 1919, regarding the recognition in suitable form of the services of Members of the Representative Assembly of 20 years' standing.

2. Letter No. C. 8-256-26, dated the 2nd May 1926, from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, regarding the grant of Khasa Hara and other privileges to Mr. C. Narahariah, Representative Assembly Member, Nelamangala Taluk, on the ground that he has been a Member of the Representative Assembly for a period of 20 years.

ORDER No. G. 10059-108—P. P. 90-25-2, DATED 3RD JUNE 1926.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore has been pleased to direct that Mr. C. Narahariah of Nelamangala Taluk be included in Class IV in Part II of the Precedence List and be entitled to Khasa Hara at Durbars.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Standing Committees of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

ORDER No. 3184-91—C. B. 122-25, DATED 8TH JUNE 1926.

In supersession of Government Order No. 2104-10—C. B. 48-24-3, dated 3rd March 1925, the First Member of Council will be the Chairman of the Standing Committees of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council for Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the Second Member of Council for Railways, Electrical and Public Works Departments and for Finance and Taxation.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Statement of Cattle Mortality.

READ—

Letter No. P. 9—25-26, dated 3rd May 1926, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, forwarding the statement of cattle mortality in the State for the half-year ending 31st December 1925, together with his review thereon. (Director's review and statement printed as annexures.)

ORDER No. I. C. 8189-98—STCS. 37-25-2, DATED 31ST MAY 1926.

Recorded.

The delay of more than a month in the submission of the statement should have been avoided.

The total mortality during the half-year was 52,667 as against 40,947 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The increase is mainly due to Rinderpest which accounts for the death of as many as 24,898 head of cattle. Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and eleven head of cattle were protected by inoculation against this epidemic by the Civil Veterinary Department. Eleven thousand three hundred and forty-one head of cattle were inoculated against Anthrax, Black-quarter and Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia.

The Revenue Commissioner is requested to issue strict instructions in the matter of the punctual and accurate submission of returns by the Taluks.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agricultural Departments.

REVIEW ON THE CATTLE MORTALITY IN THE STATE FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1925.

Mortality on account of Rinderpest is the heaviest among all the contagious diseases, the Shimoga District having suffered most, the figure in that District being 19,108. A large number of outbreaks having cropped up simultaneously, in different parts of this District the Department was not in a position to cope with these on account of the inadequacy of the Mobile Corps to meet such an emergency. The other factor on account of which the spread of the disease could not be checked to any appreciable extent was the shortage of serum, when the disease first made its appearance during the preceding half-year. At the close of the half-year under report, the number of outbreaks of Rinderpest alone that were registered, but could not be attended to was 1,158. As it was impossible to re-visit every village where inoculations were undertaken, to reinoculate the cattle to prolong the passive immunity conferred on them, the serum simultaneous method of inoculation was adopted, the number of cattle thus protected amounting to 30,288. Twenty-nine thousand five hundred and twenty-three head of cattle were protected by serum alone inoculation.

One thousand six hundred and twenty-nine heads of cattle were inoculated against Anthrax, 8,662 against Black-quarter and 1,050 against H. S. during the same period.

There is a falling off in the submission of cattle mortality returns by more than 5% in Shikarpur, Sagar, Tarikere and Hosdurga Taluks.

The percentage has not gone above 60% in Bangalore, Devanhalli, Hoskote, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, T.-Narsipur, Hunsur, Heggaddevankote, Yedatore, Bowringpet, Shimoga, Shikarpur, Arkalgud, Belur, Chitaldrug and Hosdurga Taluks.

Return of cattle mortality in the Mysore State for the half-year ending 31st December 1925.

District	Description of animal	Contagious diseases										Non-contagious causes						Total				
		Rinderpest	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Anthrax	Black-quarter	Foot and mouth	Surra	Red water	Parasitic diarrhœa	Other contagious diseases	Total	Snake bite	Wild animals	Criminal poisoning	Natural decay and accidents	Other causes	Total	Cattle	Buffaloes	Ponies	Sheep and goats	Asses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Bangalore ... for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.	Cattle	376	24	301	224	21	...	1	66	90	1,103	28	235	1	627	356	1,247	2,350	...	...	...	...
	Buffaloes	48	6	30	12	2	...	...	10	18	126	6	11	...	90	88	195	2,611	...	...	...	...
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	321 331	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats ...	65	...	110	...	23	...	...	7	69	275	1	80	...	147	277	505	...	...	4 5	...	...
	Asses	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	6	7	9	25	...	...	...	780 560	...
Mysore ... for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.	Cattle	336	41	199	122	18	...	2	138	27	883	5	660	27	1,041	630	2,363	3,246	...	...	...	28
	Buffaloes	34	11	26	25	5	...	1	58	13	173	2	39	...	212	163	416	3,657	598	...	...	2
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	5	...	578	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats ...	55	3	6	...	4	...	...	4	94	166	4	78	2	82	123	289	...	...	5 8	...	...
	Asses	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	455 439	...
Tumkur ... for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.	Cattle	119	11	82	219	9	...	...	29	95	563	8	147	1	751	653	1,560	2,123	...	...	...	8
	Buffaloes	5	...	9	10	5	...	...	7	14	50	4	27	...	127	150	308	2,797	...	...	...	10
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	3	3	7	...	358 438	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats ...	43	...	77	7	3	...	...	4	296	430	2	251	1	121	247	622	...	...	11 4	...	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	2	9	...	...	...	1,052 1,073	...
Kolar ... for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.	Cattle	...	24	216	54	5	...	1	18	47	360	3	48	1	307	213	572	932	...	...	...	9
	Buffaloes	...	6	25	6	3	...	...	4	12	56	1	9	...	147	105	262	1,558	318	...	...	4
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	652	...	...	...
	Sheep and goats ...	...	4	141	3	3	...	...	93	129	373	...	54	1	143	185	383	...	...	5 7	...	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	753 685	...
Shimoga ... for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.	Cattle	13,548	31	106	32	18	...	1	17	151	13,904	78	1,436	6	1,125	360	3,005	16,909	...	...	...	8
	Buffaloes	5,512	5	50	3	10	...	4	13	59	5,656	47	294	2	357	203	903	7,517	6,564	...	...	8
	Ponies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	...	2,570	3	...	...
	Sheep and goats ...	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	55	9	13	...	8	...	30	...	...	22	85	...
	Asses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	52	1 2

Return of cattle mortality in the Mysore State for the half-year ending 31st December 1925—*concld.*

District	Description of animal	Contagious diseases										Non-contagious causes						Total				
		Rinderpest	Haemorrhagic Septicæmia	Anthrax	Black-quarter	Foot and mouth	Surra	Red water	Parasitic diarrhœa	Other contagious diseases	Total	Snake bite	Wild animals	Criminal poisoning	Natural decay and accidents	Other causes	Total	Cattle	Buffaloes	Ponies	Sheep and goats	Asses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Hassan ... for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.	Cattle ...	656	49	39	49	29	...	...	62	35	919	1	337	1	1,096	288	1,723	2,642 4,429	...	...	...	...
	Buffaloes ...	192	85	4	19	3	...	...	64	9	326	1	36	...	248	64	351	...	677 716	...	...	...
	Ponies ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	4	1	8	...	...	10 16	...	...
	Sheep and goats ...	21	...	16	1	...	...	...	9	1	58	...	41	...	27	3	71	...	...	...	129 177	...
	Asses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2 7
Kadur ... for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.	Cattle ...	700	37	34	29	7	...	...	26	49	882	23	843	...	1,161	261	2,288	3,170 4,663	...	...	...	...
	Buffaloes ...	151	6	3	6	7	...	...	23	18	214	5	81	1	317	64	468	...	682 1,035	...	...	...
	Ponies ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	6 5	...	...
	Sheep and goats ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	40	...	14	6	60	...	...	...	68 165	...
	Asses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 1
Chitaldrug ... for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.	Cattle ...	1,642	6	76	26	13	...	...	36	89	1,888	24	105	3	987	548	1,667	3,555 2,398	...	...	...	...
	Buffaloes ...	1,313	1	43	4	4	...	...	18	43	1,426	14	34	...	538	357	943	...	2,359 1,195	...	...	...
	Ponies ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	...	3	1	7	...	...	11 20	...	...
	Sheep and goats ...	17	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	97	119	9	21	...	252	2,014	2,299	...	...	...	2,488 503	...
	Asses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	7 7
	Cattle ...	17,377	228	1,053	754	120	...	5	367	533	20,502	170	3,811	40	7,095	3,309	14,425	34,927 29,629	...	...	...	...
	Buffaloes ...	7,255	70	190	85	39	...	5	197	186	8,027	80	533	8	2,036	1,199	3,851	...	11,878 7,510	...	...	...
	Ponies ...	...	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	4	13	...	14	...	19	9	42	...	...	55 87	...	...
	Sheep and goats ...	266	7	351	11	38	...	...	121	690	1,484	25	581	4	794	2,855	4,259	...	...	...	5,743 3,684	...
	Asses ...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	15	9	15	17	58	...	...	...	...	65 41
Grand Total for the half-year ending 31st December 1924.	Cattle ...	24,898	300	1,599	853	197	7	10	705	1,463	30,032	277	4,954	56	9,959	7,389	22,635	34,927	11,878	55	5,743	64 52,667 40,947

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Resettlement of Krishnarajpete Taluk.

READ—

Government Order No. 783-94—35, dated the 19th April 1886, sanctioning the original settlement of the Krishnarajpete (formerly known as Attikuppe) Taluk.

(2) Letter No. 67, dated the 7th December 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlements in Mysore, submitting proposals for the revision settlement of the aforesaid Taluk.

(3) Letter No. 99, dated the 13—15th February 1926, from the same officer, submitting with his remarks, the opinion of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, on the above proposals.

(4) Correspondence ending with letter No. 108, dated the 6th March 1926, from the same officer, forwarding with his further remarks, the opinion of the Revenue Commissioner on the resettlement proposals and three petitions from the raiyats of the Taluk, objecting to the levy of the revised rates.

(5) Further correspondence on the subject from the same officer.

ORDER No. R. 6014-25—L. S. 22-25-6, DATED 7TH JUNE 1926.

The proposals relate to the revision of assessment of 310 villages of the old Attikuppe (Krishnarajpete Taluk), which are now distributed as follows:—

Krishnarajpete	306 villages
Seringapatam	1 village
Nagamangala	2 villages
Channarayapatna	1 village
Total	310 villages

2. The tract covers an area of about 346 square miles. The climate is usually healthy except for the prevalence of malaria in the low lands around Krishnarajpete. The rainfall ranges from 26·84 to 29·35 inches per annum.

3. There are in the Taluk 154 tanks of which all the major (13 in number) and 35 minor tanks have been restored. A sum of Rs. 2,27,823 has been spent on the improvement and repairs of tanks, since the original settlement. The Taluk has shared in the improvement of irrigational facilities, owing to the construction of the Krishnarajasagara Reservoir. Five channels,—Sri Ramadevaru, Mandagere, Hemagiri, Akkihebbal and Kattehalli, drawn from the Hemavati have been improved resulting in increase in the area under wet cultivation.

4. There has been a steady increase in the population of the Taluk from 58,665 in 1881 to 85,953 in 1921.

5. The Taluk is well served by roads. In addition to four District Fund Roads which existed previously, eight new roads are reported to have been opened by the Taluk Board, connecting the important places, such as Akkihebbal, Kikkeri, Bukanakere and Sindaghatta. The construction of the Mysore, Hassan, Arsikere Railway since the original settlement has greatly added to the facilities of transport.

6. Of the weekly fairs held at 12 places, those at Tondekere, Kikkeri and Kannambadi are the most important. In the annual jatra held near Hemagiri, there is good business in cattle, besides trade in copper and brass utensils and cloth.

7. The agricultural resources of the tract have also increased since the original settlement, houses having increased by 52 per cent, cattle by 45 per cent, carts by 813 per cent and ploughs by 79 per cent. The increase in carts is enormous and it is possible that the figure in the original settlement (262 carts), is incorrect. The prices of staple food crops have risen, the increases in the case of rice, ragi, horse gram, coriander and cocoanut being 272, 380, 395, 326 and 200 per cent respectively. There is similarly great increase in the value of lands. Judging from the statistics furnished by the Registration Department while the sale price was 66, 32 and 135 times the assessment for dry, wet and garden lands respectively in 1896, the corresponding figures rose to 116, 105 and 169 respectively in 1921.

8. In view of the foregoing considerations and the general prosperity of Taluk, the Survey Superintendent proposes the revision of the rates of assessment, follows, retaining the present grouping of lands into two classes:—

MAXIMUM RATES.

Group	Dry			Wet		Garden	
	Existing	Proposed		Existing	Proposed	Existing	Proposed
I	2 0 0	2 10 0	Tank	8 0 0	9 8 0	10 0 0	13 4
II	1 12 0	2 4 0	Channel	10 0 0	13 4 0	10 0 0	13 4 0

These proposals are expected to result in a net increase of Rs. 52,548 or 33 per cent over the present assessment of the Taluk or 29 per cent after making allowance for the expansion of cultivation by nearly 4,000 acres.

9. The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, is not in favor of adoption of the maximum rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent on the basis of the sanctioned rates of Seringapatam and Yedatore Taluks. He states that the rates in force in the latter taluks which are more densely populated and nearer to Mysore City, and the Railway, should not form the criterion for Krishnarajpete Taluk which resembles Channarayapatna in several respects. He accordingly suggests the following reduced maxima:—

	Dry	Wet		Garden
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	2 6 0	Tank	9 0 0	12 0 0
		Channel	12 0 0	
II	2 2 0	Tank	8 4 0	12 0 0
		Channel	12 0 0	

In respect of one village situated in Channarayapatna Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, also proposes that the maximum rates therein might follow those of the surrounding villages in Channarayapatna.

10. Agreeing with the views expressed by the two Deputy Commissioners, the Revenue Commissioner considers that the rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent are somewhat high and suggests as a compromise the following rates for the several classes of land:—

Group	Dry	Wet		Garden
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I	2 8 0	Tank	9 0 0	12 8 0
		Channel	12 8 0	
II	2 2 0	Tank fed	8 8 0	12 0 0
		Channel	12 8 0	

The maximum proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, and the Revenue Commissioner for wet rates under channels is not consistent with the levying of water rate of Rs. 8-8-0 and Rs. 7-8-0 sanctioned in Government Order No. R. 6894-99—L. R. 12-24-20, dated 20th May 1925, for lands under channels; and as pointed out by the Survey Superintendent the maximum should be Rs. 13-4-0 in conformity with the above order.

11. Three objection petitions have been received from the raiyats of three small villages protesting against the revision of assessment on general grounds of inferiority of soil and the inability to pay higher rates than at present. None of the raiyats of the important villages in the taluk have preferred any objections to the Survey Superintendent's revision proposals.

12. Government have considered the Survey Superintendent's proposals and the recommendations of the Deputy Commissioners of Mysore and Hassan and of the Revenue Commissioner for slightly reducing the maximum rates suggested by the Survey Superintendent for the different classes of land. Considering the physical conditions of the Taluk, its means of communication and its agricultural resources, Government are of opinion that the rates proposed by the Survey Superintendent are in some respects comparatively high and are accordingly pleased to direct that the following maximum rates be adopted:—

	Proposal of the Survey Superintendent.	Revised by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry I Group	2 10 0	2 8 0
„ II Group	2 4 0	2 2 0
Wet 6 tank fed	9 8 0	9 0 0
Channel I and II Groups	13 4 0	13 4 0
Garden I and II Groups	13 4 0	13 4 0

The result of the above modified rates will be a net increase of Rs. 45,322 or 28·79 per cent over the present revenue of the Taluk. The new rates will be announced as soon as possible and brought into effect from 1st July 1926 with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

13. The Irrigation Cess will not be levied separately on Government lands. It will be treated as merged in the revised wet and garden assessment and a lumpsum equivalent to the amount of the cess will be set apart towards the Irrigation Cess Fund.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHEB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Fishery.

READ—

Section 17 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Code, vesting the disposal of the fishery in Government tanks, is the officers of the Revenue Department, subject to rules in force under the provisions of Regulation II of 1901.

2. Paragraph 5 of Rule II of Rules framed by Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Regulation II of 1901 and published in Government Notification No. 9007—Legis. 56, dated 11th December 1912, authorising the Deputy Commissioners to regulate fishing in Government tanks.

3. Letter No. C. 392—24-25, dated 27th August 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner, stating that, in order to avoid complications arising out of dual control, the right of auctioning fisheries in the case of all irrigation works under the control of the Public Works Department, may be vested in that Department, the revenue derived therefrom being credited to Land Revenue Miscellaneous, and suggesting that Section 17 of the Land Revenue Rules may be modified accordingly.

4. Unofficial Note No. 12630, dated 5th May 1926 of the Chief Engineer, stating that the practice obtaining in the matter of the sale of fisheries in Government tanks is not quite uniform, that it is desirable to lay down a uniform procedure and that as the sale of fishing by the Revenue Department in tanks under the direct management of the Public Works Department introduces another agency, and conflict is inevitable, the proposal of the Revenue Commissioner to invest the Public Works Department with that power, in case of tanks under the direct control of the Public Works Department may be sanctioned.

ORDER NO. R. 6074-83—L. R. 112-25-10, DATED 9TH JUNE 1926.

In the circumstances represented, Government are pleased to sanction the recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner (as agreed to by the Chief Engineer) and to modify Rule 17 of the Land Revenue Rules, as under :—

"Subject to any rule in force under the provisions of Regulation II of 1901, the fishery in Government tanks under the control of the Revenue Department may be sold annually by the Taluk Amildar or such other officer as the Deputy Commissioner may direct, while, in respect of the tanks under the direct control of the Public Works Department, the right to auction fishery, is vested in that Department. This will not affect the

right of fishing, free of charge, in the case of raiyats who have done or are doing the usual maintenance work for either class of tanks. In every case, fishing shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) all banks, etc., thrown up for the purpose of catching fish, shall be removed ;

(b) fishing shall not be permitted near the front facing or weirs of the tank ;

(c) no damage shall be done to the facing or to the tank in any way ; and

(d) the right of fishing is not exercised so as to render the water unfit for domestic purposes.

2. A Notification modifying Rule 17 of the Land Revenue Rules will issue separately.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHEB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

RAILWAY SECRETARIAT.

The reduction of third class Railway Fares.

READ—

Government Order No. R. S. 1742-47—Ry. F. 130 O. L. 22-23, dated 22nd January 1923, sanctioning certain passenger fares on the Mysore Railways from the 15th February 1923.

ORDER No. R. S. 2145-50—RY. F. 130-02 OF 25-26, DATED 14TH JUNE 1926.

The question of the reduction of railway fares to the pre-war rates was brought forward at the Representative Assembly Session of June 1925 and it was referred to the Standing Committee for Railways, Electrical and Public Works Departments for opinion. That Committee was, however, of opinion that no modification in the existing rates was practicable.

After due consideration, Government are pleased to accord sanction for the third class railway fares for the Mail and Express trains on Metre Gauge Section of the Mysore Railways being reduced from 4½ pies to 4 pies per mile. The other fares sanctioned in the above order will remain unaltered.

A. A. KHAN,
Ag. *Secretary for Railways,*
Government of Mysore.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Education Cess in Hassan District.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 601-4—Edn. 31-22-30, dated the 9th August 1924, passing orders on the proposal for the utilisation of Education cess in Hassan District.

2. Letter No. C. 7293—23-24, dated 7th April 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education, submitting proposals for the utilisation of the balance of income from cess funds available in the Hassan District.

ORDER No. E. 6876-79—EDN. 71-25-43, DATED 12TH JUNE 1926.

The Inspector-General of Education states that the President of the District Board, Hassan, who was requested to formulate proposals for the utilisation of the balance of cess funds available for recurring expenditure has intimated that the Board at their meeting held on 27th June 1925 resolved to open 16 new Kannada Primary Boys' Schools in addition to giving an extra hand on Rs. 15 per mensem to the Kannada Primary School, Nittur, Hassan Taluk.

2. He states further that the District Board at their meeting held on 17th November 1923 resolved to set apart about Rs. 12,000 per annum for opening new Primary Schools and that as the opening of new Schools already sanctioned in Government Order dated 9th August 1924 read above covers an annual expenditure of only Rs. 6,390, a balance of Rs. 5,610 is still available for further expenditure in this direction. He has in pursuance of the resolution of the District Board above referred to submitted proposals for opening 16 new Kannada Primary Boys' Schools and giving an additional hand on Rs. 15

per mensem to the Kannada Primary School at Nittur. The recurring cost on account of the opening of fresh schools Rs. 3,540 is proposed to be met out of the balance of Rs. 5,610 referred to above and the non-recurring expenditure (Rs. 3,650) from the accumulated balance of education cess funds of the District. The sum of Rs. 180 per annum being the cost of an additional hand to be given to the Nittur Kannada Boys' School is proposed to be met out of Rs. 4,000 allotted by the District Board for the improvement of the staff of the existing schools.

3. The proposals of the Inspector-General of Education are sanctioned with effect from the school year 1926-27. A statement showing the new schools to be opened, the details of recurring and non-recurring expenditure for the same and the scale of establishment for the school at Nittur with the additional hand on Rs. 15 per mensem now allowed is appended.

4. Further proposals for the utilisation of the balance of cess funds available for recurring expenditure will be awaited.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

OPENING OF FRESH SCHOOLS IN HASSAN DISTRICT.

No.	Name of place	Details of staff, etc., sanctioned	Extra cost	
			Recurring per mensem	Non-recurring
			Rs.	Rs.
	HASSAN TALUK.			
1	Molgode, Dudda Hobli ..	1 (20), C. G. ¼	20¼	250
2	Hiriganahalli ..	1 (15), C. G. ¼	15¼	200
3	Jodikrishnapura, Dudda Hobli ..	1 (17), C. G. ¼	17¼	200
4	Sathenahalli, Grama Hobli ..	1 (20), C. G. ¼	20¼	250
5	Banavasi, do ...	1 (15), C. G. ¼	15¼	200
6	Kenchatvalli, do ..	1 (15), C. G. ¼	15¼	200
	MAJARABAD TALUK.			
7	Hirihalli, Kenchammanahoskote Hobli	1 (17), C. G. ¼	17¼	200
	BELUR TALUK.			
8	Madaghatta, Halebid Hobli ..	1 (20), C. G. ¼	20¼	250
9	Bennur, Kasaba Hobli ..	1 (20), C. G. ¼	20¼	250
	ARSIKERE TALUK.			
10	Mudodi, Gandasi Hobli ..	1 (20), C. G. ¼	20¼	250
11	Belagumba, Kasaba Hobli ..	Do	20¼	250
	CHANNARAYAPATNA TALUK.			
12	Jinnenahalli, Hiresave Hobli ..	Do	20¼	250
13	Jambur, Nuggehalli Hobli ..	Do	20¼	250
14	Dodda Karadevu ..	1 (17), C. G. ¼	17¼	200
	HOLE-NARSIPUR TALUK.			
15	Malali, Halekote Hobli ..	1 (20), C. G. ¼	20¼	250
	ALUR SUB-TALUK.			
16	Hasaganur, Kasaba Hobli ..	1 (15), C. G. ¼	15¼	200
		9 (20), 3 (17), 4 (15) C. G. 4	295	3,650

Extra cost Rs. 295 per mensem or Rs. 3,540 per annum recurring and Rs. 3,650 non-recurring.

IMPROVING THE STAFF OF PRIMARY KANNADA BOYS' SCHOOL.

No.	Name of place	Staff and establishment		Extra cost per mensem
		Present	Sanctioned	
	HASSAN TALUK.			Rs.
1	Nittur	1 (20), C. G. ¼	1 (20), 1 (15), C. G. ¼	15 or 180 per annum

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Daily Allowance and Special Batta.

ORDER NO. FL. C. 214-263—S. & A. 26-25-8, DATED (CAMP), MYSORE, THE 24TH JUNE 1926.

Government are pleased to direct that the concession of minimum daily allowance and special batta admissible under Article 632 (*c*) and (*d*), Mysore Service Regulations, to officials and menials of all Departments and of the General and Revenue Secretariat, respectively, proceeding to Mysore on duty during the Birthday and Dasara Sessions be extended to those who are required to stay at Mysore in connection with *this* year's Budget Session of the Legislative Council.

B. SREENIVASA IYENGAR,
Offg. *Financial Secretary to Government.*

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Revised Receipt Form.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4180-9—L. R. 326 25-2, dated 19th February 1926, directing, among other things, the formulation of definite proposals for the introduction of printed counterfoil receipts to be granted to the payers of Land Revenue, with a view to exercise better control over the remittance of Kandayam, etc., collected by the village officers.

2. Letter No. C. 3175-25, dated 21st May 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the form of receipt prescribed in Government Order No. R. 3583-93—L. R. 240-12-5, dated 16th November 1914, has been slightly revised and submitting a sample form of receipt for the approval of Government.

ORDER No. R. 6324-34—L. R. 488-25-2, DATED 30TH JUNE 1926.

Government are pleased to approve the revised receipt form recommended by the Revenue Commissioner. The form is appended to this order.

2. The Superintendent of Government Printing is requested to print the above forms in book form of 100 receipts each and pages numbered and supply them on indent to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

3. Before issue of the receipt books to the village officers for use, the Taluk Office should affix the Taluk Seal in each page, a proper account of the books issued being maintained.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Jodi and Kayamgutta.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 10991-9—R. 1194, dated 9th January 1899, directing that where the combined Jodi and Quit-rent of any Inam is greater than the full assessment chargeable thereon at the survey rates, the charge should be reduced to the amount of the assessment without altering the tenure.

2. Government Order No. 104, dated 9th May 1902, directing that the principle enunciated in the Government Order read above be made applicable to all khayamgutta villages under similar circumstances.

3. Letter No. 29, dated 28th October 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, soliciting orders with reference to the Government Order of 2nd July 1902, as to who is competent authority to direct the reduction of Kayamgutta or the Jodi as the case may be, as the Government Orders are silent on the point.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. Rev. on C. 883—25-26, dated 28th May 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner, furnishing his opinion in the matter.

ORDER No. R. 6335-44—L. R. 235-25-4, DATED 30TH JUNE 1926.

Government agree with the view of the Revenue Commissioner that the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Inam Settlements is the proper authority to order the reduction of the Jodi and Kayamgutta in such cases. But all applications for reduction of Jodi or Kayamgutta should pass through the Deputy Commissioner.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Budget Estimates.

ORDER No. FL. C. 313-362—G.F. 190-25-1, DATED, CAMP MYSORE, 30TH JUNE 1926.

The Provisional Budget Estimates for 1926-27 were placed before the Representative Assembly for general discussion on the 15th, 16th and 17th June 1926. After the Provisional Estimates were framed, it was found necessary to raise the grant to the Mysore University from Rs. 7,25,000 to Rs. 7,75,000 and the following additions were announced in the closing speech of the Dewan to the Representative Assembly :—

26. Education.—

	Rs.
For opening a High School at Maddagiri	8,000
30. Grants for Public Improvements.—	
For increasing the grant to Bangalore City improvements from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 35,000	15,000
Total ...	23,000

The additional expenditure of Rs. 50,000+Rs. 23,000=Rs. 73,000 will be met as follows :—

I. IMPROVEMENT OF REVENUE.

1. XIII. Miscellaneous—Sale of sites	10,000
2. XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields :— Reduction of contribution towards arrears of depreciation from Rs. 1,23,000 to Rs. 73,860	49,140

II. REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

Serial No.	Head	From	To	Savings	Remarks
	12. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	2-Dewan and Members of Council.	1,02,000	96,000	6,000	Original provision admits of reduction.
2	4-Civil Secretariats	4,27,600	4,23,688	3,912	Cost of the establishment of the Extra Member of Council, the need for which has since ceased.
3	5-Comptroller's Office	2,72,500	2,68,552	3,948	Provision for the training of Accountants of the Comptroller's Office in Commercial Accounts deleted.

Grand Total of I and II ... ... Rs. 73,000

The Budget with the above alterations was presented to the Legislative Council and it was dealt with by the Council in the two stages of (i) General Discussion and (ii) Voting of Demands for Grants; the former on 23rd and 24th and the latter on four days, *viz.*, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th June 1926. The following reductions were accepted by Government in the course of voting of grants :—

12 General Administration.

	Rs.
Duty allowance to the Private Secretary to the Dewan ...	300
Pay of the Financial Secretary	3,000

The sanctioned estimates for 1926-27 as they finally stand resulting in a surplus of Rs. 46,000 are herewith published for general information.

B. SREENIVASA IYENGAR,
Financial Secretary to Government.

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FINAL EDITION.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

GENERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

FOR THE YEAR

1926—1927.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS

Budget Estimates for

GENERAL STATEMENT OF

	Budget Estimate, 1926—27	Revised Estimate, 1925—26	Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Accounts, 1924—25
RECEIPTS.			Rs.	
Principal Heads of Revenue ...	2,62,46,000	2,68,87,000	2,62,10,000	2,63,95,194
Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	3,50,000	4,42,000	4,34,000	5,25,406
Mining Revenue	12,33,000	12,46,000	11,91,000	13,65,069
Interest	8,10,000	7,42,000	8,63,000	7,52,717
Civil Administration	2,69,000	6,00,000	5,67,000	3,77,101
Protection	1,57,000	1,45,000	1,57,000	1,73,341
Public Works	1,40,000	1,19,000	1,20,000	1,44,993
Moral and Material Development ...	3,19,000	3,17,000	2,96,000	3,13,954
Army and Defence	44,000	48,000	53,000	68,853
Railways—Revenue Account—Net Receipts	18,92,000	18,28,000	14,62,000	17,21,183
Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works	26,41,000	24,38,000	27,01,000	29,06,193
Industrial and other Works—Revenue Account—Net Receipts ...	70,000	—8,07,000	25,000	—7,81,714
Total Revenue ...	**3,41,71,000**	**3,40,05,000**	**3,40,79,000**	**3,39,62,290**
Surplus	46,000	24,000	74,000	26,420
Extraordinary Revenue	...	...	...	2,01,161
Interest on Mysore Railway Loan Sinking Fund Investments ...	5,00,000	5,00,000	4,98,000	4,71,068
Contribution by District Boards or Railway companies for construction of Railways ...	...	...	...	1,87,592
Debt, Deposits and Advances				
Investment Account—Net ...	...	...	...	...
Permanent and Temporary Debt—Net.	...	...	...	...
Unfunded Debt—Net	33,22,000	31,30,000	20,13,000	23,52,702
Reserve Funds—Net	23,82,000	26,84,000	31,20,000	35,39,138
Local and other Funds—Net ...	3,03,000	...	...	...
Deposits—Net	...	...	68,000	...
Advances—Net	55,000	2,10,000	76,000	...
Objection Book Advances—Net ...	2,21,000	1,66,000	50,000	...
Account current with the Accountant General, Madras—Net ...	...	...	...	5,37,686
Suspense (Net)	...	...	6,000	85,667
Departmental Balance (Net) ...	...	...	18,000	20,118
Loans—Net	...	93,000	...	...
Remittances—Net	...	...	...	7,49,579
Obsolete Heads (Net)	...	...	...	...
Total ...	**67,79,000**	**68,07,000**	**59,23,000**	**81,71,131**
Opening Balance ...	**95,80,000**	**100,00,000**	**85,27,000**	**83,00,473**
GRAND TOTAL ...	**1,63,59,000**	**1,68,07,000**	**1,44,50,000**	**164,71,604**

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the year 1926-27.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

	Budget Estimate, 1926—27	Revised Estimate, 1925—26	Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Accounts, 1924—25
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Direct Demands on Revenue ...	47,40,000	47,49,000	46,58,000	46,91,419
Charges against Mining Revenue ...	2,04,000	2,14,000	2,17,000	2,08,939
Interest and Sinking Funds ...	54,61,000	54,76,000	52,42,000	53,41,878
Palace ...	26,10,000	26,10,000	25,70,000	26,27,527
Civil Administration	37,00,000	36,76,000	36,92,000	35,20,176
Protection	38,87,000	37,51,000	38,51,000	37,79,404
Public Works	25,77,000	27,98,000	25,63,000	27,75,863
Moral and Material Development ...	58,49,000	56,44,000	57,23,000	55,24,747
Local Self Government	6,30,000	4,56,000	4,20,000	3,32,368
Army and Defence	52,72,000	51,51,000	52,33,000	51,75,508
Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	86,100
Miscellaneous Railway and Electrical Expenditure ...	...	3,000	25,000	4,065
Special Reserve for Non-Recurring Expenditure	...	...	...	...
Total Expenditure ...	3,49,39,000	3,45,28,000	3,41,94,000	3,40,67,994
Deduct—Expenditure met from Reserves	*8,14,000*	*5,47,000*	*1,89,000*	*1,32,124*
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue...	3,41,25,000	3,39,81,000	3,40,05,000	3,39,35,870
Surplus+Deficit— ...	+46,000	+24,000	+74,000	+26,420
Total ...	3,41,71,000	3,40,05,000	3,40,79,000	3,39,62,290
Capital Outlay not charged to Revenue	49,87,000	30,56,000	53,75,000	38,28,793
Deficit	...	...	...	...
Extraordinary Expenditure ...	...	...	...	2,01,161
Debt, Deposits and Advances—				
Investment Account—Net ...	32,56,000	32,57,000	23,64,000	9,85,698
Permanent and Temporary Debt—Net.	...	...	5,000	2,927
Unfunded Debt—Net	...	...	...	...
Reserve funds—Net	...	...	...	...
Local and other Funds—Net ...	...	84,000	77,000	1,52,276
Deposits—Net	...	1,00,000	...	1,94,922
Advances—Net	...	...	...	6,04,683
Objection Book Advances—(Net) ...	...	...	...	1,24,859
Account current with the Accountant General, Madras—(Net).	...	...	...	...
Suspense (Net)	...	...	...	...
Departmental Balance—(Net) ...	...	...	...	...
Loans—Net	97,000	...	32,000	3,25,242
Remittances—Net	...	7,30,000	...	...
Obsolete Heads—(Net)	...	...	...	50,437
Total ...	83,40,000	72,27,000	78,53,000	64,71,198
Closing Balance ...	80,19,000	95,80,000	65,97,000	100,00,406
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,63,59,000	1,68,07,000	1,44,50,000	164,71,604

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNES

Budget Estimates, fo

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF REVENUE

REVENUE.	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1926—27	Revised Estimate, 1925—26	Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Accounts, 1924—25	Increase+, Decrease—, of Revised as compared with Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Increase+, Decrease—, of Budget, 1926-1927 as compared with Revised Estimate, 1925—26
Principal Heads of Revenue—							
I. Land Revenue ...	1	1,25,03,000	1,23,03,000	1,23,00,000	1,20,95,196	+3,000	+2,00,000
II. Forest ...	1	33,68,000	37,09,000	32,85,000	34,37,903	+4,24,000	—3,41,000
III. Excise ...	2	62,50,000	64,00,000	64,83,000	66,43,274	—83,000	—1,50,000
IV. Income and Miscl. Taxes ...	4	17,50,000	21,00,000	19,00,000	19,37,797	+2,00,000	—3,50,000
V. Stamps ...	4	20,25,000	20,25,000	19,26,000	19,42,066	+99,000	...
VI. Registration ...	5	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,16,000	3,38,958	+34,000	...
Total ...		2,62,46,000	2,68,87,000	2,62,10,000	2,63,95,194	+6,77,000	—6,41,000
Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract—							
VII. Assigned Tract Revenue ...		3,50,000	4,42,000	4,34,000	5,25,406	+8,000	—92,000
Mining Revenue—							
VIII. Mining Revenue ...	5	12,33,000	12,46,000	11,91,000	13,65,069	+55,000	—13,000
Interest—							
IX. Interest ...	5	8,10,000	7,42,000	8,63,000	7,52,717	—1,21,000	+68,000
Civil Administration—							
X. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	6	13,000	14,000	22,000	19,958	—8,000	—1,000
XI. Pensions and Allowances ...	7	50,000	49,000	46,000	60,526	+3,000	+1,000
XII. Stationery and Printing ...	7	50,000	50,000	30,000	1,01,775	+20,000	...
XIII. Miscellaneous ...	7	1,56,000	4,87,000	4,69,000	1,94,842	+18,000	—3,31,000
Total ...		2,69,000	6,00,000	5,67,000	3,77,101	+33,000	—3,31,000
Protection—							
XIV. Courts of Law ...	8	50,000	39,000	53,000	57,860	—14,000	+11,000
XV. Jails ...	8	4,000	4,000	7,000	2,283	—3,000	...
XVI. Police ...	9	48,000	47,000	30,000	35,657	+17,000	+1,000
XVII. Medical ...	9	34,000	34,000	50,000	57,321	—16,000	...
XVIII. Sanitation and Vaccination	9	21,000	21,000	17,000	20,220	+4,000	...
Total ...		1,57,000	1,45,000	1,57,000	1,73,341	—12,000	+12,000
Public Works—							
XIX. Civil Works ...	9	1,40,000	1,19,000	1,20,000	1,44,993	—1,000	+21,000
Carried over ...		2,92,05,000	3,01,81,000	2,95,42,000	2,97,33,821	+6,39,000	—9,76,000

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

the year 1926-27.

ND EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE.	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1926—27	Revised Estimate, 1925—26	Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Accounts, 1924—25	Increase+, Decrease—, of Revised as compared with Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Increase+, Decrease— of Budget 1926-27 as compared with Revised Estimate 1925—26
irect Demands on Revenue—							
1. Land Revenue ...	27	27,39,000	28,14,000	27,73,000	28,47,375	+41,000	—75,000
2. Forest ...	29	12,58,000	12,11,000	11,62,000	11,33,483	+49,000	+47,000
3. Excise ...	31	3,99,000	3,96,000	3,97,000	3,99,931	—1,000	+3,000
3A. Income-tax ...	33	86,000	81,000	82,000	78,517	—1,000	+5,000
4. Stamps ...	33	1,07,000	97,000	94,000	80,452	+3,000	+10,000
5. Registration ...	33	1,51,000	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,51,661	..	+1,000
Total ...		**47,40,000**	**47,49,000**	**46,58,000**	**46,91,419**	**+91,000**	**—9,000**
harges against Mining Revenue—							
7. Supervision of Mines and other charges ...	34	2,04,000	2,14,000	2,17,000	2,08,939	—3,000	—10,000
Total ...		**2,04,000**	**2,14,000**	**2,17,000**	**2,08,939**	**—3,000**	**—10,000**
nterest and Sinking Fund—							
8. Sinking Fund ...		(a) 18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	...	...
9. Interest on Debt and other Obligations ...	35	35,83,000	35,98,000	33,64,000	34,63,878	+2,34,000	—15,000
Total ...		**54,61,000**	**54,76,000**	**52,42,000**	**53,41,878**	**+2,34,000**	**—15,000**
alace—							
11. Palace (NON-VOTED) ...	36	**26,10,000**	**26,10,000**	**25,70,000**	**26,27,527**	**+40,000**	...
vil Administration—							
12. General Administration ...	36	14,30,000	14,21,000	13,90,000	13,64,100	+31,000	+9,000
13. Muzrai Institutions ...	40	3,51,000	3,47,000	3,47,000	3,48,691	..	+4,000
14. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	40	85,000	84,000	86,000	99,032	—2,000	+1,000
15. Pensions and Allowances ...	42	14,70,000	13,63,000	14,87,000	12,96,991	—1,24,000	+1,07,000
16. Stationery and Printing ...	42	3,00,000	2,97,000	3,08,000	3,41,100	—11,000	+3,000
17. Miscellaneous ...	43	73,000	1,64,000	74,000	70,262	+90,000	—91,000
Total ...		**37,09,000**	**36,76,000**	**36,92,000**	**35,20,176**	**—16,000**	**+33,000**
otection—							
18. Courts of Law ...	44	9,94,000	9,91,000	9,97,000	10,07,570	—6,000	+3,000
19. Jails ...	46	1,42,000	1,39,000	1,61,000	1,46,972	—22,000	+3,000
20. Police ...	47	16,73,000	16,05,000	16,23,000	15,41,298	—18,000	+68,000
21. Medical ...	49	9,96,000	9,34,000	9,93,000	9,93,848	—59,000	+62,000
22. Sanitation and Vaccination ...	53	82,000	82,000	77,000	89,716	+5,000	...
Total ...		**38,87,000**	**37,51,000**	**38,51,000**	**37,79,404**	**—1,00,000**	**+1,36,000**
iblic Works—							
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue ...	55	5,88,000	7,00,000	7,18,000	8,20,100	—18,000	—1,12,000
24. Civil Works ...	56	19,89,000	20,98,000	18,45,000	19,55,763	+2,53,000	—1,09,000
Total ...		**25,77,000**	**27,98,000**	**25,63,000**	**27,75,863**	**+2,35,000**	**—2,21,000**
Carried over ...		**2,31,88,000**	**2,32,74,000**	**2,27,93,000**	**2,29,45,206**	**+4,81,000**	**—86,000**

	Rs.
(a) NON-VOTED—	
6½ and 7 p. c. loans ..	15,21,000
VOTED—	

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF REVENU

	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1926—27	Revised Estimate, 1925—26	Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Accounts, 1924—25	Increase+, Decrease—, of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Increase+ Decrease— of Budget 1926-27 as compared with Revised Estimate, 1925—26
Brought forward ...		2,92,05,000	3,01,81,000	2,95,42,000	2,97,33,821	+6,39,000	—9,76,00
Moral and Material Development—							
XX. Education	10	1,97,000	1,85,000	1,81,000	1,90,183	+4,000	+12,000
XXI. Agriculture	10	1,12,000	1,22,000	1,06,000	1,15,965	+16,000	—10,000
XXII. Industries and Commerce ...	11	10,000	10,000	9,000	7,806	+1,000	
Total ...		3,19,000	3,17,000	2,96,000	3,13,954	+21,000	+2,000
Army and Defence—							
XXIII. Army	12	44,000	48,000	53,000	68,653	—5,000	—4,000
Railways—Revenue Account—							
XXIV. Railways (Net Receipts)...	13	18,92,000	18,28,000	14,62,000	17,21,183	+3,66,000	+ 64,000
XXV. Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works (Net Receipts) ...	14	26,41,000	24,38,000	27,01,000	29,06,198	—2,63,000	+2,03,00
Industrial and other Works—Revenue Account—							
XXVII. Iron Works ...	23	...	—7,93,000	...	—7,73,000	—7,92,000	+7,93,0
XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works—(Net Receipts) ...	23	49,000					+49,00
XXIX. Industrial Works (Profits).	24	21,000	—14,000	25,000	—8,714	—39,000	+35,00
		70,000	—8,07,000	25,000	—7,81,714	—8,32,000	+8,77,00
Grand Total ...		3,41,71,000	3,40,05,000	3,40,79,000	3,39,62,290	—74,000	+1,66,00

30TH JUNE 1926.

	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1926—27	Revised Estimate, 1925-26	Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Accounts, 1924—25	Increase+, Decrease— of Revised as compared with Budget Estimate, 1925—26	Increase+ Decrease— of Budget 1926-27 as compared with Revised Estimate, 1925—26
Brought forward ...		**2,31,68,000**	**2,32,74,000**	**2,27,93,000**	**2,29,45,206**	**+4,81,000**	**—86,000**
Moral and Material Development—							
25. Economic Development ..	..	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	+1,00,000
26. Education	60	47,27,000	44,27,000	46,89,000	44,61,215	—2,52,000	+2,90,000
27. Agriculture	72	7,54,000	9,62,000	7,83,000	8,11,470	+1,79,000	—2,08,000
28. Industries and Commerce ...	79	1,49,000	1,27,000	1,34,000	1,47,946	—7,000	+22,000
29. Co-operative Societies ...	82	1,19,000	1,18,000	1,17,000	1,04,116	+1,000	+1,000
Total ...		**58,49,000**	**56,44,000**	**57,23,000**	**55,24,747**	**—79,000**	**+2,05,000**
Local Self-Government—							
30. Grants for Public Improvements	82	6,30,000	4,56,000	4,20,000	3,32,368	+36,000	+1,74,000
Total ...		**6,30,000**	**4,56,000**	**4,20,000**	**3,32,368**	**+36,000**	**+1,74,000**
Army and Defence—							
31. Army (Non-Voted) ...	83	17,72,000	16,51,000	17,33,000	16,75,508	—82,000	+1,21,000
32. Subsidy to British Govt. (Non-Voted)		35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	...	...
Total ...		**52,72,000**	**51,51,000**	**52,33,000**	**51,75,508**	**—82,000**	**+1,21,000**
Famine Relief and Insurance—							
33 Famine Relief	87	...	...	...	86,100	..	...
34. Famine Insurance ...		...	...	...	..	..	...
Total ...		...	...	...	**86,100**	...	...
Miscellaneous Railway and Electrical Expenditure—							
35. Mis. Railway Expenditure ...		..	3,000	25,000	3,070	—22,000	—3,000
36. Mis. Electrical Expenditure...		..	...	...	995	..	
Total ...		...	**3,000**	**25,000**	**4,065**	**—22,000**	**—3,000**
Special Reserve for Non-Recurring Expenditure ...		..	...	..	...	..	..
Total Expenditure ...		**3,49,39,000**	**3,45,28,000**	**3,41,94,000**	**3,40,67,995**	**+3,34,000**	**+4,11,000**
Deduct—**Expenditure met from Reserve Funds ...**	89	*8,14,000*	*5,47,000*	*1,89,000*	*1,32,124*	*+3,58,000*	*+2,67,000*
Total Expenditure Charged to Revenue ...		**3,41,25,000**	**3,39,81,000**	**3,40,05,000**	**3,39,35,870**	**—24,000**	**+1,44,000**
Surplus + or Deficit— ...		**+46,000**	**+24,000**	**+74,000**	**+26,420**	**—50,000**	**+22,000**
Grand Total ...		**3,41,71,000**	**3,40,05,000**	**3,40,79,000**	**3,39,62,290**	**—74,000**	**+1,66,000**

T. SATYARAJ CHETTY,
Comptroller.

B. SREENIVASA IYENGAR.
Offg. Financial Secretary to Government.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FO

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF RECEIPT

RECEIPTS	Budget Estimate, 1926—27		Revised Estimate, 1925—26		Budget Estimate, 1925—26		Accounts, 1924—25	
Surplus		**46,000**		**24,000**		**74,000**		**26,420**
Extraordinary Revenue								
Arrears of Assigned Tract Revenue ...		...				...		2,01,161
Interest on Mysore Railway Loan Sinking Fund Investments ..		**5,00,000**		**5,00,000**		**4,98,000**		4,71,068
Contribution by District Boards or Railway companies for construction of Railways ...		...		...		...		1,87,592
Investment Account—								
General Investment account ...	5,00,000		33,98,000		...		25,34,139	
Fixed Deposits in Banks	21,50,000		23,32,000		35,00,000		36,02,331	
Loan Sinking Fund Investment Account ...	...		..		...		25	
Famine Insurance Fund Investment Account ...	...		...		..		8,94,300	
Depreciation Fund Investment Account ..	...		...		..		...	
		26,50,000		57,30,000		35,00,000		70,30,79
Net ...		...		...		...		...
Debt—								
Permanent Debt ...	...		..		..		...	
Temporary Debt ...	...		...		..			
		...		...		...		
Net ...		...		...		..		
Unfunded Debt—								
Insurance and Provident Fund ...	18,41,000		20,19,000		15,23,000		15,53,008	
Savings Bank Deposits...	57,00 000		55,77,000		43,60,000		50,98,367	
Endowments and other Accounts ...	93,000		1,21,000		1,76,000		2,27,779	
		76,34,000		77,17,000		60,59,000		68,79,15
Net ...		**33,22,000**		**31,30,000**		**20,13,000**		**23,52,70**
Reserve Funds—								
Depreciation Funds ...	12,67,000		12,62,000		12,28,000		15,07,403	
Other Reserve Funds ...	29,59,000		27,94,000		28,79,000		31,05,446	
		42,26,000		40,56,000		41,07,000		46,12,84
Net ...		**23,32,000**		**26,84,000**		**31,20,000**		**35,29,13**
Local and other Funds—								
Local Funds ...	31,78,000		31,75,000		29,30,000		36,14,321	
Municipal and City Improvement Trust Funds	13,70,000		13,68,000		11,00,000		12,40,356	
Muzrai Funds ...	7,22,000		7,07,000		8,00,000		7,72,720	
Military Funds ...	30,000		30,000		36,000		36,951	
Mysore University Fund	9,00,000		9,00,000		8,50,000		9,02,567	
Miscellaneous Funds ...	10,000		10,000		45,000		11,545	
		62,10,000		61,90,000		57,61,000		65,78,46
Net ...		**3,03,000**		...		..		...
Deposits—								
Civil Deposits ...	54,00,000		54,00,000		56,56,000		56,16,398	
Palace Deposits ...	35,00,000		35,00,000		35,40,000		36,08,845	
Departmental Deposits...	30,00,000		30,00,000		25,00,000		30,27,205	
Deposits of Local Loans	...		...		2,000		28,793	
Other Deposits ...	4,00,000		4,00,000		4,35,000		3,90,713	
		1,23,00,000		1,23,00,000		1,21,33,000		1,26,71,95
Net ...		...		...		**68,000**		...
Carried over ...		**65,03,000**		**63,38,000**		**57,73,000**		**67,78,08**

HE YEAR 1926-27.

ND DISBURSEMENTS.

DISBURSEMENTS	Reference to page for details	Budget Estimate, 1926—27		Revised Estimate, 1925—26		Budget Estimate, 1925—26		Accounts, 1924—25	
apital outlay not charged to Rev.—									
37 Rys. and Tramways ...	89	10,50,000		2,78,000		10,70,000		9,08,297	
38 Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric & Irrigation Works.	90	36,60,000		21,11,000		36,45,000		22,60,012	
39 Industrial or other works.	94	27,000		18,000		35,000		—5,432	
40 Iron works ...	95	2,50,000		6,49,000		6,25,000		6,65,916	
			49,87,000		**30,56,000**		**53,75,000**		**38,28,793**
eficit ...			...		...		...		...
xtraordinary Expenditure.			...		...		...		**2,01,161**
nvestment Account—									
General Investment Account ...		6,00,000		33,13,000		....		15,13,613	
Fixed Deposits in Banks		27,50,000		28,80,000		30,00,000		27,04,422	
Loan Sinking Fund Investment Account ...		25,72,000		24,26,000		25,39,000		23,95,244	
Famine Insurance Fund Investment Account ...		84,000		3,63,000		3,25,000		12,25,495	
Depreciation Fund Investment account				...		...		...	
Mysore Railway Sterling Debenture Loan Sinking Fund Investment ...		...		...		...		1,77,919	
			59,06,000		89,87,000		58,64,000		80,16,693
bt— Net ...			**32,56,000**		**32,57,000**		**23,64,000**		**9,85,698**
Permanent Debt ...		...		...		5,000		2,927	
Temporary Debt ...		...		...		...		...	
			...		...		5,000		2,927
Net ...							**5,000**		**2,927**
nfunded Debt—									
Insurance and Provident Funds ...		8,75,000		8,97,000		9,47,000		8,18,706	
Savings Bank Deposits		34,10,000		34,00,000		30,08,000		34,92,392	
Endowments and other accounts.		27,000		2,90,000		91,000		2,15,354	
			43,12,000		45,87,000		40,46,000		45,26,452
Net ...			...		...		...		...
eserve Funds—									
Depreciation Funds ...		10,80,000		8,25,000		7,98,000		9,41,587	
Other Reserve Funds ...		8,14,000		5,47,000		1,89,000		1,32,124	
			18,94,000		13,72,000		9,87,000		10,73,711
Net ...			...		...		...		...
cal and other Funds—									
Local Funds ...		29,02,000		32,77,000		30,80,000		37,79,791	
Municipal and City Improvement Trust Funds		14,00,000		13,92,000		12,00,000		12,95,556	
Muzrai Funds ...		6,75,000		6,75,000		6,74,000		7,20,754	
Military Funds ...		20,000		20,000		19,000		15,829	
Mysore University Fund		9,00,000		9,00,000		8,50,000		8,95,706	
Miscellaneous Funds ...		10,000		10,000		15,000		23,100	
			59,07,000		62,74,000		58,38,000		67,30,736
posits— Net ...			...		**84,000**		**77,000**		**1,52,276**
Civil Deposits ...		54,00,000		54,00,000		56,56,000		56,95,609	
Palace Deposits ...		35,00,000		35,00,000		35,40,000		36,88,756	
Departmental Deposits ...		30,00,000		31,00,000		24,40,000		30,87,530	
Deposits of Local Loans...		...		...		...		...	
Other Deposits ...		4,00,000		4,00,000		4,29,000		3,94,981	
			1,23,00,000		1,24,00,000		1,20,65,000		128,66,876
Net ...			...		**1,00,000**		...		**1,94,922**
Carried over..			**82,43,000**		**64,97,000**		**78,21,000**		**53,65,977**

BUDGET ESTIMATES FO

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF RECEIPT

RECEIPTS	Budget Estimate, 1926—27		Revised Estimate, 1925—26		Budget Estimate, 1925—26		Accounts, 1924—25	
Brought forward ...		**65,03,000**		**63,38,000**		**57,73,000**		**67,78,081**
Advances—								
Revenue Advances ...	5,35,000		5,18,000		5,01,000		5,10,210	
Industrial Advances ...	36,80,000		39,93,000		42,43,000		35,16,629	
Departmental Advances	7,25,000		7,60,000		7,92,000		6,96,135	
Other Advances ...	2,37,000		2,23,000		2,01,000		2,86,289	
		51,77,000		54,94,000		57,37,000		50,09,263
Net ...		**55,000**		**2,10,000**		**76,000**		...
Objection Book Advances—		13,51,000		13,71,000		12,84,000		10,62,269
Net ...		**2,21,000**		**1,66,000**		**50,000**		...
Acount Current with the Accountant General, Madras ...		92,00,000		92,00,000		92,00,000		98,61,310
Net ...		..		...		...		**5,37,686**
Suspense Accounts—								
Suspense Accounts ...		30,00,000		30,00,000		37,06,000		24,10,642
Net ...		..		..		**6,000**		**85,667**
Departmental Balance—								
Departmental Balances...		80,000		80,000		96,000		1,16,540
Net ...		...		...		**18,000**		**20,11**
Loans—								
Takavi and Agricultural Loans ...	3,53,000		3,08,000		2,84,000		4,63,718	
Loans to Local Bodies ...	5,000		1,09,000		4,000		5,087	
Loans to Societies and Notabilities ...	25,000		1,72,000		46,000		39,797	
Industrial Loans ...	77,000		1,11,000		77,000		68,890	
Other Loans ...	13,000		16,000		11,000		20,175	
Net ...		4,73,000		7,11,000		4,22,000		5,97,66
Remittances—		..		**93,000**		..		
Remittances between Districts (Net) ...	..		..				4,79,01,903	
Remittances by Bills and Cheques (Net) ...	..		..		...		1,12,37,971	
Cheques and Bills. ...	..		..		...		2,76,74,486	
Inter-Departmental Transfers. (Net) ...	..		..		...		79,79,859	
Account current between Civil and Railway Departments.	...		..		...		1,46,10,254	
Net ...		...		...		..		10,94,04,47 **7,49,87**
Obsolete Heads ...		..		...		...		31,61
Net ...								
Total Net Receipts ...		**67,79,000**		**68,07,000**		**59,23,000**		**81,71,1**
Opening Balance ...		95,80,000		100,00,000		85,27,000		83,00,4
GRAND TOTAL		**1,63,59,000**		**1,68,07,000**		**1,44,50,000**		**164,71,6**

BANGALORE,
30th June 1926.

HE YEAR 1926-27.

ND DISBURSEMENTS—*concld.*

DISBURSEMENTS	Budget Estimate, 1926—27		Revised Estimate, 1925—26		Budget Estimate, 1925—26		Accounts, 1924—25	
Brought forward		82,43,000		64,97,000		78,21,000		53,65,977
vances—								
Revenue Advances ...	5,40,000		5,38,000		4,36,000		4,80,363	
Industrial Advances ...	36,30,000		37,43,000		42,61,000		41,03,121	
Departmental Advances...	6,93,000		7,13,000		7,86,000		7,07,068	
Other advances ...	2,59,000		2,90,000		1,78,000		3,23,394	
		51,22,000		52,84,000		56,61,000		56,13,946
Net ...								**6,04,683**
jection Book Advances		11,30,000		12,05,000		12,34,000		11,87,128
Net ..								**1,24,859**
ccount current with the Accountant General, Madras ...		92,00,000		92,00,000		92,00,000		93,23,624
Net ..								...
spense Accounts—								
Suspense Accounts		30,00,000		30,00,000		37,00,000		23,24,975
Net ...								...
partmental Balance—								
Departmental Balances...		80,000		80,000		78,000		96,422
						78,000		
Net ...								
ans—								
Takavi and Agricultural Loans ...	1,37,000		1,85,000		1,12,000		18,710	
Loans to Local Bodies ...	3,00,000		2,18,000		1,57,000		7,77,091	
Loans to Societies and Notabilities ...	10,000		1,11,000		1,00,000		40,757	
Industrial Loans ...	1,00,000		75,000		75,000		55,782	
Other Loans ...	23,000		29,000		10,000		30,569	
		5,70,000		6,18,000		4,54,000		9,22,909
Net ...		**97,000**				**32,000**		**3,26,242**
mittances—								
Remittances between Dists. (Net) ...	...		...		...		479,01,903	
Remittances by Bills and Cheques (Net) ...	..				...		112,40,890	
Cheques and Bills. (Net)...	..		7,00,000		...		269,77,876	
Inter-Deptl. Transfers. (Net) ...	..		30,000		...		80,08,137	
Account current between Civil and Railway Departments.	..				...		145,26,088	
		..		7,30,000		...		10,86,54,69
Net ...				**7,30,000**		...		...
bsolete Heads ...		...				...		82,047
Net ...		...		...		...		**60,437**
tal Net Disbursements.		**83,40,000**		**72,27,000**		**78,53,000**		**64,71,198**
Closing Balance ...		80,19,000		95,80,000		65,97,000		100,00,406
GRAND TOTAL		**1,63,59,000**		**1,68,07,000**		**1,44,50,000**		**164,71,604**

T. SATYARAJ CHETTY,
Comptroller.

B. SREENIVASA IYENGAR,
Offg. Financial Secretary to Government.

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Utilisation of the Education Cess in the Mysore District.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 9058-65—L. B. 66-24-7, dated 26th June 1925, sanctioning the levy of Education Cess in the Mysore District at the rate of six pies in the rupee with effect from 1st July 1925.

2. Letter No. H. C. 690—24-25, dated 28th January 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, submitting proposals for the utilisation of the Education cess in the Mysore District and requesting orders of Government in the matter.

ORDER NO. E. 32-35—EDN. 71-25, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 26TH JUNE 1926.

The realisations from the levy of Education Cess in the Mysore District are expected to amount to Rs. 75,000 during the current year and to Rs. 1,10,000 from the next year. The proposals submitted by the Inspector-General of Education, as agreed to by the District Board, provide for the following items of improvement of educational facilities in the District involving a recurring expenditure of Rs. 83,084 per annum and a non-recurring exependiture of Rs. 51,550:—

Items	Extra cost	
	Recurring per annum	Non-recurring
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conversion of 159 Aided Primary Schools into Government Institutions.	18,567	27,200
2. Opening of 117 fresh Schools	22,647	17,550
3. Improving the staff of 67 existing Schools	16,064	...
4. Development of Incomplete Middle or Primary Schools into Middle Schools (15).	20,334	3,000
5. Opening of Practical Instruction classes in 11 Centres.	5,472	3,800
Total	83,084	51,550

2. The Inspector-General states that the District Board have proposed to utilise a sum of Rs. 10,000 for sanctioning grants-in-aid to new school buildings and including it the total non-recurring expenditure will be Rs. 61,550. He also reports that the District Board have resolved to request the Government to give a grant of Rs. 25,000 for acceleration of conversion of aided schools into Government Institutions and requests that in view of the large number of aided schools yet to be converted and of the large area and population of the District, a State grant of Rs. 12,500 may be sanctioned for the purpose and included in the next year's budget. The District Board have further resolved that only the payment to the staff may be made through the Education Department and that the administration of the funds set apart for buildings and equipment should be in the hands of the District Board, only supplies to be got from abroad being obtained through the Department.

3. Government are pleased to sanction the proposals referred to in para 1 above for the improvement of educational facilities in the District at a cost of Rs. 83,084 per annum recurring and Rs. 51,500 non-recurring. The proposal to utilise a sum of Rs. 10,000 for sanctioning grants-in-aid to new school buildings is also approved. The non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 61,550 (including the amount required for sanctioning grants-in-aid) will be met from the cess realisations of the current year.

4. The present proposals cover an annual expenditure (recurring) of Rs: 83,084 leaving a balance of Rs. 26,916 out of the estimated income of Rs. 1,10,000 from next year. A sum of Rs. 11,000 out of the balance referred to will be set apart as a reserve for providing against probable fluctuations of revenue. The Inspector-General is requested to submit supplementary proposals, at an early date, for the utilisation of the remaining amount in consultation with the District Board.

5. A sum of Rs. 10,000 will be made available in the next year from Government funds for the acceleration of conversion of aided schools in the District. The Inspector-General is requested to submit proposals for the utilisation of this amount early.

6. As regards the proposal of the District Board that the administration of the funds set apart for buildings and equipment should vest in them, Government consider that such an arrangement is likely to cause complications in administration and that it is necessary and desirable to follow a uniform procedure in this respect in all the Districts and are therefore of opinion that, until the District Boards take over the management of Primary Schools, the existing practice of all expenditure on schools from education cess funds being under the control of the Education Department should be continued.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Payment of Tolls.

READ—

Government Notification No. R. 8711—L. B. 54-18-15, dated 4th February 1920, prescribing rules for the levy of tolls on public roads and bridges in Mysore.

2. Para 3 of Government Order No. L. 9582-602—L. B. 145-23-1, dated 11th June 1924, requesting the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to refer the question of exempting British Military Officers from payment of tolls at all Municipal toll-gates to the Municipal Councils in their districts.

3. The following letters received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, in the matter:—

1. Correspondence ending with letter No. D2 Dis. 1109—25-26, dated 6th February 1926, from the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District.
2. Letter No. 1878, dated 6th February 1926, from the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore.
3. Correspondence ending with letter No. D2 Dis. 1122—25-26, dated 12th March 1926, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
4. Correspondence ending with letter No. Ml. 55—24-25, dated 11th January 1926, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.

5. Letter No. D2 Dis. 459-24, dated 18th October 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
6. Letter No. D2 Dis. 100—24-25, dated 26th July 1924, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.
7. Correspondence ending with letter No. H. C. 119—24-25, dated 12th April 1926, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.
8. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 139—Ml. 24-25, dated 13th March 1925, from the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District.

ORDER NO. L. 7716-38—L. B. 145-23-17, DATED 30TH JUNE 1926.

No tolls are levied in the Municipalities in the Bangalore District except in the Bangalore City. From the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners of the other Districts and the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, it is seen that the Municipal Councils which collect tolls except Seringapatam and Shimoga are agreeable to exempt British Military Officers from payment of tolls. The Municipal Council of Seringapatam is of opinion that the concession may be allowed only to British Military Officers on duty and the Shimoga Municipal Council agrees to the exemption on condition of reciprocity. The exemption is extended only to British Military Officers on duty and not to visitors and there is already reciprocity in the matter as no tolls are levied in British India in the case of officers and men belonging to Indian State Forces. Government are therefore pleased to direct that the British Military Officers in uniform, passing on duty through Municipal toll-gates in the State, be exempted from payment of tolls.

2. To enable an officer to pass a toll-gate on duty, he must fulfil one of the following conditions:—

(*i*) Be travelling in a staff car.
(*ii*) Wear uniform.

3. Officers passing toll-gates on duty otherwise than in uniform will enter in a book kept by the toll-gate keeper for that purpose their rank, name and the nature of duty on which they are travelling.

4. The toll-gate keepers may be instructed to keep a book for the necessary entries being made therein by Military Officers passing toll-gates on duty otherwise than in uniform.

5. The Toll-gate Rules in the Municipal Account Manual will be suitably amended.

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT

Reduction of Jodi and Kayamgutta.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 10991-9—R. 1194, dated 9th January 1894, directing that where the combined Jodi and Quit-rent of any Inam is greater than the full assessment chargeable thereon at the survey rates, the charge should be reduced to the amount of the assessment without altering the tenure.

2. Government Order No. 104, dated 9th May 1902, directing that the principle enunciated in the Government Order read above be made applicable to all Kayamgutta villages under similar circumstances.

3. Letter No. 29, dated 28th October 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, soliciting orders with reference to the Government Order of 2nd July 1902, as to who is competent authority to direct the reduction of Kayamgutta or the Jodi as the case may be as the Government Orders are silent on the point.

4. Correspondence ending with letter No. Rev. on C. 1883—25-26, dated 28th May 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner, furnishing his opinion in the matter.

ORDER NO. R. 6335-44—L. R. 235-25-4, DATED 30TH JUNE 1926.

Government agree with the view of the Revenue Commissioner that the Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Inam Settlements is the proper authority to order the reduction of the Jodi and Kayamgutta in such cases. But all applications for reduction of Jodi or Kayamgutta should pass through the Deputy Commissioner.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Re-organisation of the Survey Department.

READ—

Government Orders Nos. R. 15688-9—L. S. 6-18-11, dated 6th June 1919 and 12662-3—L. S. 15-19-9, dated 4—17th May 1920, passing orders on the re-organisation of the Survey Department.

2. Government Order No. 757-807—C. B. 210-23-1, dated the 22nd September 1924, fixing the total number of officers of the Revenue Survey Department exclusive of the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent at seven, *viz.*, six Assistant Superintendents and one Sub-Assistant Superintendent and stating that of the six Assistant Superintendents three will be held by the Civilians and three by men promoted in the Department.

3. Notification No. 2598—L. S. 19-24-3, dated 9th October 1924, appointing Messrs. Y. Nanjundaiya, B. Venkatasami and P. N. Krishnaswami of the Survey Department, as Assistant Superintendents belonging to the non-civil service cadre.

4. Government Order No. 2786-7—C. B. 58-24, dated the 30th June 1925, fixing the scale of pay of the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, at Rs. 800—50—1,200 and allowing Mr. D. Srinivasa Iyengar to draw Rs. 1,050 from 10th March 1925.

5. Government Order No. R. 1246-8—L. S. 11-25-1, dated 5—9th September 1925, abolishing the post of the Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department.

6. Letter No. 32, dated the 12th September 1925, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement, submitting proposals for the future working of the Survey Department.

7. Letter No. C. 1603—25-26, dated the 11th March 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding his remarks on the proposals of the Survey Superintendent for the re-organisation of the Department.

8. Correspondence ending with letter No. 30, dated the 3rd May 1926, from the Survey Superintendent, forwarding revised proposals in the matter.

9. Un-official Note, dated 19th May 1926, of the Revenue Commissioner on the above subject.

ORDER No. R. 91-141—L. S., DATED CAMP MYSORE, 1ST JULY 1926.

The Revision Settlement operations throughout the State have now been practically completed except in the Taluks of Kankanhalli, T.-Narsipur and Nanjangud which remain to be taken up in the years 1926-27, 1927-28 and 1928-29, respectively, after the expiry of the period of Survey guarantee. In view of the restricted scope of the future work of the Department, the Survey Superintendent was requested to formulate proposals regarding the minimum establishment required and the manner in which it may be most profitably employed. In the original proposals submitted by him, the Superintendent suggested that, in addition to the normal work of the Department, such as the maintenance and repair of boundary marks, restoration of village base lines, detection of encroachments, subdivision of lands, resurvey of coffee estates, and the introduction of survey and settlement into inam villages, the Department might undertake the introduction of a system of Record of Rights as in the Bombay Presidency.

2. The Revenue Commissioner, who was consulted in regard to these proposals agreed that a suitable organisation to maintain the records and results of the Revenue Survey conducted during the previous decades was necessary, and that, although the preparation and maintenance of a Record of Rights by this Department was desirable, no definite scheme could be formulated till after further investigation. He was of the opinion that the existing arrangements for survey work in the districts are unsatisfactory and that there was need for a closer co-ordination of work between the Revenue Department and the re-organised Survey Department.

3. The Survey Superintendent was again requested to revise his proposals in the light of the remarks of the Revenue Commissioner and, in his revised proposals now before Government, he has classified the details of work to be undertaken in future under the following heads:—

(1) Items forming the normal work of the Department.

(2) Arrears of work, pending as a result of the extended programme of re-settlement since 1920.

He has also submitted a statement giving particulars of the minimum establishment which he considers is required to carry on the above work, costing Rs. 2,00,392 as against the existing establishment, costing Rs. 2,60,796.

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4. The main features of the Superintendent's revised proposals are as follows:—

(i) That the designation of the Department be changed into "The Department of Land Records and Settlement."

(ii) That a Director of Land Records be appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

(iii) That a Headquarter Assistant be appointed to assist the Director in Settlement work, and to be in charge of the Central Records and the Survey Training class proposed to be established the present Deputy Superintendent of Survey being appointed as the Headquarter Assistant.

(iv) That the strength of the establishment be fixed as below as compared with the present strength:—

Present strength		Cost	Proposed strength	Cost
		Rs.		Rs.
(a) Head Office and Central Records	125	1,53,744	97	44,760
(b) Field staff including field officers, clerks and the present District Surveyors	186		152	67,020
(c) Menial establishment	60		56	8,340
(d) Temporary staff				288
Total		1,53,744		1,20,408

(v) That the whole State be divided into four circles, each circle consisting of two Districts, under the charge of an Assistant Superintendent of Survey on a pay of Rs. 250—25—450 for each circle, with a trained staff as shown below, for dealing with all Revenue Survey work arising in the Districts, the present District Surveyors working under the control of the Revenue Department being absorbed in the District staff:—

Name of circle	Officer	Surveyors	Fieldsmen	Headquarter
(1) Bangalore and Kolar	1	2	24	Bangalore.
(2) Tumkur and Chitaldrug	1	2	22	Tumkur.
(3) Mysore and Hassan	1	2	27	Mysore.
(4) Shimoga and Kadur	1	2	27	Shimoga.
Total	4	8	100	

Of the one hundred Fieldsmen thus distributed, about three hands will be kept at each Circle Headquarter for *tapasani* or checking work, the remaining eighty-eight being distributed over the Taluks at the rate of one or two according to the importance of the Taluk. In addition to the eight Surveyors distributed among the Circles, it is proposed to have two more Surveyors, one employed in the *Durasti* Section of the Head office and the other in charge of the Survey Training class at Bangalore. The thirty-four Fieldsmen who would be available after meeting the requirements of the Districts' staff are proposed to be employed for the proper maintenance and translation of the Survey records in the Central Records Office.

(vi) That a fixed fee be levied for private *phode* work, as in Bombay, in order to recoup a small part of the cost of the Department.

(vii) That a Training School be established at Bangalore for training the Junior Officials of the Department in the work of classification and the use of Theodolites and Plane Table Surveys.

(viii) That the present fixed travelling allowance to the officers of the Department be continued.

5. The Revenue Commissioner, who was consulted on the revised proposals of the Survey Superintendent, has expressed his general agreement with them except in regard to the system of the levy of fixed fees for private phode work. He is also of the opinion that the Director of Land Records and Settlement should be placed in subordination to the Revenue Commissioner.

6. After a careful consideration of the recommendations of the Survey Superintendent and the Revenue Commissioner, Government are pleased to direct that the revised proposals of the Survey Superintendent be accepted with the following modifications:—

(i) That no change in the designation of the Department is necessary.

(ii) That the pay of the Survey Superintendent in charge of the re-organised Department be in future fixed at Rs. 800—50—1,000.

(iii) That four Assistant Superintendents of Survey in charge of the four Circles to be newly formed and one Headquarter Assistant be appointed, the pay of these officers being fixed at Rs. 250—25—450.

(iv) That the recommendations of the Survey Superintendent in regard to the minimum establishment required to attend to the work referred to by him (Appendix A) be accepted subject to the condition that the whole position will be re-examined at the end of two years, in order to effect any further retrenchment that may be found possible as a result of such examination.

(v) That a system of levying fixed fees for private *phode* work be introduced, proposals for such levy to be submitted by the Survey Superintendent.

(vi) That the proposal of the Superintendent regarding the continuance of fixed travelling allowance and tentage to officers be reserved for separate consideration.

7. The suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner to place the Survey Department under his administrative control does not commend itself to Government. The functions of the two Departments being different, each department can only look at the interests of the Government and the occupants of land from its own standpoint. As, however, the work of the two Departments is inter-related in some respects, the Survey Superintendent is requested to formulate a suitable scheme, in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner, for bringing about greater co-ordination in their working than exists at present.

8. The Survey Superintendent should also expedite the disposal of the arrears referred to in the Appendix to this order and submit quarterly returns showing the progress achieved.

9. As a result of the above modifications, the total cost of the Department as re-organised will amount to Rs. 1,87,672 as against Rs. 2,60,796 at present and Rs. 2,00,392 proposed by the Survey Superintendent, as shown below:—

	Present cost	Revision as recommended by the Superintendent	Revision as finally approved by Government
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Officers and salaries	55,310	46,680	33,960
2. Establishments	1,53,744	1,20,408	1,20,408
3. Miscellaneous charges such as travelling allowance, contingencies, phode charges and other special items.	51,742	33,304	33,304
Total	2,60,796	2,00,392	1,87,672

The net result of the re-organisation will be a saving of Rs. 73,124 per annum.

10. The present order of re-organisation of the Department will come into force from the 1st of July 1926. The Survey Superintendent is requested to take necessary steps to give effect to this order from the above date. He will also arrange for the distribution of the establishments in the four circles now sanctioned and submit a separate proposition statement through the Comptroller showing the revised scale of pay, etc., of the establishments.

11. Separate orders will issue in regard to the absorption of the officers and establishment retrenched in accordance with this order.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

APPENDIX A.

No.	Balance of work pending (as a result of expanded programme of settlements since 1920)
1	Preparing re-survey maps of 3,100 villages in 13 taluks. Two to two and a half years' work for the existing staff of 44 hands.
2	Lavani Phaisal Pâtraks (Settlement Registers) 7,200 villages in 27 taluks; and 3rd copies of Akarbands of 2,300 villages in 9 taluks. Two years' work for the existing staff.
3	Resettlement of 3 taluks; about 650 villages Time, 3 years.

No.	Items of work to be attended to hereafter (being in the nature of the Department's daily work)
1	Inam surveys and settlements. One-thousand six hundred inam villages to be dealt with. Five to six years' work for a staff of 80 hands.
2	Resurvey and inspection of Coffee Estates; detection of encroachments, unauthorised bagayets, etc. The work extends over 10 or 11 taluks. Estimate not possible; but the work will certainly be heavy and taxing.
3	Copying field books, translation of Mahratti entries, etc. Work necessary to maintain the results of many years' survey. Will take 6 to 7 years for a staff of 140 men solely employed thereon. Proposed to employ a smaller staff of 25 or 30 men, without disturbing the daily routine of other Land Record work.
4	Maintenance, durasti and other field work; restoration of Village Base Lines, detection of encroachments, sub-division of lands, etc. By doing this work methodically and thoroughly, we can avoid the need for any elaborate field work before the next revisions from 1934 onwards.
5	Collection and compilation of statistics for the next revisions in a systematic manner.
6	Revision of Potgi settlements, consequent on resettlement, as also the periodical revisions, biennial, quinquennial and decennial.
7	Professional help to land-holders, local bodies, etc., such as measurements, correct determination of erased or disputed boundary marks, sub-division and amalgamation of holdings, etc.
8	Hissa surveys when or if the Record of Rights is introduced; the revenue survey of village sites; frontier boundary disputes, etc.

To cope with the above work, the standard staff proposed is one Measurer per taluk, or 2 in the case of heavier taluks; a supervising staff of 2 Nimtandars or testers (1 Surveyor and 1 Classer) per district; and one Gazetted Officer for 2 districts; the present system of District Surveyors and occasional Mojanidars under Revenue Officers to be abolished and all survey work of whatsoever nature to be attended to by the Land Record staff under Departmental supervision.

Sub-Assistant Conservators.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 13270-1—Ft. 213-17-5, dated 16th April 1919, fixing among other matters, the pay of Sub-Assistant Conservators at Rs. 150—25—200.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 214, dated 3rd November 1925, from the Conservator of Forests, forwarding for orders of the Government, the representations of the several Sub-Assistant Conservators for the improvement of their pay and prospects.

ORDER No. I. C. 8373-4—FT. 144-25-7, DATED 4—29TH JUNE 1926.

The Conservator of Forests has made the following recommendations:—

i. The strength of Deputy Conservators may be increased by two so as to restore the strength to four Deputy Conservators as before.

ii. Special increments may be granted every two years to the Sub-Assistant Conservators who have reached the maximum pay of Rs. 200 till they are promoted to the next higher grade.

iii. The six temporary appointments, may be treated as supernumerary so that the officers holding them may not be liable to be reverted.

3. The pay of the Sub-Assistant Conservators according to the existing scale is Rs. 150—25—200. Under this scale, they reach the maximum in two years and have to continue on this pay for a number of years before they can rise to the next higher grade of Assistant Conservators which as matters stand at present, takes a long time.

4. While agreeing with the Conservator of Forests in the opinion that the prospects of these officers, who have often to work in very unhealthy localities, require to be improved, the Government consider that in the present condition of the finances, the proposals of the Conservator cannot be sanctioned.

5. They are however, pleased to increase the number of Assistant Conservators temporarily by one, in place of the Assistant Conservator employed as Assistant to the District Forest Officer, Bhadravati, so that each Forest Division may have a Deputy Assistant Conservator in charge of it. They are also pleased to sanction the increase of the pay of the Sub-Assistant Conservators from Rs. 150—25—200 to Rs. 160—15—250, so that they may rise to Rs. 250 in six years.

6. The average extra cost involved is Rs. 1,540 per annum, in the permanent scale and Rs. 6,368 per annum in the temporary scale as noted in the margin. This order will come into effect from 1926-27. The Comptroller is requested to include the necessary provision for the purpose in the Budget for 1926-27.

		Rs.
5	Assistant Conservators, permanent ...	1,540
6	Sub-Assistant Conservators, temporary	1,848
1	Temporary Assistant Conservator ...	4,520

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Receipt Form.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 4180-9—L. R. 326-25-2, dated 19th February 1926, directing, among other things, the formulation of definite proposals for the introduction of printed counterfoil receipts to be granted to the payers of Land Revenue, with a view to exercise better control over the remittance of Kandayam, etc., collected by the village officers.

2. Letter No. C. 3175—25, dated 21st May 1926, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the form of receipt prescribed in Government Order No. R 3583-93—L. R. 240-12-5, dated 16th November 1914, has been slightly revised and submitting a sample form of receipt for the approval to Government.

ORDER No. R. 6324-34—L. R. 488-25-2, DATED 30TH JUNE 1926.

Government are pleased to approve the revised receipt form recommended by the Revenue Commissioner. The form is appended to this order.

2. The Superintendent of Government Printing is requested to print the above forms in book form of 100 receipts each and pages numbered and supply them on indent to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

3. Before issue of the receipt books to the village officers for use, the Taluk Office should affix the Taluk Seal in each page, a proper account of the books issued being maintained.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಜಪ್ತಿನು ಕಂದಾಯ ವಗೈರೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ರಶೀದಿ.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು (Seal.) ನಂಬರು.....

1. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಬಳಿ.....
2. ಮೊಬಲಗು (ಅಕ್ಷರದಲ್ಲಿ).....
3. ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಯಾದ್ದು ನಮೂದಿರುವ ಖರೀದಿಪಾನು ಮತ್ತು ತಾರೀಖು.....
4. ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿದವರ ಹೆಸರು.....
5. ಯಾವ ಖಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ ನಂಬರು ಬಗೆ.....
6. ಸಾಲುವಾರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಬುವಾರು ತಪ್ಸೀಲು.....

ತಾರೀಖು ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರ ರುಜು ಪಟೇಲರ ರುಜು.

ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಜಪ್ತಿನು ಕಂದಾಯ ವಗೈರೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಬಗ್ಯೆ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ರಶೀದಿ.

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು (Seal.) ನಂಬರು.....

1. ಗ್ರಾಮ ಮತ್ತು ಹೋಬಳಿ.....
2. ಮೊಬಲಗು (ಅಕ್ಷರದಲ್ಲಿ).....
3. ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಯಾದ್ದು ನಮೂದಿರುವ ಖರೀದಿಪಾನು ಮತ್ತು ತಾರೀಖು.....
4. ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿದವರ ಹೆಸರು.....
5. ಯಾವ ಖಾತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ವೆ* ನಂಬರು ಬಗೆ.....
6. ಸಾಲುವಾರು ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಬುವಾರು ತಪ್ಸೀಲು.....

ತಾರೀಖು. ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರ ರುಜು. ಪಟೇಲರ ರುಜು.

ಈ ಫಾರಮಿನಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದ ರಶೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕರಿಸಲಾಗದು.

* ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಇಂತಹ ನಂಬರಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಿಯಬೇಕು.

(ಹಿಂಭಾಗ ನೋಡಿ.)

ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು.

1. ಕಂದಾಯ ವಗೈರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಖಾತೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ಹಕ್ಕುಂಟು.

2. ಪ್ರತಿಸಲ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗಲೂ ಪಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ರಶೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಪಟ್ಟೆ ಹಾಜರ್ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಇಂತಹ ರಶೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

3. ಎರಡು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಖಾತೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ಖಾತೆಗೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಶೀದಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು. ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಖಾತೆಗೇನೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಅಥವಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೊಬಲಗಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಶೀದಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕುದು.

4. ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟೇಲ ಶ್ಯಾನುಭೋಗರು ರಶೀದಿ ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕವರ ರುಜುವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದು.

5. ರಶೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮೇಲೆ ಪಟ್ಟೆ ಹಾಜರ್ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಹಣ ಪಾವತಿಯಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಪಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ರಶೀದಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೆಂದು ರಶೀದಿಯ ನಂಬರನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕುದು.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Payment of Pensions.

READ—

G. O. No. Fl. 2014-74—S. & A. 66-23-8, dated 15th October 1925, sanctioning the continuance of the scheme of paying pension not exceeding Rs. 20 by Postal Money Order for a further period of two years.

Comptroller's letter No. Pen. 420, dated 12th June 1926, recommending that the scheme might be continued for a further period of two years.

ORDER No. FL. 7297-352—S. & A. 95-25-2, DATED 30TH JUNE 1926.

Sanctioned.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,
Offg. *Financial Secretary to Government.*

Registered—No. M. 1175.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

READ—

Government Order No. P. 882-941—L. C. 2-25-1, dated 15th August 1925, appointing the First Member of Council as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

ORDER No. 158-65—C. B. 7-26-1, DATED 15TH JULY 1926.

In modification of the order read above Government are pleased to direct that the Second Member of Council be the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Rules for the Retail Sales of Teakwood.

READ—

Letter No. C. 416, dated 15th June 1926, from the Conservator of Forests, requesting sanction to the revision of selling rates for teak poles in the Mysore and Nanjangud Depôts as proposed by the Madras Government, to be adopted for the sale of Wynaad timber in Mysore.

ORDER No. I. C. 11—FT. 367-25-2, DATED 2ND JULY 1926.

The following scale for the sale of teak poles in the Mysore and Nanjangud Depôts is sanctioned in lieu of the existing rates:—

			Rs.	a.	p.	
(i)	Teak poles below	2' c.ft.	1	0	0	per c. ft.
(ii)	do	2'—3"	1	2	0	do
(iii)	do	3'—4"	1	4	0	do
(iv)	do	4'—5"	1	6	0	do
(v)	do	5'	1	8	0	do

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

State Provident Fund Deposits.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 1447-500—L. R. 54-25-2, dated 29th September—14th October 1925, directing that deposits in the State Provident Fund be accepted as security when the subscriptions are voluntary and not compulsory.

Correspondence ending with letter No. Fl. 7198—G. F. 106-25-4, dated 25th June 1926, to the Comptroller to Government, informing him that the practice adopted in his office of holding all classes of Provident Fund deposits as exempt from liability is in order and that the protection afforded by Section 4 of the Provident Fund Regulation applies to all deposits whether made compulsorily or at the option of the subscriber.

No. R. 126-181—L. R. 54-25-9, DATED 8—12TH JULY 1926.

As all classes of Provident Fund deposits, whether made compulsorily or at the option of the subscriber, are exempt from liability, Government direct that these deposits should not be accepted as security. The Government Order No. R. 1447-500 L. R. 54-25-2, dated 22nd September—14th October 1925 read in the preamble is therefore hereby cancelled. The deposits already accepted as security may continue and no more should be accepted.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT.

Supply of the Sanctioned Budget Estimates.

READ—

Resolution numbers 19 and 20 moved at the Budget Session of the Representative Assembly held in June 1926.

ORDER NO. FL. 259-72—G. F. 258-25-2, DATED 17TH JULY 1926.

Government are pleased to direct that copies of the sanctioned Budget Eestimates of the Irrigation Cess Fund and the Muzrai General Fund be supplied in future to the members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

B. SREENIVASA IYENGAR,
Financial Secretary to Government.

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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1926.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Census of children of school-going age in Municipal areas.

READ—

Government Order No. 850-61—Edn. 544-20-2, dated 23rd August 1921, directing that the work of taking the census of boys of school-going age in Municipal and Non-Municipal areas in connection with the Compulsory Education Scheme, should be done by the staff under the Municipal Councils and the Revenue Agency respectively and that no remuneration need be paid for this work.

2. Government Order No. E. 6125—Edn. 218-25-2, dated the 10th May 1926, directing that the amount of bill for Rs. 51 claimed by the Mysore City Municipal Council on account of charges incurred for purchasing the stationery required for the taking of census of children of compulsory age in the Mysore City, be paid by the Inspector-General of Education as a special case, pending issue of orders on the question as to who should meet such charges.

ORDER No. E. 112-123—EDN. 218-25-3, DATED 12TH JULY 1926.

Under Section 54 (*p*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, the establishment and maintenance of Primary Schools is one of the obligatory duties of Municipal Councils while under Section 56 (*c*) of the same Regulation, the taking of census is discretionary. As the two duties are differently treated by law, the implication is that the one does not form part of the other and as such, the expenditure, if any, incurred by the Municipal Councils for the taking of census has to be regarded as not included in the contributions paid by them for the establishment and maintenance of Primary Schools. But Rule 13 of the rules under Section 12 of the Elementary Education Regulation imposes an obligatory duty on the Municipal Councils of taking census of children of prescribed ages.

2. In conformity with the foregoing provisions, Government direct that all charges incidental to the taking of the census of children of school-going age in Municipal areas be borne by the Municipal Councils concerned, irrespective of any contribution paid by them for the establishment and maintenance of Primary Schools in the areas under their jurisdiction.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Mysore Lower Secondary Examination.

READ—

The following rules relating to the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination issued with Government Order No. E. 3481-3—Edn. 194-23-2, dated 31st January 1924:—

"Ordinarily no candidate who has not passed the Lower Secondary Examination taking English as a compulsory language or any other examination which is certified by the Department as its equivalent, shall be admitted into the IV Form of any recognised High School in the State. In special cases, the Inspector-General shall have the power to sanction the admission to the IV Form of pupils irrespective of this rule, on the recommendation of the Head of the School to which admission is sought."

"Heads of High Schools are hereby vested with discretion to admit pupils who have not passed the Lower Secondary Examination provided such candidates have passed in English and not failed in more than one other subject of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination."

2. Correspondence ending with Un-official Note No. 28, dated 25th February 1926, by the Inspector-General of Education regarding the revision of the above rules.

ORDER No. E. 227—EDN. 84-25-116, DATED 15TH JULY 1926.

Government consider that the rules read above require to be revised with a view to define clearly the powers to be exercised by the Head Masters of High Schools and the Inspector-General of Education in the matter of admission of pupils to the IV Form Class. In this connection, the Inspector-General states that according to the existing rule, Head Masters of High Schools are vested with the discretion to admit pupils who have not passed the Lower Secondary Examination provided such candidates have passed in English and not failed in more than one other subject of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination; that pupils who are weak in Elementary Mathematics find it very difficult to cope with the work in High Schools and cannot easily make up the deficiency in that subject, as is possible in respect of other subjects and that it is therefore desirable to limit the concession to those who have passed in English and Elementary Mathematics and have not failed in more than one other subject.

Government are pleased to accept the proposal and to revise the rules as indicated below:—

"Ordinarily no candidate who has not passed the Lower Secondary Examination taking English as compulsory language (1(a) of rule of the rules issued with Government Order No. E. 3481-3—Edn. 194-23-2, dated 31st January 1924) or any other examination which is certified by the Department as its equivalent shall be admitted to the IV Form of any recognised High School in the State. The Heads of High Schools are, however, vested with the discretion to admit pupils who have not passed the Lower Secondary Examination, provided such candidates have passed in English and Elementary Mathematics and not failed in more than one other subject of the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination."

"In special cases not falling under the above rule, the Inspector-General shall have the power, on the recommendation of the Head Masters of High Schools to which admission is sought, to sanction admission to the IV Form of pupils who have been prevented from appearing for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination for some reason, which the Inspector-General consider satisfactory, or who having appeared for the Examination fail either in English or Elementary Mathematics, or in more than one other subject of the Examination."

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Second Examination.

READ—

Letter No. 109, dated 2nd July 1926, from the Registrar, Mysore University, stating that at a special meeting of the Senate held on the 28th June 1926 in accordance with Ordinance 6, a resolution was passed to the effect that immediate steps be taken for the holding of a Second Examination for the B.A. and B.T. Degrees and in Part I of the B.Sc. Degree in the current year, that the probable extra cost of holding the above examinations a second time this year (*i.e.*, the excess of expenditure over receipts from

fees) is estimated roughly between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000 and that the question of raising the scale of Examination fees to be levied from the candidates so as to make these Second Examinations as far as possible self-supporting will be considered by the Senate at its next meeting and requesting orders of Government in the matter.

ORDER No. E. 347-49—EDN. 9-26-2, DATED 22ND JULY 1926.

Government are pleased to accept the proposal of the Senate to hold a Second Examination in the current year for the B.A. and B.T. Degrees and in Part I of the B.Sc. Degree. Necessary action will be taken by the University to enhance the scale of fees so as to make the Second Examinations as far as possible self-supporting.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Unit for working out the percentage prescribed.

READ—

Paragraph 6 of Government Order No. 1827-80—E. A. G. 308, dated 16th May 1921, directing every officer authorised to make appointments to the public service to give preference to a candidate of a backward community in making an initial appointment so long as he possesses the prescribed minimum qualification even though he may be less qualified than other candidates until the proportion of candidates belonging to backward communities is raised to 50 per cent of the total strength in all headquarter and District offices of all departments.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 4472—25-26, dated 18th March 1926, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, reporting that the District Inspector of Education, Chitaldrug, has filled up certain vacancies of School Masters by Brahmin candidates while there were qualified candidates of the backward communities under the presumption that paragraph 6 of the Government Order read above is not strictly applicable to his district as the percentage of officials of the backward communities in the institutions under him has exceeded the limit prescribed, *viz.*, 50 per cent and requesting orders in the matter.

3. Resolution of the Central Recruitment Board stating that the unit for the purpose of working out the percentage prescribed should be the department.

ORDER No. E. 164-223—C. R. B. 1-26-2, DATED 14TH JULY 1926.

Government are pleased to accept the above recommendation of the Central Recruitment Board and to direct that the department should be taken as the unit for the purpose of working out the percentage prescribed in the Government Order of the 16th May 1921, read above.

P. G. D'SOUZA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Subsistence Allowances to Prisoners.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 749—58-26, dated 10th May 1926, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, recommending that subsistence allowance may be granted on release to prisoners in the Jails of the State on the same scale as prevails elsewhere and stating that the extra cost involved by the proposal may amount to Rs. 500 per annum.

ORDER No. G. 401-12—Pris. 51-25-9, DATED 14TH JULY 1926.

Government are pleased to sanction the grant of subsistence allowances to prisoners on release from the Jails in the State to enable them to sustain themselves during their journey to their homes, at the rate of four annas per day, if the journey is to be completed the next morning after release and six annas per day or part of a day when the journey is longer. Five miles by road or three hours journey by rail or by other mode of conveyance will be considered sufficient to entitle a prisoner to the allowance. For purposes of calculation 15 miles by road shall be regarded as a full day's journey.

2. With a view to enable the prison authorities to correctly calculate the allowance, every Court passing a sentence will indicate in the warrant the residence of the convict and its distance from the nearest railway station.

3. The Inspector-General of Prisons will take action to have the rules in the Jail Manual amended accordingly.

R. RANGA RAO,
Secretary to Government,
Medical and Agricultural Departments.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Exemption of Residential Quarters from Municipal Taxation.

READ—

Government Order No. L. 1605-65—Ml. 171-21-8, dated 16th August 1922, exempting residential quarters attached to public institutions from payment of municipal taxation.

ORDER No. L. 323-76—Ml. 27-25-22, DATED 15TH JULY 1926.

The order quoted above states that if the duties of an officer are such that he should live *in close proximity to a public institution* and has no choice in the matter and if he is provided with free Government quarters on that account his occupation of such quarters would be for a public purpose and that such buildings should therefore be exempted from Municipal taxation under proviso (*a*) to Section 59 of Municipal Regulation and it was intended that the exemption should apply also to buildings that are near the institutions concerned, though not on the premises. But the use of the words "have to live on the premises of those institutions," in the last sentence of the order read above has given rise to some doubts as to whether the quarters are exempt from Municipal taxation when they are not actually situated in the premises of public institutions. With a view to remove such doubts, the words "or near" shall be added after the words," have to live on," in the last sentence of the order.

The last sentence of the order will read as follows with the above amendment:—

* * * * *

"They are accordingly pleased to direct, in modification of the Government Order read above, that residential quarters attached to public institutions for use of officers who, under the Rules, have to live on or near the premises of those institutions, shall not be liable to Municipal taxation."

B. NAGAPPA,
Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Refunds.

READ—

Letter No. C. R. 249—25-26, dated 20th May 1926, from the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore, recommending that under the circumstances explained, the District Registrars may be empowered to order refunds of Registration fees recovered in excess of the scheduled rates either by oversight or by wrong calculation up to a limit of Rs. 50 in each individual case subject to a period of two years limitation, all cases of doubt being referred to the Inspector-General of Registration in Mysore.

ORDER No. FL. 151-2—REGIS. 40-25-2, DATED 10TH JULY 1926.

The recommendation of the Inspector-General of Registration is approved.

2. The Comptroller is requested to issue necessary amendments to the Mysore Account Code in the matter.

C. RANGANATHA RAO SAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Minor Tanks Restoration.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 6024-34—L. 451-23-2, dated the 6th April 1925, laying down the procedure to be followed in the matter of the recovery of contributions under Minor Tanks Restoration and the accounting therefor.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. 2093—W. A. D. Mis. E.—2, dated the 11th June 1926, from the Comptroller to Government, forwarding for approval of Government, revised draft circulars to be issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and the Executive Engineers of Divisions in the matter, and soliciting instructions, as to the rate at which penal interest has to be recovered in cases of recoveries of contribution from raiyats for the restoration of minor tanks.

ORDER No. R. 359-62—L. R. 15-25-6, DATED 17TH JULY 1926.

The draft circulars are approved.

2. Penal interest at 8 per cent may be charged, as directed in Gove Order No. R. 10722-33—L. R. 292-20-1, dated the 28th March 1921 revised.

C. RANGANATHA RAHIB,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.